



## JAPAN

# The SDGs Implementation Guiding Principles

December 22, 2016  
SDGs Promotion Headquarters



The 2<sup>nd</sup> meeting of the SDGs Promotion Headquarters (December 2016)  
Cabinet Public Relations Office, the Government of Japan

Ministry of Foreign Affairs  
March 2017

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT **GOALS**

## Outline

### Vision

Set out a vision for Japan to be the champion of sustainable and resilient society in which “no one is left behind.” Japan intends to be a leader in creating a better future, in which the three dimensions of sustainable development, namely, economic, social, and environmental are improved in an integrated manner.

### Implementation Principles

(1) Universality (2) Inclusiveness (3) Participatory (4) Integration (5) Transparency and Accountability

### Follow-up Cycle

Expected to conduct a first follow-up by 2019

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# Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Implementation Guiding Principles

## I. Introduction

### (1) Background on the adoption of the 2030 Agenda and its implications for Japan

Today's global economy is driven by the worldwide movement of people, goods and currency, and an economic crisis in one country can have immediate impact on other countries. In addition, climate change, natural disasters, infectious diseases and other global issues can set off chain reactions, hampering social and economic growth and causing serious impacts across the globe. In light of these facts, the United Nations adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (the 2030 Agenda) in September 2015 to not only address the issues faced by developing countries, but also to encompass global agendas that are integrated and indivisible, harmonizing the three dimensions of sustainability—economic, social and environmental sustainability. The 2030 Agenda was thus adopted to describe the universal goals of the entire international community, both developed and developing countries, should achieve together. It comprises 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and 169 targets.

Accordingly, in order to implement the 2030 Agenda, it is not enough for developed countries to merely support developing countries. The 2030 Agenda begins with “transforming our world” and further states in its preamble that “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.” We renew our resolution to further accelerate our efforts based on the principle of international cooperation. We also bear in mind that our work to bolster domestic efforts on economic, social and environmental sustainability as well as cross-dimensional issues are part of global efforts to tackle the challenges to sustainable development.

### (2) Establishment of the SDGs Promotion Headquarters and the SDGs Implementation Guiding Principles

The Government of Japan has established a Cabinet

body, the SDGs Promotion Headquarters, headed by the Prime Minister and composed of all ministers on May 20, 2016, in order to ensure a whole-of-government approach to implementing the 2030 Agenda in a comprehensive and effective manner. At the first meeting of the Headquarters on the day of its establishment, the decision was made to set Japan's SDGs Implementation Guiding Principles. Following this decision, the government has widely sought the opinions of citizens and has held dialogues with a range of stakeholders to draft the Implementation Guiding Principles.

The Implementation Guiding Principles represent Japan's national strategy to address the major challenges for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. The document sets out Japan's vision, priority areas, implementation principles, implementation framework and approach to the follow-up and review processes, as well as concrete measures clustered under priority areas. It aims to mobilize all ministries and government agencies by partnering with all relevant stakeholders to implement a wide variety of measures and resources in an effective and coherent manner, based on an analysis of the present situation in Japan and abroad.

## 2. Analysis of the Present Situation

### (1) Japan's efforts to date

In the years since World War II, Japan has steadily achieved economic growth and built a highly advanced society. The Basic Environment Act was enacted and the Basic Environment Plan was formulated in accordance with the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development held in 1992, and the government has been implementing measures in an integrated manner to build a sustainable society through environmental, economic and social improvements. In addition, the Government of Japan has been working to prepare for large-scale natural disasters under the Basic Act for National Resilience. Moreover, Japan has embarked on creating an inclusive and participatory society in which every individual can achieve his or her

full potential. In line with this ideal, Japan has forged ahead by reforming the relevant systems by enforcing the Basic Act for Gender Equal Society, the Act on Promotion of Women's Participation and Advancement in the Workplace, and the Basic Act for Persons with Disabilities.

On international cooperation, the Government of Japan began its Official Development Assistance (ODA) in 1954, soon after the end of World War II, and 35 years later was the world's top ODA donor country in 1989. Japan has proactively contributed to the peace, stability and prosperity of the entire international community for over 60 years. Since 2000, Japan has set human security as the guiding principle that lies at the foundation of its diplomacy and development cooperation, and has extended support for people who have been left behind, such as refugees or persons displaced due to conflicts. Japan has placed issues such as health, disaster risk reduction and gender equality, which are listed in the SDGs as major challenges to be addressed, at the core of its international cooperation. Based on this experience, Japan has played a leading role in formulation of the 2030 Agenda, including the individual goals and targets. In February 2015, prior to the adoption of the 2030 Agenda, the Government of Japan established the Development Cooperation Charter to define its development cooperation philosophy and principles, which also serves as its basic policies to implement the 2030 Agenda.

## **(2) Assessment of the present situation**

As a result of its past efforts, Japan has continued to achieve an extremely high level of development. However, some areas in which Japan must continue its efforts have also been noted. For example, in the 2016 joint report by the Bertelsmann Foundation of Germany and the Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN), Japan received low achievement scores regarding some of the indicators for Goal 1 (Poverty), Goal 5 (Gender Equality), Goal 7 (Energy), Goal 13 (Climate Change), Goal 14 (Marine Resources), Goal 15 (Terrestrial Resources) and Goal 17 (Means of Implementation).

Japan has already begun addressing many of the

aforementioned issues in its policy agenda, but there still remain areas in which Japan should further strengthen its efforts. It is indeed necessary for Japan to re-identify the issues to be tackled in relation to the SDGs and make better use of its past experiences, both domestically and internationally, to forge a sustainable future for Japan as well as for the international community.

For example, the key principle of the 2030 Agenda that “no one will be left behind” is embodied in the goals of the entire international community, and reflects the concept of human security, for which Japan has been a leading advocate. This notion is in line with Japan's domestic policies that promote a society where all citizens can participate and play an active role through its Plan for Dynamic Engagement of All Citizens decided by the Cabinet in June 2016. Under the plan, the government is implementing measures to create virtuous cycles of growth and distribution, i.e. to build a new economic system where we enhance childcare support and social security as a broader economic policy which will lead to a more robust economy. Many countries across the world are now confronted with aging populations, and Japan is striving to provide a “Japan model” for a sustainable economy and society ahead of other developed countries.

In the environmental field, the Government of Japan clarified its stance in the Basic Environment Plan to aim for integrated environmental, economic and social improvements. Similarly, through the Paris Agreement adopted at the 21st session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (held in December 2015) and the Plan for Global Warming Countermeasures developed in line with Japan's Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC), the Government of Japan is committed to fostering measures for integrated environmental, economic and social improvements. In addition, the Fundamental Plan for Establishing a Sound Material-Cycle Society and the National Biodiversity Strategy of Japan 2012-2020 are already developed and serving as the basis for various policy measures which are underway. These Plans and Strategy are consistent with the spirit of the 2030 Agenda.

Moreover, in the area of global health, Universal Health Coverage (UHC) was included in the SDGs targets. Japan attaches great importance to UHC as a country that established its own universal health insurance coverage (Kokuminkaihoken) as early as 1961 and has maintained the system for more than 50 years. Japan will demonstrate leadership in this field as a clear testimony to its commitment to human security in the context of international cooperation.

### 3. Vision and Priority Areas

#### (1) Vision

In regard to our efforts to implement the SDGs, the 2030 Agenda states the following:

“We resolve, between now and 2030, to end poverty and hunger everywhere; to combat inequalities within and among countries; to build peaceful, just and inclusive societies; to protect human rights and promote gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls; and to ensure the lasting protection of the planet and its natural resources. We resolve also to create conditions for sustainable, inclusive and sustained economic growth, shared prosperity and decent work for all”

Japan wishes to contribute to the world as a leading solution provider by sharing its successes and lessons learned in building a sustainable economy and society at home. Japan aims to become a role model for the world in the implementation of measures to achieve the SDGs and will make efforts both in Japan and in cooperation with other countries to achieve sustainable societies worldwide where no one will be left behind.

With the above in mind, Japan has established the following vision: “Become a leader toward a future where economic, social and environmental improvements are attained in an integrated, sustainable and resilient manner while leaving no one behind.”

#### (2) Priority areas

In order to achieve the aforementioned vision, Japan has set out eight priority areas. While Japan has already achieved some of the targets of the SDGs domestically,

there still remains a range of issues to address in cooperation with other countries to achieve all the goals and targets on a global scale. The eight priority areas outline what areas among the goals and targets of the SDGs Japan should focus on, in light of the national context. These priority areas include both domestic measures and those to be implemented through international cooperation. The priority areas are clustered into the “Five Ps,” upheld in the 2030 Agenda: People, Planet, Prosperity, Peace and Partnership. All SDGs and targets are indivisible and should therefore be attained in an integrated manner; similarly, the eight priority issues are closely related and inseparable. Based on the recognition that the aforementioned national vision will not be achieved if any one of the priority issues is not successfully addressed, Japan will implement related measures under the priority areas in an integrated manner. Specific measures to be implemented to this end and other related information are described in the Annex.

“5Ps” upheld in the 2030 Agenda and Japan’s 8 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

## 4. Major Principles for Implementation

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Japan will implement the measures for the priority areas in accordance with the following principles, which are directly described in or derived from the 2030 Agenda. These principles should be taken into account in all priority areas in the course of implementation. The eight priority areas and the concrete measures listed in the Annex will be appraised based on the principles in the course of action, as well as in considering the necessity of new measures or revising measures.

### (1) Universality

Japan will take further steps domestically and internationally in order to fully implement the 2030 Agenda. Domestic efforts have multifaceted effects that will help achieve international goals at the same time. Likewise, international cooperation is not merely a form of assistance abroad, but also has positive impacts on Japan's domestic prosperity. We should also note the significance of linking domestic measures with international cooperation to effectively address individual priorities.

### (2) Inclusiveness

The key phrase, "no one will be left behind," encapsulates the philosophy that underpins the 2030 Agenda, demanding actions for all people, including children, youth, persons with disabilities, people living with HIV/AIDS, older persons, indigenous peoples, refugees, internally displaced persons, and migrants. Japan will pay due attention to the most vulnerable individuals in all of its efforts, both domestic and those implemented through international cooperation. In addition, the concept of human security will continue to be a guiding principle for Japan's development cooperation on the implementation of the SDGs.

Additionally, respect for human rights as a universally accepted value in the international community, as well as gender equality and mainstreaming a gender perspective, are indispensable as cross-sectorial values in attaining all goals. They should be included and reflected in all measures. In connection with the advancement of gender equality and mainstreaming a gender perspective, well-developed gender statistics are

crucially important, and efforts shall be made to collect as much gender disaggregated data as possible in the implementation of the SDGs.

### (3) Participatory approach

In addition to ensuring that no vulnerable people will be left behind in any of the measures, the Government of Japan will foster a participatory approach in which all stakeholders play a role in our efforts to build a sustainable society.

### (4) Integrated approach

As emphasized in the 2030 Agenda, the goals and targets of the SDGs are indivisible and their implementation should be carried out in an integrated manner. Accordingly, the Government of Japan will take an integrated approach to solve the issues related to the three dimensions of economy, society and the environment, while attaching importance to fostering interactions and synergies among various issues in each priority area. Measures shall be carried out in an integrated and organic manner, bearing in mind the significance of linking different priority areas.

### (5) Transparency and accountability

Transparency and accountability are important in ensuring the participation of all stakeholders. The Government of Japan will therefore ensure high transparency in the implementation of its measures and will publicly disclose assessments on the progress made on a regular basis to promote accountability. A list of concrete measures will be revised and updated based on the findings of these assessments.

## 5. Implementation Framework

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### (1) Governmental system

The SDGs Promotion Headquarters established within the Cabinet will foster close cooperation among relevant governmental agencies and lead the comprehensive and effective implementation of related measures. The Headquarters will focus in particular on the following items, while cooperating closely with the relevant governmental agencies that are individually implementing the related initiatives:

- Monitor the progress of measures taken in line with

the SDGs Implementation Guiding Principles and review the Guiding Principles, including adjustments of and addition to the current indicators, based on the monitoring results (follow-up and review)

- Promote exchange of opinions and cooperation/collaboration with stakeholders
- Conduct awareness raising PR activities for the 2030 Agenda and the Implementation Guiding Principles.

## **(2) Mainstreaming the SDGs**

The 2030 Agenda states that “Each government will also decide how these aspirational and global targets should be incorporated into national planning processes, policies and strategies.” Accordingly, the Government of Japan and related governmental agencies will incorporate the SDGs into their plans, strategies and policies as much as possible. At the same time, the government will explore means to achieve necessary systemic reforms and endeavor to appropriately secure financial resources as policy incentives to foster both individual and collective efforts of the ministries and other government offices to implement measures in achieving the SDGs.

## **(3) Cooperation with stakeholders**

The 2030 Agenda also states as follows:

“It is ‘we the peoples’ who are embarking today on the road to 2030. Our journey will involve Governments as well as parliaments, the United Nations system and other international institutions, local authorities, indigenous peoples, civil society, business and the private sector, the scientific and academic community—and all people.”

As described above, the Government of Japan needs to implement measures for the 2030 Agenda, monitor progress, and conduct follow-up and review activities across agency boundaries and through public-private partnerships. It will do this in cooperation with a wide range of stakeholders, including local governments, NGOs/NPOs, academia, the private sector, international organizations and other entities, parliamentarians, scientists and cooperatives. To this end, the Government of Japan holds roundtable meetings on the items related to the promotion and implementation of the 2030

Agenda. These SDGs Promotion Roundtable Meetings are attended by representatives from the related governmental agencies and other stakeholders. Through these meetings, the Government of Japan aims to cooperate more closely with all stakeholders.

The Government of Japan will also pursue efforts to establish platforms to exchange views and to foster partnerships with relevant stakeholders by linking them with the SDGs Promotion Round Table Meetings established under the auspices of the SDGs Promotion Headquarters in dealing with issues to be addressed by individual ministries and other cross-sectorial issues to be dealt by multiple ministries and agencies. Preceding examples of such platforms are the Stakeholders’ Meeting established by the Ministry of the Environment and the Roundtable Meeting on the Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) to which both the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology and the Ministry of the Environment, are serving as the secretariat.

The Government of Japan will also enhance close cooperation with a range of stakeholders engaging in philanthropic activities and various other initiatives in support of the SDGs.

### **(NGOs and NPOs)**

NGOs and NPOs played an important role on behalf of the general public in the formulation process of the 2030 Agenda. Now, in the implementation of the Agenda, NGOs and NPOs will likewise play an extremely important role in building a future society where “no one will be left behind.” They will facilitate collaboration with vulnerable people and advocate on potential challenges and policy options through their networks at the global and regional levels. The Government of Japan views NGOs and NPOs, as well as expanded local communities, private entities, community based organizations and other groups, as important implementing partners and will further foster effective partnerships with these organizations.

### **(Private Companies)**

For the achievement of the SDGs, it is critical that not only the public sector, but also the private sector

contribute to solutions for the public agenda. Private technologies and resources are necessary for the success of the SDGs. In addition to conventional corporate social responsibility (CSR) activities, some companies have already begun engaging in activities that contribute to solutions to social issues by incorporating the SDGs into their core business. The Government of Japan welcomes this trend and will enhance cooperation with the private sector by sharing the good practices on advanced implementation measures and by giving incentives through awards and other means, with the goal of the further implementation of the 2030 Agenda. The government will also make efforts to create an environment conducive for companies in the private sector to foster innovation in their business.

In particular, the private sector needs to implement sustainability-oriented initiatives such as “business and human rights,” Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) investment, and social bonds, in order to proactively address public agendas related to environmental, social, governance issues and human rights. These initiatives are also critical for Japanese companies to maintain their competitiveness in the global market and to avoid falling behind in meeting global investor evaluation criteria, which increasingly focus on the ESG fields. The Government of Japan will implement policies to help companies meet these requirements and will support the private sector in conducting related activities.

#### **(Consumers)**

Production and consumption are closely and indivisibly related. Sustainable production and consumption should thus be fostered at the same time. Based on this understanding, the Government of Japan will encourage consumers and citizens to take voluntary initiatives as major players in the consumption arena.

#### **(Local governments)**

Local governments and other local stakeholders are absolutely essential to the nationwide implementation of SDGs-related measures. The national government will therefore encourage local governments to incorporate the SDGs into their strategies and policies as much as possible. Government ministries will support the efforts

of local governments through measures to promote partnership among various stakeholders in achieving the SDGs.

#### **(Science community)**

Science, technology and innovation (STI) is one of the priority areas of the guiding principles and an essential element for the attainment of targets. The Government of Japan will effectively use STI to implement a range of related measures, including enhanced international cooperation, and to solve emerging issues in a swift and flexible manner. It will also strengthen scientific analysis and evidence in setting and monitoring appropriate indicators to achieve the SDGs, analyze synergy and offset effects among the implemented measures, and take actions based on scientific analysis in the follow-up and review process. To this end, the government will foster systematic cooperation and collaboration with the scientific community in Japan as well as international initiatives such as Future Earth.

#### **(Labor unions)**

Labor unions, as a vehicle for social dialogue, can make important contributions to achieving decent work for all and building a sustainable economy and society by ensuring fair labor conditions, human rights, environment protection, safety, and peace both at the national and international levels, and by exercising mechanisms for collective employer-employee relationships. The Government of Japan will promote dialogue with labor unions both at the planning and implementation phases of measures related to the SDGs by the national and local governments.

#### **(4) Communication**

The SDGs Promotion Headquarters will proactively plan and lead communication activities to promote SDGs-related measures as a national movement in order to increase public understanding and support for engagement with the SDGs. The Headquarters, in cooperation with the UN, international organizations and other stakeholders, will also actively share Japan’s efforts with the world through a range of international conferences and other opportunities.



To this end, the Government of Japan will foster the sharing of good practices among implementing partners, including the private sector, by giving awards and promoting the use of SDGs logos and branding.

Moreover, the Government of Japan will further promote Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) as well as encourage learning about SDGs in all settings, including schools, households, workplaces and local communities in order to nurture in children, who will lead society in 2030 and beyond, the competencies to be a creator of sustainable societies and the world.

## 6. Follow-up and Review

In order to appropriately monitor the progress of SDGs-related measures in Japan, the Government of Japan will make proactive use of the relevant statistical data, Earth Observation Data and other data, while employing key performance indicators (KPIs) to the extent possible. The SDGs global indicators will be utilized in these KPIs as much as possible. The progress of the measures listed in the Implementation Guiding Principles will be reviewed based on these indicators, and the review of the Guiding Principles will be conducted in a transparent and accountable manner. The government will also report progress to the United Nations as appropriate, based on the indicators at global or national levels. In addition, the follow-up and review

will be examined against the principles listed in Section 4 (Major Principles for Implementation) of this document.

In the review of the Implementation Guiding Principles, new measures that are deemed relevant to the SDGs will be added, taking into account the progress made in the implementation of existing measures.

The Government of Japan will proactively participate in and contribute to the global follow-up and review process of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda through participation in the High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF). Japan will present at Voluntary National Reviews of the HLPF in 2017 and will consider participating in its subsequent reviews. The government will consider completing the first round of follow-up and review of the present Implementation Guiding Principles by 2019, looking toward the session of the HLPF to be convened by the President of the General Assembly in the same year. Subsequent to the 2019 HLPF, follow-up and review will be conducted, taking into account the four-year cycle of the HLPF organized by the President of the General Assembly.

The government will ensure the participation of a range of broad stakeholders in the follow-up and review process, similar to the process of formulating this document.

17 Goals to transform our world



## Specific Measures to Achieve the Sustainable Development Goals

### I. Empowerment of All People

SDGs that are considered to be particularly relevant :

SDGs 1 (Poverty), 4 (Education), 5 (Gender), 8 (Economic growth and employment), 10 (Inequality),

12 (Sustainable consumption and production patterns), and others



#### Domestic measures

| Outline of the measures   | Target  | Indicator         | Related governmental agency   |  |
|---|---|-------------------|---|--|
| Based on the Japan's Plan for Dynamic Engagement of All Citizens, implement the following measures to create a society in which all citizens are dynamically engaged. |   |                   |   |  |
| Creation of a society with dynamic engagement of all citizens:<br>Working-style reform  | Working-style reform represents the biggest challenge to be met across the board to create a society in which all citizens are dynamically engaged. Accordingly, implement measures to provide workers with more working style options by improving working conditions of non-regular workers including the achievement of equal pay for equal work, reducing overtime work and total working hours, and fostering the employment of older workers by encouraging companies to increase the retirement age to 65 and offer their employees ongoing employment even after reaching that age. | 8.5               | Indicators set in the Japan's Plan for Dynamic Engagement of All Citizens             | Cabinet Secretariat and others         |
| <b>(Employment)</b>   |   |                   |   |  |
| Reduction of overwork   | Based on Japan's Plan for Dynamic Engagement of All Citizens, enhance the execution of the legal regulations and also start reexamining how to regulate overtime work approved under the so called "36 agreement," which is made between an employer and the labor union in accordance with Article 36 of the Labor Standards Act to allow the employer to extend the working hours of employees without limit.   | 8.5               | Percentage of workers who work 49 hours or more per week                              | Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare |
| Creation of a society with dynamic engagement of all citizens:<br>Dream-weaving childcare support   | To attain the "desired birthrate of 1.8," create a society where as many young people as possible can fulfill their hopes for marriage and childbirth and can raise their children with peace of mind, and where all children can have ambitions and work to make their dreams come true.   | 4<br>5<br>8<br>10 | Indicators set in the Japan's Plan for Dynamic Engagement of All Citizens             | Cabinet Secretariat and others         |
| <b>(Children)</b>   |   |                   |   |  |
| Promotion of child poverty countermeasures  | Promote child poverty countermeasures in a comprehensive manner based on the General Principles of Policy on Poverty among Children, which was decided by the Cabinet in August 2014.   | 1.2               | Indicators set in the General Principles of Policy on Poverty among Children          | Cabinet Office and others              |
| <b>(Youth)</b>  |   |                   |   |  |
| Promotion of employment measures for young people   | Based on Japan's Plan for Dynamic Engagement of All Citizens, foster the steady implementation of the Act for Employment Promotion etc. of Youth (enacted in 2015) and foster the employment of young people to provide them with more opportunities to effectively demonstrate their abilities.  | 8.5               | Percentage of involuntary non-regular workers (aged 25 to 34)                         | Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare |
| <b>(Women)</b>  |   |                   |   |  |
| Promote gender equality and women's empowerment   | Based on the 4th Basic Plan for Gender Equality (approved by the Cabinet in December 2015), the government enhance systems for promoting gender   | 5                 | Achievement levels of the 71 performance objectives in implementation of the plan and | Cabinet Office and others              |

|  |  |  |   |  |
|--|--|--|---|--|
|  | <p>equality in the following priority fields.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Reformation of “men-oriented working styles” for women’s empowerment</li> <li>2. Expansion of women’s participation in policy decision-making processes</li> <li>3. Securing equal opportunities and treatment between men and women and work-life balance</li> <li>4. Promoting gender equality in regional communities, agricultural, forestry and fishery communities, and in the field of the environment</li> <li>5. Gender equality in science and technology and academic fields</li> <li>6. Support for women’s lifelong health</li> <li>7. Elimination of all forms of violence against women</li> <li>8. Creation of an environment in which people facing poverty, aging, disabilities can lead secure lives</li> <li>9. Consolidation of the social systems based on the perspective of gender equality</li> <li>10. Awareness-raising on gender equality through education and media</li> <li>11. Establishing disaster risk management and reconstruction system from the perspective of gender equality</li> <li>12. International collaboration and contribution on gender equality</li> </ol> |  | in 12 priority fields of the 4th Basic Plan for Gender Equality |  |
|--|--|--|---|--|

(Education)

|   |   |     |  |   |
|---|---|-----|--|---|
| Enhancement of elementary and secondary education | Give support to children in completing elementary and secondary education to ensure equal opportunities in education. Revise and implement the national curriculum standards to provide children with a sufficient level of education throughout the country and help them foster competency required for the new era. Also to this end, improve the quality and abilities of teachers and enhance the allocation of teacher and other staffs.  | 4.1 | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Upper secondary graduation rates</li> <li>(2) Decrease in the number of students positioned in the lower learning groups in international student assesment surveys</li> <li>(3) Increase of learning motivation and improvement of learning habits among students</li> </ol>   | Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology            |
| Enhancement of early childhood education          | Early childhood education provides the foundation for the lifelong development of personality and it is therefore critical to provide all children with opportunities to receive high-quality early childhood education regardless of the economic situations of their households. Accordingly, work to step by step make early childhood education free of charge while also improving the quality.  | 4.2 | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Percentage of children attending kindergarten and others</li> <li>(2) Percentage of children receiving free-of-charge childcare</li> </ol>  | Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology and others |
| Enhancement of higher education                   | In light of the importance of developing highly skilled human resources at higher education institutions, provide highly motivated and talented students with opportunities to receive higher education by means of establishing a grant-type scholarship scheme and other economic assistance, while enhancing support to students in general and also providing people already working in society with second learning opportunities at universities, professional training college and others. | 4.3 | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Percentage of students who enter higher education institutions</li> <li>(2) Expansion of systems to allow students to receive education on a part-time basis at universities and systems to enable those already working in society to attend and complete courses of learning</li> <li>(3) Greater adult student enrollment in universities, junior colleges, and specialized</li> </ol> | Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology and others |

|  |  |                               |  |   |
|--|--|-------------------------------|--|---|
|  |  |                               | training colleges.<br>(4) Situation concerning applicants for and recipients of scholarships   |   |
| Enhancement of career education and vocational education   | In addition to raising basic and general abilities that provide a foundation for social and vocational independence, we will prepare opportunities in which students can correspond to the mobilization of the labor market and gain practical and academic knowledge and skills throughout their lifetimes.<br>In order to achieve this, enhancement of career education, improvement of internship projects, and collaboration between education and employment are required to avoid job mismatching.   | 4.4                           | (1)Improving student experiences in workplace and internship projects in secondary schools, universities, junior colleges, colleges of technology, and specialized training colleges, etc.<br>(2)Greater adult student enrollment in universities, junior colleges, and specialized training colleges.   | Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology and others |
| Promotion of education to meet special needs and provision of educational and learning opportunities to foster gender equality | For the creation of an inclusive society, provide persons with disabilities with sufficient education according to their age, abilities and personal characteristics. To this end, improve and enhance the content and methods of education given to them. Also, for the creation of a gender equal society, foster gender equality at schools and in households and local communities, and increase educational and learning options.   | 4.5                           | (1) Percentage of individual instruction plans and individual educational support plans created for children and students with disabilities at early childhood and elementary and secondary educational institutions<br>(2) Number of students with disabilities attending higher education institutions | Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology            |
| Creation of a society with dynamic engagement of all citizens: Social security that provides reassurance                       | Upholding the clear target of eliminating cases in which people have no choice but to leave their jobs in order to provide family members with nursing care, reform the social security system to create a society in which people can use desirable nursing care services,provide nursing care without anxieties,balance nursing care with working,and lead long and healthy lives with peace of mind.  | 3<br>8<br>10                  | Indicators set in the Japan's Plan for Dynamic Engagement of All Citizens  | Cabinet Secretariat and others  |
| <b>(Persons with disabilities)</b>   |  |                               |  |   |
| Implementation of the Policies included in Basic Programme for Persons with Disabilities (Third)                               | In order to realize a cohesive society where all citizens, regardless of whether or not they have a disability, coexist with mutual respect for personality and individuality, implement the measures further in the following areas to support the independence and social participation of persons with disabilities.<br>1. Livelihood support<br>2. Health and medical care<br>3. Education, cultural and art activities, sports, etc.<br>4. Support of employment/finding employment and economic independence<br>5. Living environment<br>6. Information accessibility<br>7. Safety and security<br>8. Elimination of discrimination and promotion of advocacy<br>9. Considerations in administrative services, etc.<br>10. International cooperation | 3<br>4<br>8<br>10<br>11<br>16 | Achievement levels of the targets of Basic Programme for Persons with Disabilities (Third)   | Cabinet Office and others   |
| Provision of barrier-free access to public transport facilities  | Promote adoption of barrier-free design based on the concept of universal design ("Easy-to-use and free-to-use,for anyone in anywhere") and in line with the "Act on Promotion of Smooth Transportation, etc. of Elderly Persons, Disabled Persons   | 11.2                          | Follow-up results of the measures implemented in line with the "Basic Policy on Facilitation of Smooth Traveling and Others  | Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism                   |

|  |  |     |  |  |
|--|--|-----|--|--|
| Promotion of the employment of persons with disabilities | Based on Japan's Plan for Dynamic Engagement of All Citizens, urge companies that have not yet achieved the legally mandated employment rate (2.0%) to do so by giving instructions to these companies and also through other measures, and help persons with disabilities to find jobs according to their preferences and personal characteristics and to continue to hold down those jobs. | 8.5 | Results of the human rights awareness-raising activities conducted by the human rights bodies of the Ministry of Justice | Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare |
|--|--|-----|--|--|

(Elimination of discrimination)

|                                    |  |      |  |                     |
|------------------------------------|--|------|--|---------------------|
| Promotion of "Mental Barrier-Free" | Conduct activities for human rights awareness-raising on the theme of respecting the human rights of foreign nationals and persons with disabilities and promote "Mental Barrier-Free" to create an inclusive society where people respect one another regardless of nationality or whether or not they have disabilities. | 10.3 | Results of the human rights awareness-raising activities conducted by the human rights bodies of the Ministry of Justice | Ministry of Justice |
|------------------------------------|--|------|--|---------------------|

| (Employment)  | Outline of the measures   | Target | Indicator   | Related governmental agency            |
|---|---|--------|---|--|
| Further implementation of industrial accident prevention measures | Foster the implementation of industrial accident prevention measures based on the 12th Industrial Accident Prevention Plan set in 2015, thereby creating a society where everyone can work in a safe and sound manner with peace of mind. | 8.8    | (1) Number of people killed in industrial accidents<br>(2) Number of people killed or injured (and cannot work four or more days) due to industrial accidents | Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare |

| (Education)  | Outline of the measures  | Target | Indicator   | Related governmental agency  |
|--|--|--------|---|--|
| Promotion of Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) and environmental education | In line with the national implementation plan on Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) and , the act on the promotion of environmental conservation activities through environmental education, strengthen cooperation among multiple stakeholders which are involved in ESD and environmental education so as to provide suitable education to people at home, work place, region, school, and others in accordance with their development levels. In order to nurture children's competencies to be a creator of sustainable societies and the world, promote SDGs education through improving curriculum and revising teaching materials at school in accordance with the new national curriculum standards that will be implemented from April 2020. | 4.7    | Steady implementation of ESD and environmental education  | Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, and Ministry of the Environment |
| Acceptance of more international students  | To foster the acceptance of excellent international students, continue enhancing economic support measures, including the provision of scholarships.   | 4.b    | Achievement of 300,000 international students in Japan  | Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology   |
| Provision of vocational training to persons with disabilities                        | According to the third Basic Programme for Persons with Disabilities, provide persons with disabilities with vocational training that gives consideration to their disabilities at vocational ability development schools for disabled persons, and also provide them with a range of training according to their situations by making use of educational and training institutes in the private sector to which such training can be commissioned.  | 4.5    | (1) Employment rate of those who have completed courses at vocational ability development schools for disabled persons<br>(2) Employment rate of those who have completed courses provided by private sector institutes on commission from the government | Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare   |

| (Consumer)                                     | Outline of the measures  | Target       | Indicator   | Related governmental agency |
|--|--|--------------|---|-----------------------------|
| Implementation of the Basic Plan for Consumers | Based on the work schedule (approved by Consumer Policy Council on 24th March 2015, and revised on 19th July 2016) of Basic Plan for Consumers (decided by the Cabinet on 24th March 2015), steadily implement the following policies. The work schedule will be revised every year to ensure that it reflects the circumstances of the moment concerning consumers and consumer policies. This revision may keep in mind the concept of promoting the sustainable consumption in the UN Guidelines for Consumer Protection<br>(1) Ensuring the safety of consumers<br>(2) Enhancement of labeling and ensuring trust<br>(3) Realizing fair transactions<br>(4) Creating a society where consumers can make choices and act as a leader<br>(5) Establishing a framework for consumer s' damage relief and for the protection of their interests<br>(6) Reinforcing the national and regional consumer administration | 12.3<br>12.8 | Situation concerning the follow-up of the work schedule of Basic Plan for Consumers | Consumer Affairs Agency     |

### Overseas measures

| (Empowerment of women)   | Outline of the measures  | Target     | Indicator   | Related governmental agency                  |
|--|--|------------|---|--|
| Development Strategy for Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment | Based on the issue-specific development policies to support women (set in 2016), support developing countries in attaining Sustainable Development Goal 5 with a focus on: (1) promoting women's and girls' rights; (2) improving an enabling environment for women and girls to reach their full potentials; and (3) advancing women's leadership in politics, economy and other public fields. | 5          | (1) Global indicator (5.1.1) Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex<br>(2) Number of female administrative officers and other women who received human resources development trainings<br>(3) Number of female students who have received the benefit of educational support<br>(4) Contribution (development cooperation) focused on gender equality and women's empowerment | Ministry of Foreign Affairs and JICA         |
| National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security                | Based on the National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security (formulated in 2015), promote the participation of women in decision-making processes both in Japan and abroad, and give consideration to the human rights of women and gender perspective when tackling challenges for peace and security.   | 5.2<br>5.5 | Global indicator (5.1.1) Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex in the countries to which Japan is giving support   | Ministry of Foreign Affairs, JICA and others |
| Empowerment of women through the World Assembly for Women (WAW!) | Hold the World Assembly for Women (WAW!) as part of the efforts to achieve a "society where women shine," and discuss measures to promote the empowerment of women both in Japan and abroad.   | 5.5        | Global indicators (5.5.1, 5.5.2) Participation of women in the economic and political fields in Japan and abroad  | Ministry of Foreign Affairs                  |

| (Education)   | Outline of the measures   | Target            | Indicator   | Related governmental agency                                    |
|---|---|-------------------|---|--|
| Learning Strategy for Peace and Growth  | Based on the issue-specific policies set for educational support in September 2015, provide support to the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal 4 in developing countries based on the following policies: (1) education cooperation to achieve inclusive, equitable and quality learning; (2) education cooperation for industrial, science & technology human resource development and sustainable social economic development; and (3) establishment and expansion of both international and regional educational cooperation networks. | 4                 | (1) Global indicator (4.1.1) Proportion of children and young people: (a) in Grade 2 or 3; (b) at the end of primary education; and (c) at the end of lower secondary education achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex<br>(2) Contribution in the educational field (development cooperation) | Ministry of Foreign Affairs and JICA                           |
| Dissemination of Japanese-style education using public-private collaboration platform | Based on the EDU-Port Japan public-private collaboration platform, to achieve successful educational collaboration with international partners, Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT) and other partners will hold international forums and pilot programs. Through these efforts, Japan intends to build stronger relations of trust and cooperation with those countries that Japan collaborates with, and furthermore, improve the education of both Japan and other countries.                                | 4.1<br>4.2<br>4.3 | Number of cases in which the Japanese-style education model was implemented outside Japan in response to the needs of each foreign country (10 cases by the end of fiscal 2020)   | Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology |

## 2. Achievement of Good Health and Longevity

SDGs that are considered to be particularly relevant: SDG3 (Health) and others



### Domestic measures

| Outline of the measures   | Target  | Indicator    | Related governmental agency  |                                |
|---|---|--------------|--|--------------------------------|
| Based on the Japan's Plan for Dynamic Engagement of All Citizens, implement the following measures to create a society in which all citizens are dynamically engaged. |   |              |  |                                |
| Creation of a society with dynamic engagement of all citizens: Social security that provides reassurance  | Uphold the clear target of eliminating cases in which people have no choice but to leave their jobs in order to provide family members with nursing care. Reform the social security system to create a society in which people can lead long and healthy lives with peace of mind. Make work and nursing care of family members compatible by enabling households to use the nursing care services of their choice and care for family members in an easy-to-manage fashion. | 3<br>8<br>10 | Indicators set in Japan's Plan for Dynamic Engagement of All Citizens  |                                |
| Implementation of health promotion and countermeasures for lifestyle diseases   | Through cooperation among companies, private organizations and municipalities, steadily implement Health Japan 21 (the second term) plan in line with the Health Promotion Act for the extension of healthy life expectancy and reduction of health disparities.  | 3.5<br>3.a   | (1) Decrease in the percentage of heavy drinkers with high lifestyle-related disease risks<br>(2) Decrease in the percentage of smoking adults |                                |
| (Promotion of health and longevity)   | Outline of the measures   | Target       | Indicator  | Related governmental agency    |
| Implementation of the Action Plan for Strengthening Measures on Emerging Infectious Diseases  | Based on the Action Plan for Strengthening Measures on Emerging Infectious Diseases, aim to create the society with strengthened systems to counter infectious diseases by establishing improved domestic systems, including health and medical services, test and research systems, and human resource base for infectious diseases.   | 3.d          | Achievement levels of the targets set for each of the measures based on the Basic Plan   | Cabinet Secretariat and others |

|  |   |            |  |  |
|--|---|------------|--|--|
| Implementation of the National Action Plan on Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR) | Implement measures in six fields (public awareness raising & education, surveillance & monitoring, infection prevention & control, and others) to suppress antimicrobial resistance as much as possible and prevent pandemics by antimicrobial-resistant organisms.   | 3.3        | Achievement indicators set for the Action Plan   | Cabinet Secretariat and others                                 |
| Promotion of R&D to deal with infectious diseases                            | Based on the 5th Science and Technology Basic Plan (decided by the Cabinet in January 2016) and the Basic Action Plan for Strengthening Measures on Emerging Infectious Diseases (decided in February 2016), promote basic research into pathogens in collaboration with the counterpart organizations at the overseas research centers in Asia and Africa, including epidemiological studies and research for diagnosis and medical remedies; develop new technologies to contribute to prevention, diagnosis and treatment of infectious diseases towards infection control; and develop highly skilled human resources. Also, for neglected tropical diseases (NTDs), develop methods to prevent, diagnose and cure the diseases including the development of drugs at university and other research facilities in Japan and Africa, work for the practical use of the developed methods in society, and train young African researchers through joint research. | 3.3<br>3.b | Progress in epidemiological studies on pathogens, R&D related to medical remedies and rapid diagnosis for pathogens (influenza, dengue fever, diarrheal infections, drug-resistant bacteria, and others) and R&D related to neglected tropical diseases (NTDs) | Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology |
| Promotion of cancer control  | Under the Cancer Control Act, the government formulated the Basic Plan to Promote Cancer Control Programs to decrease the number of deaths due to cancers. Based on the Plan, help all cancer patients and their families to mitigate pain and improve their quality of life, and to create a society where people, including cancer patients, can live with peace of mind. Promote measures to offer counseling, support and information regarding cancer and cancer treatment.  | 3.4        | Number of deaths due to cardiovascular diseases, cancers, diabetes or chronic respiratory diseases   | Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare                         |
| Promotion of comprehensive measures for hepatitis                            | In line with the Basic Act on Hepatitis Measures and the Basic Guidelines for promotion of control measures for hepatitis, the government is implementing the following measures:<br>(1) Subsidization of the medical expenses of antiviral treatment for hepatitis B and C<br>(2) Promotion of screening for viral hepatitis<br>(3) Improvement of the hepatitis treatment system<br>(4) Spreading of the correct knowledge about hepatitis<br>(5) Promotion of research into hepatitis<br>Further, the Government conducts regular hepatitis B vaccination.   | 3.3        | Number of hepatitis B-infected people per 100,000 citizens   | Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare                         |



## Overseas measures

| Achievement of universal health coverage (UHC) through reinforcing the health system of developing countries and enhancing international responses to public health crises | Outline of the measures   | Target                      | Indicator  | Related governmental agency            |
|--|---|-----------------------------|--|--|
| Provision of support in line with the Basic Design for Peace and Health  | The Japanese government approved the Basic Design for Peace and Health in September 2015 in order to contribute to the achievement of the health-related targets set in the SDGs, in particular in Goal 3. The Japanese government goes ahead with international cooperation based on the Design.   | 2.1<br>2.2<br>3<br>5.6      | Achievement of the major measures described in the Basic Design for Peace and Health   | Ministry of Foreign Affairs and others |
| Steady implementation of the G7 Ise-Shima Vision for Global Health   | Foster the implementation of the G7 Ise-Shima Vision for Global Health, which the G7 countries announced at the Ise-Shima Summit, and contribute to the attainment of Goal 3 and other SDGs.  | 3<br>2.1, 2.2<br>5.6<br>9.5 | Achievement of the major policies described in the G7 Ise-Shima Vision for Global Health   | Ministry of Foreign Affairs and others |
| Contribution towards strengthening the global health architecture and relevant systems   | Make contribution at international discussions on the global health architecture to improve emergency responses to public health emergencies, thereby contributing to strengthening the architecture.   | 3.d                         | Making Contribution at the related conferences held by the United Nations and others   | Ministry of Foreign Affairs and others |
| Support for the enhancement of the WHO's emergency response unit and to the Organization's emergency response activities   | Make financial contribution to CFE(Contingency Fund for Emergencies) to improve its initial response in case of emergency and in the event of the outbreak of infectious diseases. Give support to the establishment of the WHO's health risk management system, thereby contributing to the enhancement of responses to and preparations against public health crises in each country across the world.  | 3.d                         | Number of countries that have met the core capacity requirements defined by the International Health Regulations (IHR)   | Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare |
| Support for the World Bank's Pandemic Emergency Financing Facility (PEF) for strengthening response to public health emergencies   | The PEF is a funding mechanism for timely disbursement of financial resources in response to pandemics by utilizing insurance instruments. As a main donor of the PEF, the Japanese government makes financial contribution and engage in appropriate management of the PEF in order to strengthen and accelerate response to public health emergencies.  | 3.d                         | Audit results on the appropriate management of the PEF funds   | Ministry of Finance                    |
| Promotion of UHC and strengthening preparedness and prevention against public health emergencies in collaboration with the World Bank                                      | The Japanese government supports for acceleration of UHC and strengthening preparedness and prevention against public health emergencies in developing countries in collaboration with the World Bank and the WHO through the following measures: Support actual implementation of "UHC in Africa", which was announced during TICAD VI by the Japanese government and the World Bank etc as a policy framework for the achievement of UHC; hold an international meeting for follow-up the progress of UHC in Tokyo with the World Bank and the WHO. | 3.8<br>3.c                  | Monitoring results provided by the World Bank and the WHO on the progress of UHC, and the Joint External Evaluation results provided by the WHO on the preparedness and prevention against public health emergencies | Ministry of Finance                    |

| (Measures for infectious diseases)   | Outline of the measures   | Target      | Indicator   | Related governmental agency                                    |
|--|---|-------------|---|--|
| Implementation of the Action Plan for Strengthening Measures on Emerging Infectious Diseases | In line with the Action Plan for Strengthening Measures on Emerging Infectious Diseases, aim to create an international community in which a variety of international institutions can cooperate with and has a systematic construction for the prompt and effective response at the time of infectious diseases emergency by implementing measure including the enhancement of anti-infectious disease measures in developing countries, and development and dispatch of human resources to deal with infectious diseases).  | 3.d         | Achievement level of the targets set for each of the measures in line with the Action Plan  | Cabinet Secretariat and others                                 |
| Implementation of the National Action Plan on Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR)                 | Support efforts of the WHO on AMR and assist the implementation of global policies on the issue. At the same time, promote public-private collaboration to increase global health cooperation particularly in the Asia-Pacific region.  | 3.3         | Achievement level for the evaluation criteria described as the sixth target of the Action Plan  | Cabinet Secretariat and others                                 |
| Public-private meeting on infectious disease countermeasures for developing countries        | Hold meetings to seek the ways in which the Japanese medical industry and the national government will make a concerted effort to make further contributions to international infectious disease countermeasures, in partnership with a range of international organizations and also to help the Japanese medical industry and others to find new markets.   | 3.3<br>17.7 | Progress on public-private contributions to international infectious disease countermeasures and finding new markets by the medical industry and others   | Cabinet Secretariat and others                                 |
| Promotion of R&D to deal with infectious diseases  | Based on the 5th Science and Technology Basic Plan (decided by the Cabinet in January 2016) and the Basic Action Plan for Strengthening Measures on Emerging Infectious Diseases (decided in February 2016), promote basic research into pathogens in collaboration with the counterpart organizations at the overseas research centers in Asia and Africa, including epidemiological studies and research for diagnosis and medical remedies; develop new technologies to contribute to prevention, diagnosis and treatment of infectious diseases towards infection control; and develop highly skilled human resources. Also, for neglected tropical diseases (NTDs), develop methods to prevent, diagnose and cure the diseases including the development of drugs at university and other research facilities in Japan and Africa, work for the practical use of the developed methods in society, and train young African researchers through joint research. | 3.3<br>3.b  | Progress in epidemiological studies on pathogens, R&D related to medical remedies and rapid diagnosis for the pathogens (influenza, dengue fever, diarrheal infections, drug-resistant bacteria, and others), and R&D related to neglected tropical diseases (NTDs) | Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology |

| (Response to aging population in the Asian region)           | Outline of the measures   | Target            | Indicator   | Related governmental agency    |
|--|---|-------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| Promotion of the Asia Health and Human Well-Being Initiative | In line with the approval of 'The Basic Principles of Asia Health and Human Well-Being Initiative' in July 2016 by the Headquarters for Healthcare Policy the following will be promoted: design systems to encourage the development of business by private long-term care providers; human resource development; and the implementation of mutually beneficial and sustainable measures, including licensing of technologies. | 3.8<br>3.c<br>4.7 | Establishment of bases to provide education and practical training on Japanese-style long-term care in Asian region | Cabinet Secretariat and others |

### 3. Creating Growth Market, Revitalization of Rural Areas, and Promoting Technological Innovation



SDGs that are considered to be particularly relevant: SDGs 2 (Food), 8 (Economic growth and employment), 9 (Infrastructure, industrialization and innovation), and 11 (Sustainable cities and human settlements)

#### Domestic measures

| (Toward "the Nominal GDP of 600 Trillion Yen")  | Outline of the measures   | Target       | Indicator   | Related governmental agency    |
|---|---|--------------|---|--------------------------------|
| Based on the Japan's Plan for Dynamic Engagement of All Citizens, implement the following measures to create a society in which all citizens are dynamically engaged. |   |              |   |                                |
| A robust economy that gives rise to hope  | <p>(1) Enable a diverse array of people to make full use of their abilities through eliminating social loss, supporting employment, education, and etc.</p> <p>(2) A. Under strong control tower functions that mobilize industry, academia, and government, formulate strategies for research and development, create new business models and foster the Fourth Industrial Revolution.<br/>           (2) B. Move forward with initiatives to address the Fourth Industrial Revolution through the thorough use of IT and by ensuring cybersecurity.<br/>           (2) C. In order to respond to the Age of the Fourth Industrial Revolution, press ahead with regulatory &amp; institutional reforms and promoting "growth-oriented management."</p> <p>(3) A. Promote university reforms &amp; enhance the functions of research &amp; development agencies. Also promote world-class academic-industrial collaboration.<br/>           (3) B. Build a comprehensive system to enable relevant government organization to identify startup companies, including in those in provincial regions, and connect startups to global markets.</p> <p>(4) A. To develop human resources who can adapt to the Age of the Fourth Industrial Revolution, promote the nationwide deployment of IT-based education, the enhancement of science, mathematics, and IT education.<br/>           (4) B. To attract excellent foreign human resources to Japan, develop appealing acceptance mechanisms &amp; environments.</p> <p>(5) A. Improve the quality and productivity of healthcare and nursing care and create diverse services not covered by public health insurance thereby ensuring the quality of life of citizens.<br/>           (5) B. By reinforcing efforts in the energy and environmental fields such as energy saving, renewable energy and natural resources, realize economic growth and greenhouse gas emission reduction control at the same time.<br/>           (5) C. Develop the sports industry in Japan by (1) establishing a self-sustaining virtuous cycle model whereby earnings will be reinvested in sports, and (2) creating new sports markets.<br/>           (5) D. Establish an existing housing transaction market where housing will be evaluated as assets. Promote</p> | 8<br>9<br>11 | Indicators set in Japan's Plan for Dynamic Engagement of All Citizens | Cabinet Secretariat and others |

|  |  |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|--|
|  | <p>dissemination of next-generation housing.</p> <p>(5) E. Realize, execute, and evolve the New Robot Strategy, while also accelerating introduction of robots in mid-sized enterprises and SMEs and improving the environment for R&amp;D and demonstration tests.</p> <p>(6) Push forward to achieve the early enforcement of the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) and promote negotiations on economic partnerships and conclusion/amendment of investment agreements, thereby establishing a platform for global economic activities.</p> <p>(7) Encourage efforts of each motivated business to improve its productivity through support from the national government, trade associations, organizations of SMEs and financial institutions in regions.</p> <p>(8) Improve productivity and the export capacities of agriculture, forestry and fisheries, by utilizing excellent knowledge obtained from related sectors and strengthening the production base in communities including those in hilly and mountainous areas.</p> <p>(9) Carry out comprehensive and strategic measures toward realization of Japan as a tourism-oriented advanced country through government-wide and government-public collaborative efforts.</p> <p>(10) Promote opening up of public services and assets to the private sector.</p> <p>(11) Support local SMEs' overseas business expansion. Strengthen their management base and promote development of local consultation systems.</p> <p>(12) Promote measures for regional reinvigoration and correct the excess concentration of population in the Tokyo Metropolitan area, enable young people to have jobs and families and resolve problems unique to each local area, thereby overcoming the problems of population decline and diminishing local economies.</p> <p>(13) Facilitate the development of social infrastructure, and build a nation resilient to disasters. Change the urban structure to a sustainable one and promote PPP/PFI for the development and operation of public facilities.</p> <p>(14) Encourage the transfer of current record high corporate earnings to workers as wages to ensure a virtuous cycle of economy wherein wage hikes expand consumption and eventually increase corporate earnings.</p> |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|--|

| (Creation of promising new markets and regional revitalization) | Outline of the measures   | Target                   | Indicator  | Related governmental agency                     |
|---|---|--------------------------|--|---|
| Achieving 10% for the business entry and exit rates             | Based on Japan Revitalization Strategy 2016, make steady efforts to achieve the goal of ensuring that the business startup rate exceeds business closure rate, and raise the current business startup and closure rates to the 10% range, on a par with the United States and the United Kingdom. | 8.3                      | (1) Business startup and closure rates<br>(2) Numerical targets set for the Early-Stage Entrepreneurial Activity Index | Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry         |
| Making agriculture, forestry and fishery growth industries      | Enhance agricultural production sites including through concentrating and consolidating farmland to business farmers, promoting corporation farms, fostering new entry and implementing "smart agriculture" measures by   | 2.3<br>8.1<br>8.2<br>9.5 | (1) Proportion of farmland used by business farmers<br>(2) Number of corporate farms<br>(3) Number of those who are    | Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries |

|  |   |                                  |   |   |
|--|---|----------------------------------|---|---|
|  | <p>the use of advanced technologies, and also support the creation of new value and demand including through promoting “AFFrinnovation*” to enhance the connectivity of value chains.</p> <p>*AFFrinnovation means adding value to agricultural products, forest products, and fishery products in an innovative way, making new combinations, or creating a value chain.</p>   |                                  | <p>engaged in farming and younger than 50</p> <p>(4) Unmanned operation of automatic tractors by remote monitoring</p> <p>(5) Market size of the processing and direct sale sector in the AFFrinnovation industry</p> |   |
|  | Create new demand for wood including through expanded use of cross-laminated timber (CLT) and build stable and efficient wood supply system while making full use of regeneration capacity of forest resources.   |                                  | Volume of domestic wood supply  |   |
|  | Promote the shift of the fishery and the aquaculture industries to sustainable and highly profitable businesses and foster the expansion of processing, distribution and consumption of marine products.  |                                  | Production value per business entity in the fishing and aquaculture industries  |   |
| Revitalization of farming, mountain and fishing villages | Through the Japanese agricultural direct payment system, promote local community activities to maintain rural resources such as farmland and irrigation canals, continued agricultural production in hilly and mountainous areas and production activities contributing to the protection of natural environments.  | 2.3<br>2.4<br>4.7<br>8.9<br>11.a | (1) Participants in the rural community activities to maintain farmland and irrigation canals<br>(2) Prevention of a decrease in farmland in hilly and mountainous areas  | Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries         |
|  | Foster rural-urban exchange strategically by deepening collaboration between agriculture, forestry and fisheries and various sectors such as tourism, education and social welfare through mutual cooperation of relevant ministries. In particular, aiming to attract foreign tourists to farming villages, support rural areas in enhancing readiness to receive them, conducting promotion, providing farming experiences by farm stay and other measures. |                                  | Number of people involved in exchanges between urban cities and rural villages  |   |
|  | Promote designation of Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems and Japanese Nationally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems to conserve traditional agriculture, forestry and fisheries, add more value to agricultural products by making use of the designation, attract more tourists to rural villages, and collaborate with companies.   |                                  | Number of designated sites of Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems and Japanese Nationally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems  |   |
| New Tourism Strategy to Invigorate the Japanese Economy  | Based on the New Tourism Strategy to Invigorate the Japanese Economy (finalized by the Meeting of the Council for A Tourism Vision to Support the future of Japan in March 2016), implement measures to make Japan a world-class tourist destination.   | 8.9                              | (1) Number of International visitors to Japan<br>(2) Spending on travel by international visitors to Japan, and other indicators  | Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism |

| (Higher productivity)   | Outline of the measures  | Target      | Indicator  | Related governmental agency                                    |
|---|--|-------------|--|--|
| Implementation of measures based on the Logistics Master Plan             | Based on the Logistics Master Plan (2013-2017) decided by the Cabinet in June 2013, implement measures to: (1) increase the efficiency of logistics activities to support industrial activities and the daily lives of citizens; (2) further reduce the environmental impact of logistics activities; and (3) ensure logistics safety. | 8.2<br>13.2 | Follow-up results based on the Logistics Master Plan   | Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism        |
| Increase of productivity at construction sites by “i-Construction”        | By introducing measures to make full use of ICT on construction sites (for “i-Construction”), drastically increase productivity for all construction processes, including surveying, designing, construction, examination, maintenance and updating.   | 8<br>9      | (1) Situation concerning the formulation of the policies to make use of 3D data in the construction process and the implementation of data format standardization<br>(2) Situation concerning the formulation of specific measures, including those to establish and operate systems and criteria by incorporating advanced technologies, as well as those to utilize data and develop human resources | Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism        |
| (Scientific innovation and development of highly skilled human resources) | Outline of the measures  | Target      | Indicator  | Related governmental agency                                    |
| Foster and secure diverse human resources to lead scientific innovation   | Based on the 5th Science and Technology Basic Plan (decided by the Cabinet in January 2016) and other plans, work to foster and secure diverse human resources who will lead scientific innovation by fostering young researchers and encouraging female researchers and inbound researchers to demonstrate their abilities.           | 9.5         | Global indicator (9.5.2) Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants   | Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology |
| (Sustainable cities)  | Outline of the measures  | Target      | Indicator  | Related governmental agency                                    |
| Promotion of the “FutureCity” Initiative                                  | Foster the implementation of the “FutureCity” Initiative to create environmental, social and economic value, share success stories and findings of cities in Japan and abroad, and support the creation of city networks for the development of autonomous and sustainable cities.   | 11.a        | Annual organization of an international forum to promote the “FutureCity” Initiative   | Cabinet Office   |
| (Business and Human Rights)   | Outline of the measures  | Target      | Indicator  | Related governmental agency                                    |
| Develop a National Action Plan(NAP) on Business and Human Rights          | In line with UN Human Rights Council Resolution 17/4 and the recommendations by a working group established by the resolution, the Government of Japan will develop a National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights.   | 8           | Progress concerning the development of the National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights   | Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and others                        |

## Overseas measures

| (Scientific innovation)<br>(Promotion of innovation and R&D, and development of industrial human resources) | Outline of the measures  | Target                                 | Indicator   | Related governmental agency  |
|---|--|--|---|--|
| Strategic international implementation of Science, Technology and Innovation (STI)                          | In accordance with the 5th Science and Technology Basic Plan which was decided by the Cabinet in January 2016, promote science and technology cooperation with international organizations as well as other foreign countries. In order to respond to emerging global challenges, conduct international joint research via international science and technology programs, through such projects as SATREPS (Science and Technology Research Partnership for Sustainable Development Program), from the perspective of science and technology diplomacy which intends to link Japan's advanced science and technology with diplomacy. | 17.6                                   | -Global indicator (17.6.1)<br>Number of science and technology cooperation agreements and/or programmes between countries, by type of cooperation<br>-Number of SATREPS and SICORP projects conducted | Ministry of Foreign Affairs,<br>Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, and JICA |
| Promotion of international research on agriculture, forestry and fisheries                                  | To promote international research on agriculture, forestry and fishery, make contributions to the formulation of international research policies through the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR), and contribute to the research conducted by the CGIAR in terms of human, intellectual and financial resources.   | 1.1<br>2.1<br>2.3<br>2.4<br>2.a<br>9.5 | Number of Japanese researchers at CGIAR's research facilities   | Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries                          |

| (Creation of growth markets)                              | Outline of the measures   | Target             | Indicator   | Related governmental agency                  |
|---|---|--------------------|---|--|
| Support for the development of industrial human resources | [Asia] Based on the ""Industrial Human Resource Development Cooperation Initiative"" announced in 2015, develop industrial human resources (40,000 people) over three years from fiscal 2015 to fiscal 2017 through public-private collaboration and as all Japan, specifically by fostering the development of skilled engineers, engineers, those engaged in R&D, and middle-level managers and government officials as well as by enhancing scientific education.                      | 8.2<br>9.b<br>10.b | Develop industrial human resources (a total of 40,000 people) in the Asian region over three years from fiscal 2015 to fiscal 2017.   | Ministry of Foreign Affairs, JICA and others |
|   | [Africa] (1) Through the African Business Education (ABE) Initiative and over five years from 2013, provide a total of 1,000 young African people with opportunities to receive education at Japanese universities and graduate schools and work as interns at Japanese companies.<br>(2) Develop highly skilled human resources and human resources with abilities required to work on-site (a total of 1,500 people) over three years from 2016 to 2018 through the ABE Initiative 2.0. | 8.2<br>9.b<br>10.b | (1) Invite a total of 1,000 African students to Japan by 2018 through the ABE Initiative.<br>(2) Develop highly skilled human resources and human resources with abilities required to work on-site (a total of 1,500 people) by 2018 through the ABE Initiative 2.0. | Ministry of Foreign Affairs, JICA and others |

| (Enhancement of food systems)                       | Outline of the measures   | Target                                  | Indicator   | Related governmental agency  |
|---|---|---|---|--|
| Enhancement of food systems in developing countries | In order to contribute to the world food security, the economic growth of developing countries and companies activities, foster the work of the Nutrition Japan Public Private Platform (international nutrition improvement initiative based on public-private cooperation) as well as the activities conducted under the Initiative for Food and Nutrition Security in Africa (IFNA) (initiative to accelerate practical activities for nutrition improvement in Africa). At the same time, promote the establishment of food value chains (FVCs), which link agricultural production, manufacture, processing, distribution and consumption stages, including in developing countries. | 2.1<br>2.2<br>2.3<br>2.4<br>2.a<br>12.3 | (1) Number of companies and organizations participating in seminars related to the Nutrition Japan Public Private Platform<br>(2) Number of countries to which public-private missions have been dispatched for purposes such as bilateral policy dialogues<br>(3) Number of FVC-related projects | Ministry of Foreign Affairs,<br>Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries and JICA |

## 4. Sustainable and Resilient Land Use, Promoting Quality Infrastructure

SDGs that are considered to be particularly relevant: SDGs 2 (Food), 6 (Water and sanitation), 9 (Infrastructure, industrialization and innovation), and 11 (Sustainable cities and human settlements)



### Domestic measures

| (Infrastructure)   | Outline of the measures   | Target                             | Indicator   | Related governmental agency                             |
|--|---|------------------------------------|---|---|
| Building national resilience   | Steadily implement the Fundamental Plan for National Resilience (decided by the Cabinet in June 2014) and the Action Plan for National Resilience. At the same time support local governments in formulating and implementing Fundamental Plans for Regional Resilience and encourage the private sector to conduct activities that contribute to national resilience.  | 1.5<br>9.1<br>11.5<br>11.b<br>13.1 | (1) KPIs set in the Fundamental Plan for National Resilience and the Action Plan for National Resilience<br>(2) Number of local governments that began to formulate and examine Fundamental Plans for Regional Resilience | Cabinet<br>Secretariat                                  |
| Implementation of the 4th Priority Plan for Infrastructure Development | Under the 4th Priority Plan for Infrastructure Development (for 2015 to 2020; decided by the Cabinet in September 2015), foster strategic infrastructure management for higher functionality and productivity and develop sustainable infrastructure on a medium- to long-term basis despite severe fiscal restrictions. Specifically, in line with the basic philosophy of maximizing the stock effects of infrastructure, make selective and focussed investments in projects with large stock effects while making more effective (and wise) use of existing facilities and pressing forward with the integration and reorganization of the facilities, thereby dealing with the four structural problems: (1) immediate threats posed by large earthquakes, and damage caused by worsening meteorological disasters; (2) accelerated aging of infrastructure; (3) exhaustion of local communities in depopulated regions; and (4) intensification of international competition. | 9                                  | Follow-up results based on the 4th Priority Plan for Infrastructure Development   | Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism |
| Implementation of the Housing Life Master Plan                         | Based on the Housing Life Master Plan approved at the March 2016 Cabinet Meeting, provide young households, households raising children, and households with elderly people with residential environments where they can live with peace of mind, and assure the stability of housing for those who require special housing consideration.  | 11.1                               | Follow-up results based on the Housing Life Master Plan approved at the March 2016 Cabinet meeting  | Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism |
| Building a “compact and networked structure”                           | Develop “national land promoting active interaction-led regional revitalization” as described in the National Spatial Strategy (decided by the Cabinet in August 2015), maintain the vitality of regions against the background of an aging society and decreasing population, and work for the sustainable management of cities where citizens including the elderly can lead their lives with peace of mind, being provided with sufficient services for daily life, such as medical, welfare and commercial services. To this end, foster the establishment of a “compact and networked structure” to connect cities where necessary functions are provided in a compact manner via surrounding transportation networks.   | 11.2<br>11.3<br>11.a               | (1) Number of municipalities with location optimization plans<br>(2) Total number of local public transportation system restructuring plans that have been approved by the Ministry                                       | Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism |



|   |   |                    |  |   |
|---|---|--------------------|--|---|
| Improvement of infrastructure for agricultural production | Improve agricultural infrastructure by enlarging farmland, promoting multipurpose use of farmland, installing irrigation and drainage pipelines, consolidate farmland for active farmers and add more value to agriculture, thereby increasing agricultural competitiveness.  | 2.3<br>2.4<br>9.1  | (1) Percentage of districts where highly profitable crops have a substantial share in the production value of crops (excluding rice cropped as staple food) in the districts where infrastructure improvement projects have been launched<br>(2) Area of land where land readjustment and drainage improvement have been launched<br>(3) Area of land where field irrigation facilities have been launched<br>(4) Area of land where improvement of paddy fields for multipurpose use have been launched | Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries |
|   | Diagnose the earthquake resistance of main irrigation facilities, create hazard maps, construct earthquake-resistance facilities, enhance the reservoir monitoring and management systems and implement measures including those to prevent agricultural areas from flooding. At the same time, create a database on the inspection and diagnosis of aged facilities for timely and appropriately repairing and updating the facilities, thereby enhancing national resilience. |                    | Percentage of relevant measures launched at the main irrigation facilities for which updating and other work is deemed necessary   |   |
| Recovery from the Great East Japan Earthquake             | Implement measures to rebuild disaster-resistant houses and local communities in areas afflicted by the earthquake as well as to rebuild infrastructure, recreate communities, and revitalize industries and businesses toward 2020. Also, in and after 2020, continue to implement national measures for the recovery and revitalization of Fukushima Prefecture.  | 8.1<br>8.9<br>11.5 | (1) Increase the number of foreign tourists staying overnight in six prefectures in Tohoku to reach 1.5 million guest night in 2020<br>(2) Progress with the full recovery and reconstruction of public infrastructure in the afflicted areas  | Reconstruction Agency                           |

| (Water resources)   | Outline of the measures   | Target            | Indicator   | Related governmental agency                             |
|---|---|-------------------|---|---|
| Implementation of measures for sound water cycle  | In line with the Basic Plan on Water Cycle (decided by the Cabinet in 2015), foster the implementation of the "River Basin Management" across Japan based on the activities conducted cooperatively by local governments, companies, organizations and others in each of the river basin. | 6.5               | Evaluation about the effect of water cycle-related measures   | Cabinet Secretariat                                     |
| Stable supply of water resources by the construction and maintenance of water resource development facilities | Under the Act on Advancement of Water Resources Development, build, renovate and manage the facilities to develop and use water resources, thereby ensuring stable water supply to areas that are in need of more water due to industrial development and concentration of population.    | 6.1<br>6.4<br>6.5 | Enable the stable use of water in each region in consideration of local situations and in light of changes in water flows made due to recent rainfalls. | Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism |
| Promotion and expansion of wastewater   | In order to improve water environments, implement efficient measures to establish wastewater treatment facilities in areas where such facilities have yet to be   | 6.2<br>6.3        | Percentage of population served by wastewater treatment   | Ministry of Land, Infrastructure,                       |

|           |   |  |  |                       |
|-----------|---|--|--|-----------------------|
| treatment | installed, giving due consideration to appropriate role sharing between sewerage systems, rural sewerage systems, individual wastewater treatment systems, and other wastewater treatment facilities. |  |  | Transport and Tourism |
|-----------|---|--|--|-----------------------|

### Overseas measures

| (Quality infrastructure)                        | Outline of the measures   | Target | Indicator  | Related governmental agency  |
|---|---|--------|--|--|
| Promotion of quality infrastructure investments | Aim to make infrastructure investments sufficient in quality and quantity. Realize this aim by cooperating with other countries and international organizations as well as mobilizing more funds and know-how from the private sector, through "Partnership for Quality Infrastructure (PQI)" announced by Prime Minister Abe in May 2015 and "Expanded PQI" announced by the Prime Minister in May 2016 just before the G7 Ise-Shima Summit. | 1.5    | (1) Global indicator (9.a.1)   | Cabinet Secretariat, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, and JICA |
|   |   | 6.3    | Total official international support (official development assistance plus other official flows) to infrastructure |  |
|   |   | 6.5    | (2) Orders received for overseas infrastructure projects   |  |
|   |   | 6.a    |  |  |
|   |   | 7.b,   |  |  |
|   |   | 9.1    |  |  |
|   |   | 9.2    |  |  |
|   |   | 9.4    |  |  |
|   |   | 9.a    |  |  |
|   |   | 11.1   |  |  |
|   |   | 11.2   |  |  |
|   |   | 11.3   |  |  |
|   |   | 11.5   |  |  |
|   |   | 11.6   |  |  |
| 11.7  |   |        |  |  |
| 11.a  |   |        |  |  |
| 11.b  |   |        |  |  |

| (Disaster risk management)  | Outline of the measures  | Target | Indicator  | Related governmental agency   |
|---|--|--------|--|---|
| Implementation of the Sendai Cooperation Initiative for Disaster Risk Reduction | Based on the Sendai Cooperation Initiative for Disaster Risk Reduction, which Prime Minister Abe announced at the 3rd UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction in March 2015, give financial support of 4 billion dollars for the implementation of the Initiative over four years from 2015 to 2018 and help develop 40,000 government officials and local leaders who can play leading roles in the efforts made by the national government of each country for disaster risk reduction. | 1.5    | (1) Global indicator (1.5.1)   | Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, Ministry of Finance, JICA, and others                 |
|   |  | 11.5   | Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people  |   |
|   |  | 11.b   | (2) Global indicator (11.5.2) Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global GDP, including disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services |   |
| Awareness raising of "World Tsunami Awareness Day"                              | Hold tsunami awareness raising and disaster risk reduction-related events to foster the implementation of tsunami emergency drills and raise people's awareness for disaster risk reduction, thereby popularizing the "World Tsunami Awareness Day (5th November)"   | 1.5    | (1) Global indicator (1.5.1)   | Cabinet Secretariat, Cabinet Office, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, JICA, and others |
|   |  | 11.5   | Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people  |   |
|   |  | 11.b   | (2) Number of tsunami awareness raising events held  |   |

| (Preservation of cultural heritage)                   | Outline of the measures   | Target | Indicator  | Related governmental agency  |
|---|---|--------|--|--|
| International cooperation regarding cultural heritage | In line with the Law on the Promotion of International Cooperation for Protection of Cultural Heritage Abroad (enacted in 2006), to protect and safeguard endangered cultural heritage sites in developing countries in particular, provide support for necessary restoration projects and human resource development in cooperation with UNESCO etc. | 11.4   | Number of international cooperation projects aimed at preserving cultural heritage | Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology |

## 5. Energy Conservation, Renewable Energy, Climate Change Countermeasures, and Sound Material-Cycle Society



SDGs that are considered to be particularly relevant:

SDGs 7 (Energy), 12 (Sustainable consumption and production patterns), and 13 (Climate change)

### Domestic measures

| (Energy)   | Outline of the measures   | Target              | Indicator  | Related governmental agency   |
|--|---|---------------------|--|---|
| Fostering the introduction of renewable energy   | The Act on Special Measures Concerning Procurement of Electricity from Renewable Energy Sources by Electricity Utilities was revised this May to maximize the use of renewable energy while also reducing burdens imposed on citizens. Further, measures are implemented to develop technologies to reduce the cost and increase the efficiency of renewable energy to foster its use.  | 7.2<br>13.3         | (1) Increase the use of renewable energy from 22 to 24% of total energy use by 2030.<br>(2) Reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 26% in fiscal 2030 relative to fiscal 2013.                                 | Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry and Ministry of the Environment                               |
| Thorough energy efficiency   | Based on the Long-Term Energy Supply-Demand Outlook and the Plan for Global Warming Countermeasures, implement thorough energy efficiency measures in the industrial, business, household and transportation fields through both supporting and regulatory measures.  | 7.3<br>13.3         | (1) Energy consumption efficiency(Final energy consumption/Real GDP)<br>(2) Reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 26% in fiscal 2030 relative to fiscal 2013.   | Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry and Ministry of the Environment                               |
| Promotion of R&D for energy-related science and technology   | In line with the National Energy and Environment Strategy for Technological Innovation towards 2050 (decided by Council for Science, Technology and Innovation in April 2016) and other plans, promote R&D to accelerate the introduction of renewable energy and achieve drastic energy conservation through cooperation between the related governmental agencies.  | 7.2<br>7.3          | Promotion of the development of innovative technologies for the creation, storage and conservation of energy   | Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology  |
| Promotion of utilizing renewable energy for the revitalization of farming, mountain and fishing villages | Utilize abundant resources existing in rural villages as renewable energy sources for biomass or small-scale hydraulic power generation to improve agricultural, forestry, and fishing businesses and return more profits to local communities, thereby revitalizing the villages.  | 7.2<br>9.4          | Number of projects implemented to promote local agriculture, forestry and fisheries by taking advantage of renewable energy power generation   | Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries   |
| (Measures on climate change)   | Outline of the measures   | Target              | Indicator  | Related governmental agency   |
| Implementation of measures on climate change   | For global warming mitigation, implement measures in a comprehensive and planned manner in line with the Plan for Global Warming Countermeasures (decided by the Cabinet in May 2016).  | 13.2<br>13.3        | Reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 26% in fiscal 2030 relative to fiscal 2013.   | Cabinet Secretariat, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, Ministry of the Environment, and others |
|  | As for climate change adaptation, steadily implement the National Climate Change Adaptation Plan (decided by the Cabinet in November 2015) and also build and operate a Climate Change Adaptation Platform(A-PLAT) and give support to local governments.   |                     | Number of prefectures and cities that have local climate change adaptation plans   |   |
| Climate change mitigation and adaptation measures in the field of agriculture, forestry and fishery      | (1) Implement climate change mitigation options in the fields of agriculture, forestry and fishery, including through enhancing carbon sinks and reservoirs in forests and soil management in line with the Plan for Global Warming Countermeasures.<br>(2) Implement climate change adaptation measures embedded in the Climate Change Adaptation Plan of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, including through increasing the resilience to reduce the impacts affected by climate change. | 2.4<br>13.3<br>15.2 | (1) Amount of Japan's greenhouse gas emissions<br>(2) Number of prefectures that have put in place climate change adaptation plans with agriculture, forestry and fishery incorporated as major components | Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries   |

|   |   |      |   |  |
|---|---|------|---|--|
| Promotion of R&D for environment-related science and technology | In line with the Plan for Global Warming Countermeasures (decided by the Cabinet in May 2016), contribute to discussions in the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) through the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and foster practical implementation of climate change measures in societies both within and outside Japan. To this end, conducting research continuously to project the climate change and create climate change-related risk information. Furthermore, to make better use of Earth Observation data such as data gained from satellites and in-situ observations through the intergovernmental framework of the Group on Earth Observations (GEO). | 13.1 | Promotion of R&D and use of Earth Observation data to contribute to the elucidation of the climate change mechanism, sophistication of the climate change projection models, and evaluation of climate change effects for the formulation of climate change adaptation measures | Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology |
|---|---|------|---|--|

| (Ensuring sustainable consumption and production patterns)   | Outline of the measures  | Target               | Indicator   | Related governmental agency   |
|--|--|----------------------|---|---|
| Establishment of a sound material-cycle society  | Under the Basic Act on Establishing a Sound Material-Cycle Society and pursuant to the Waste Management and Public Cleansing Act and various other recycling-related laws, continue to implement relevant measures. Moreover, annually check progress of the measures by setting the targets in reference to the material flow indicators shown in the 3rd Fundamental Plan for Establishing a Sound Material-Cycle Society (“resource productivity,” “cycle use rate” and “final disposal amount”). | 12.2<br>12.5         | (1) Resource productivity (= GDP/Input of natural resources)<br>(2) Cycle use rate (= Amount of cycle use/Amount of cycle use + Input of natural resources)<br>(3) Per-capita generation of waste per day<br>(4) General waste recycling rate                           | Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry and Ministry of the Environment                                   |
| Support for the development of energy-saving resource circulation systems                                      | Support for the development of energy-saving resource circulation systems through measures such as demonstration projects to increase the efficiency and level of resource recycling by enhancing cooperation between product manufacturers and resource recycling operators in Japan.   | 12.2<br>12.5         | Number of demonstration projects implemented to increase the efficiency and level of resource recycling   | Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry   |
| Promotion of business activities that give consideration to the environment through ESG investments and others | The government works on the establishment of an information disclosure platform, fosters the Japanese Green Fund and eco-friendly leasing, and promotes ESG investments in order to create a virtuous cycle in which the disclosure of environmental information by a company fosters dialogues between the company and investors, which in turn will encourage the company to conduct even more environment-friendly business activities.   | 12.6                 | Number of companies that issue reports on sustainability  | Ministry of the Environment   |
| Promotion of green procurement   | The State and Incorporated Administrative Agencies, etc. formulate and publish procurement policies that provide specific procurement targets for each of the designated procurement items and promote prioritizing the procurement of eco-friendly goods.   | 12.7                 | Procurement rates of the designated procurement items by the State, etc.  | Ministry of the Environment   |
| Further reduction of food losses and waste and promotion of food recycling                                     | Based on the Act on Promotion of Recycling and Related Activities for Treatment of Cyclical Food Resources, minimize the generation of food losses and waste and foster the recycling of food as feed and fertilizer materials.  | 12.2<br>12.3<br>12.5 | (1) Indicator that corresponds to SDG 12.3 (To be decided in consultation with the related governmental agencies)<br>(2) Actual recycling rate by industry<br>(3) Target for the production amount of “eco-feed” made by using domestic materials, mainly food residues | Consumer Affairs Agency, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, and Ministry of the Environment |

|  |   |                |  |  |
|--|---|----------------|--|--|
|  | To reduce food losses and waste, promote awareness-raising measures aimed at households and relevant businesses, support local governments in leading necessary measures and disseminate relevant information for consumers to raise their awareness.   |                | Percentage of consumers who are aware of food losses and waste and working to reduce them (result obtained in the basic survey on consumer awareness conducted by the Consumer Affairs Agency) |  |
| Spread of the “Consumer Citizen Society” concept through consumer education                                    | In line with the Basic Plan for Consumers (decided by the Cabinet in March 2015) and based on the results of examinations made by the “Consumer Citizen Society” working group set up under the Consumer Education Promotion Council, raise the awareness of people who are otherwise not interested in the issue to spread the “Consumer Citizen Society” concept. | 12.8           | Creation, distribution and utilization of brochures to spread the “Consumer Citizen Society” concept   | Consumer Affairs Agency and Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology |
| Awareness-raising for ethical consumption  | In line with the Basic Plan for Consumers (decided by the Cabinet in March 2015), foster examinations at the survey group on ethical consumption and hold ethical consumption seminars to raise people’s awareness of the issue.  | 12.8           | People’s awareness of ethical consumption  | Consumer Affairs Agency  |
| Implementation of the Environmental Action Plan of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism | Implement measures based on the Environmental Action Plan, which shows the Ministry’s environmental policies to create a low-carbon society, a sound material-cycle society, and a society in harmony with nature as set in line with the Basic Environment Plan made by the national government.   | 12<br>13<br>14 | Follow-up results based on the Environmental Action Plan of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism  | Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism                                    |

### Overseas measures

| (Energy)   | Outline of the measures  | Target                          | Indicator   | Related governmental agency             |
|--|--|---------------------------------|---|---|
| Further international cooperation in the energy conservation and renewable energy fields | Make use of the experiences that Japan has accumulated in the formulation of policies and its advanced technologies to support the establishment of qualified energy manager systems and training systems to increase operational capabilities( assistance extended to ASEAN countries), thereby helping emerging economies establish systems to implement their energy policies by fiscal 2020. | 7.1<br>7.2<br>7.3<br>7.a        | (1) Introduction of energy conservation- and renewable energy-related legal systems in ASEAN countries where such systems do not exist by fiscal 2020.<br><br>(2) Increase the qualified energy manager coverage to 100% for factories and companies that are required to conduct energy management in four ASEAN countries (Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand and Vietnam) by fiscal 2020. | Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry |
|  | Give more support to help developing countries implement measures to supply modern low-carbon energy at reasonable prices and in a reliable manner, including energy conservation and renewable energy measures, and to give people better access to such energy.  | 7.1<br>7.2<br>7.3<br>7.a<br>7.b | Over five years from fiscal 2017 to fiscal 2021, develop human resources (2,000 people) who can contribute to the stable supply of modern energy and to greater access to such energy in developing countries.  | JICA                                    |

| (Measures on climate change)   | Outline of the measures   | Target                       | Indicator  | Related governmental agency  |
|--|---|------------------------------|--|--|
| Enhancing mitigation of climate change   | Engage in international negotiations regarding climate change measures, and give support to developing countries by fostering the implementation of the Joint Crediting Mechanism (JCM), co-benefit approach to environmental pollution, observation of the global greenhouse gases from space, and the networking of researchers.  | 13.a<br>13.b<br>7.2          | Steady implementation of measures to fulfill the commitment of providing 1.3 trillion yen public & private climate finance to developing countries in 2020, which is made in the Actions for Cool Earth 2.0 (ACE 2.0)  | Ministry of Foreign Affairs,<br>Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry,<br>Ministry of the Environment,<br>JICA, and others |
| Enhancing adaptation of climate change   | Based on international cooperation, which is one of the basic strategies set in the Climate Change Adaptation Plan (set by the Cabinet in November 2015), support the formulation of climate change adaptation plans and the assessments of climate change impacts in bilateral cooperation, and also share findings and support human resource development for climate change adaptation in multilateral cooperation through the international networks built for the adaptation.  | 13.1<br>13.2<br>13.3<br>11.b | Number of countries where comprehensive policies, strategies or plans have been made or implemented, including national adaptation plans, contributions plans decided by the country, country-specific reports, and biennial report updates, to promote the country's climate change adaptation and resilience without threatening food production | Ministry of Foreign Affairs,<br>Ministry of the Environment,<br>JICA, and others   |
| Promotion of R&D for environmental science and technology                            | In line with the Plan for Global Warming Countermeasures (decided by the Cabinet in May 2016), contribute to discussions in the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) through the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and foster practical implementation of climate change measures in societies both within and outside Japan. To this end, conducting research continuously to project the climate change and create climate change-related risk information. Furthermore, to make better use of Earth Observation data such as data gained from satellites and in-situ observations through the intergovernmental framework of the Group on Earth Observations (GEO). | 13.1                         | Promotion of R&D and use of Earth Observation data to contribute to the elucidation of the climate change mechanism, sophistication of the climate change projection models, and evaluation of climate change effects for the formulation of climate change adaptation measures  | Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology   |
| Support to the Pacific Catastrophe Risk Assessment and Financing Initiative (PCRAFI) | The PCRAFI insurance program provides the Pacific Island Countries with parametric insurance as a mechanism for rapid response financing through an immediate injection of cash following a major tropical cyclones and/or earthquake/tsunami. In 2013, Japan launched the initiative jointly with the World Bank and will continue supporting the establishment and management of a new facility that focuses on the payment of insurance premiums by island countries in the Pacific and that does not depend on contributions from donor countries.  | 13.1                         | Global indicator (13.1.1)<br>Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies  | Ministry of Finance  |

| (Ensuring sustainable consumption and production patterns)   | Outline of the measures  | Target               | Indicator  | Related governmental agency             |
|--|--|----------------------|--|---|
| Contribution to the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns (10YFP) | Support the implementation of the six 10YFP programmes, especially the Programme on Sustainable Lifestyles and Education, for which Japan serves as a co-lead, and make a financial contribution to the implementation of specific support projects in developing countries.   | 12.1                 | Number of specific support projects implemented in developing countries                              | Ministry of the Environment             |
| Support for the establishment of a sound material-cycle society in the Asia-Pacific region                     | Through discussions at the Regional 3R Forum in Asia and the Pacific, bilateral cooperation for waste disposal and the 3Rs, and information and data summarization in the 3R White Paper, foster the 3Rs in the Asia-Pacific region to mitigate waste-related problems and reduce environmental impacts to establish a sound material-cycle society. | 12.2<br>12.5<br>11.6 | Number of cases of international cooperation for the establishment of a sound material-cycle society | Ministry of the Environment             |
| Support for the development of energy-saving resource circulation systems                                      | Support for the development of energy-saving resource circulation systems by providing the highly efficient treatment technologies possessed by Japanese companies while also fostering intergovernmental cooperation on national and local levels as a package.   | 12.2<br>12.5         | Number of cases of support given to the establishment of energy-saving resource circulation systems  | Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry |

## 6. Conservation of Environment, including Biodiversity, Forests and Oceans

SDGs that are considered to be particularly relevant:

SDGs 2 (Food), 3 (Health), 14 (Oceans), and 15 (Biodiversity)



### Domestic measures

| (Environmental conservation)      | Outline of the measures  | Target             | Indicator  | Related governmental agency   |
|-----------------------------------|--|--------------------|--|---|
| Measures for chemicals management | Properly enforce the Act on the Evaluation of Chemical Substances and Regulation of Their Manufacture, etc. and the Act on Confirmation, etc. of Release Amounts of Specific Chemical Substances in the Environment and Promotion of Improvements to the Management Thereof, and prepare for the enforcement of the Act on Preventing Environmental Pollution of Mercury, also conducting “the Japan Environment and Children’s Study (JECS)” which is a national birth cohort study and response to emerging and unsolved issues on chemicals, etc. | 3.9<br>6.3<br>12.4 | (1) Achievement rates for the environmental criteria and others<br>(2) Situation concerning the implementation of environmental surveys and monitoring<br>(3) Trends in concentrations of long-term monitored substances, such as persistent organic pollutants (POPs)<br>(4) Pollutant Release and Transfer subject to PRTR<br>(5) Situation concerning the implementation of screening and risk assessment based on the Act on the Evaluation of Chemical Substances and Regulation of Their Manufacture, etc. | Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry and Ministry of the Environment |

|   |  |      |  |  |
|---|--|------|--|--|
| Measures to prevent air pollution                   | Continue to monitor air environment across the country, while implementing measures to prevent the dispersal of asbestos as well as measures to reduce emissions from stationary sources such as factories and business sites and from mobile sources such as cars.  | 3.9  | Achievement rates for the environmental quality standards and others   | Ministry of the Environment            |
| Measures against marine debris and marine pollution | (1) Promoting such actions as conducting research on, taking preventive measures of, and implementing removal of marine debris including microplastics based on the Marine Debris Law.<br>(2) Implementing measures to reduce the amount of wastes or other matter dumped at sea based on the Act on Prevention of Marine Pollution and Maritime Disaster. Implementing monitoring of the marine environment with a view to understanding the actual conditions of the marine environment surrounding Japan.<br>(3) Reduce the total pollutant load for COD, total nitrogen and total phosphorous in enclosed coastal seas (Tokyo Bay, Ise Bay and Seto Inland Sea). | 14.1 | (1) Appropriate enforcement of the Act on Prevention of Marine Pollution and Maritime Disaster: Amount of wastes or other matter from land-based activities dumped at sea (unit: 10,000 tons)<br>(2) Reduction of total pollutant load: Achievement rates for environmental criteria on water quality in enclosed coastal seas (for COD, total nitrogen and total phosphorous) | Ministry of the Environment and others |

| (Biodiversity and marine and land resources)                                 | Outline of the measures   | Target       | Indicator   | Related governmental agency   |
|--|---|--------------|---|---|
| Promotion of R&D and marine surveys for oceanographic science and technology | In line with the Basic Plan on Ocean Policy (decided by the Cabinet in April 2013) and the 5th Science and Technology Basic Plan (decided by the Cabinet in January 2016), continue to enhance oceanographic science and technology to support the appropriate development, use and management of oceans, such as technologies to survey and observe oceans including icy water, deep sea and seabed areas, while strategically fostering marine surveys.   | 14.2<br>14.3 | Enhancement of marine observation networks to take ecosystem-based approaches and collect information about ocean acidification (number of cases of vertical profiling done by the use of Argo floats and marine vessels)                             | Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology<br>Sustainable use of marine resources |
| Sustainable use of marine resources  | (1) Enhance research and study on fish resources and promote joint research with foreign governments or international organizations, to formulate and implement appropriate resource management measures.<br>(2) Promote management and recovery of seagrass beds and tidal flats, development of technology for mitigating bycatch and appropriate designation and management of marine protected areas, to use marine resources in harmony with marine life.<br>(3) Promote fish resource management based on the "Resource Management Plans" formulated by fishers to appropriately conserve and manage the fish resources in Japan's surrounding waters.<br>(4) Foster the improvement of accuracy in stock assessment of regional fisheries management organizations and the reduction in fishing capacity, to appropriately conserve and manage international fish resources such as tunas. | 14.5<br>14.c | (1) Status of the level of fishery stock in the waters surrounding Japan<br>(2) Seagrass beds and tidal flats conserved and created<br>(3) Number of resource management plans formulated by fishers<br>(4) Number of multilateral fishery agreements | Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries   |
| Biodiversity conservation in agriculture, forestry and fisheries             | Collect and preserve more genetic resources for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance of genetic diversity of animals and plants.  | 2.5          | Number of genetic resources kept at the Genetic Resources Center, National Agriculture and Food Research Organization (NARO)  | Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries   |
| Promotion of sustainable forest management                                   | (1) Promote measures to ensure the sustainable use of forest resources based on their regeneration capacity and the sound management and conservation of forests in an  | 15.2         | (1) Global indicator (15.2.1) Progress towards sustainable forest management  | Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and   |



|                           |  |                              |   |                             |
|---------------------------|--|------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|
|                           | integrated and systematic manner for the continuous fulfillment of the multifaceted functions of forests into the future.<br>(2) Foster the efficient and stable management of forests for the sustainable and robust growth of the forestry sector including through consolidating forest management practices in each of extensive areas as well as disseminating and putting into place low-cost and efficient forestry operation systems.  |                              | -Area of forest cover<br>- Volume of forest growing stock<br>- Area of forests located within legally established protected areas<br>- Area of forests under a long term forest management plan   | Fisheries                   |
| Biodiversity conservation | Based on the National Biodiversity Strategy of Japan 2012-2020 (decided by the Cabinet in September 2012), implement measures to protect endangered species, prevent damage caused by non-native species, expand and improve the management of protection areas on land and in waters, and aim for an early conclusion and implementation of the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization to the Convention on Biological Diversity. | 14.5<br>15.1<br>15.5<br>15.6 | (1) Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas by ecosystem type<br>(2) Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas<br>(3) Number of countries that have adopted legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits<br>(4) Number of endangered species based on the Red List of Ministry of the Environment | Ministry of the Environment |

### Overseas measures

| (Environmental conservation)                               | Outline of the measures  | Target             | Indicator   | Related governmental agency   |
|--|--|--------------------|---|---|
| Promotion of international development in the sewage field | In line with the Infrastructure Systems Export Strategy, foster the export of Japan's sewage technologies.   | 6.3<br>6.a         | Number of orders received   | Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism                 |
| Measures for chemicals management                          | Participate proactively in the international chemical frameworks such as the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM) and other conventions on occasions of international conferences, etc., in particular, promote international cooperation for the Minamata Convention on Mercury.  | 3.9<br>6.3<br>12.4 | Number of parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement   | Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry and Ministry of the Environment |
| Measures to prevent air pollution and water pollution      | (1) Implement air pollution measures through international cooperation, including the Tripartite Policy Dialogue on Air Pollution among Japan, China, and South Korea and inter-city cooperation between Japan and China.<br>(2) Work to spread the use of related technologies and enhance water environment governance (wastewater management and water environment improvement) locally in each region by implementing the Water Environment Improvement Model Project in Asia and the Water Environment Partnership in Asia. | 3.9<br>6.3         | (1) International measures to prevent air pollution through policy dialogues and technological cooperation: Achievement rates for the environmental quality standards and others<br>(2) Water Environment Improvement Model Project in Asia: Situation concerning the introduction of the Japanese technologies targeted in the project to Asia<br>(3) Water Environment Partnership in Asia: Situation | Ministry of the Environment   |

|   |   |                    |  |  |
|---|---|--------------------|--|--|
|   |   |                    | concerning the improvement of water environment governance in Asia                                     |  |
| Measures against marine debris and marine pollution       | Encouraging global actions toward conservation of marine environment by enhancing international collaboration to reduce marine debris in cooperation with the global framework and organizations such as the G7 and UNEP and by contributing to the establishment of international rules on prevention of marine pollution. | 14.1               | Amount of wastes or other matter from land-based activities dumped at sea (unit: 10,000 tons)          | Ministry of the Environment and others |
| Global support project for the use of johkasou            | In Southeast Asia and in Central and Eastern Europe, cooperate with related local and international organizations and work to spread the use of systems and technologies, such as johkasou, for the decentralized domestic wastewater treatment.  | 6.3<br>6.a         | Cumulative total number of johkasou introduced to overseas from Japan (counted from the baseline year) | Ministry of the Environment            |
| Promotion of environmental assessment in the Asian region | In order to create a society that is environmentally, economically and socially sustainable, as well as to expand Japan's investment abroad, the Japanese government, as a country that has advantages in the environmental field, fosters environmental assessment in the Asian region.                                    | 3.9<br>6.3<br>16.7 | Annual number of environmental assessments made in major partner countries                             | Ministry of the Environment            |

| (Forests and marine resources)   | Outline of the measures   | Target   | Indicator  | Related governmental agency   |
|--|---|--|--|---|
| Promotion of sustainable forest management and measures to eliminate IUU fishing at the global level | (1) Actively participate in and contribute to international policy dialogues and initiatives on the promotion of sustainable forest management including related to the prevention of global warming and conservation of biodiversity. Provide support for reducing greenhouse gas emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries.<br>(2) Support bilateral, regional, multilateral and other measures to eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing. | 14.1<br>14.4<br>14.7<br>15.1<br>15.2<br>15.3<br>15.9<br>15.b | (1) Global indicator (15.a.1) Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems<br>(2) Global indicator (14.6.1) Progress by countries in the degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing | Ministry of Foreign Affairs,<br>Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, and JICA |

| (Grasp of the environmental situation)                                      | Outline of the measures   | Target               | Indicator  | Related governmental agency                                    |
|---|---|----------------------|--|--|
| Promotion of R&D for the solution of global issues by the use of satellites | In line with the Basic Plan for Space Policy (decided by the Cabinet in April 2016), the National Plan for Adaptation to the Impacts of Climate Change (decided by the Cabinet in November 2015) and the Plan for Global Warming Countermeasures (decided by the Cabinet in May 2016), contribute to the solution of problems through the following measures: (1) installation of flood prediction and warning systems based on the global satellite mapping of precipitation (GSMaP) in cooperation with ADB and UNESCO; (2) release of aerosol data sets for air pollution monitoring; and (3) R&D for forest monitoring by the use of forest/non-forest maps in cooperation with JICA. | 11.5<br>11.6<br>15.1 | (1) Number of countries which have flood prediction and warning systems based on GSMaP<br>(2) Global indicator (11.6.2) Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)<br>(3) Global indicator (15.1.1) Forest areas as a percentage of total land area | Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology |

## 7. Achieving Peaceful, Safe and Secure Societies

SDGs that are considered to be particularly relevant: SDGs 16 (Peace)



### Domestic measures

| (Safe society where people can live with peace of mind)         | Outline of the measures  | Target     | Indicator  | Related governmental agency       |
|---|--|------------|--|-----------------------------------|
| Promotion of traffic safety measures                            | Based on the 10th Fundamental Traffic Safety Program, which was decided by the Central Traffic Safety Measures Council in March 2016, make a concerted whole-government effort to foster various traffic safety measures for the achievement of the world's safest road traffic.   | 3.6        | (1) Annual number of people who died within 24 hours after being involved in a traffic accident<br>(2) Annual number of people killed or injured in traffic accidents  | Cabinet Office and others         |
| Measures to prevent unexpected dangerous accidents for children | (1) Press ahead with the ""Project to protect children from dangerous accidents.""<br>-Share warnings and information by sending ""Child Safety Mail from the Consumer Affairs Agency (sent every Thursday),"" to prevent dangerous accidents based on accident reports gathered at Consumer Affairs Agency.<br>- Share common dangerous accidents, and their prevention and measures on a category basis using booklet and websites (ex. distribution of the booklet such as ""Is your child safe?"").<br>(2) Hold Inter-Ministerial Liaison Committees regarding measures to protect children from unreasonable risks of injury or death | 3.d        | (1) Number of registration for Child Safety Mail<br>(2) Number of Child Safety Mail  | Consumer Affairs Agency           |
| Promotion of countermeasures for child sexual exploitation      | Based on the 3rd Comprehensive Measures to Eliminate Child Pornography decided by the Ministerial Meeting Concerning Measures Against Crime in July 2016, foster measures to deal with child sexual exploitation through cooperation between the related governmental agencies.  | 5.2<br>8.7 | (1) Situation concerning cooperation between the related governmental agencies, including the joint formulation of a governmental action plan concerning measures against child sexual exploitation<br>(2) Situation concerning cooperation with related foreign organizations through information exchange and other means  | National Police Agency and others |
| Promotion of measures to combat all forms of organized crime    | Continue to promote countermeasures against Boryokudan*, drugs, firearms, international organized crimes and criminal proceeds, while enhancing cooperation with all of the concerned organizations and improving skills for collecting and analyzing information to further increase the effectiveness of these countermeasures.<br>*Boryokudan is organized crime syndicate in Japan.  | 16.4       | (1) Situation concerning cooperation between relevant administrative authorities and relevant industry associations that contributes to ensuring the implementation of filing suspicious transaction reports and other necessary measures by specified business operators<br>(2) Progress with control that focuses on detecting and confiscating handguns under the control of Boryokudan, which has been made through closer collaboration with the customs authorities, the Japan Coast Guard and other agencies concerned. | National Police Agency            |

|  |  |                    |   |   |
|--|--|--------------------|---|---|
| Promotion of countermeasures for human trafficking   | Based on Japan's 2014 Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Persons decided by the Ministerial Meeting Concerning Measures Against Crime in Dec. 2014, foster a range of measures through cooperation between the related governmental agencies, including crime control and the protection of and support for victims.   | 5.2<br>8.7<br>16.2 | Progress with the measures described in Japan's 2014 Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Persons   | Cabinet Secretariat and others                    |
| Further implementation of measures to prevent child abuse  | In line with the basic policies on operations related to child abuse prevention measures (decided by the Cabinet in March 2016), enhance a series of measures including prevention through to self-reliance support.   | 16.2               | Number of cases of deaths due to child abuse  | Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare and others |
| The 14th United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (to be held in Japan in 2020) and follow-up on the implementation of its political declaration | As the host country of the 14th United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in 2020, which is the largest meeting held by the United Nations in the field of criminal justice, draft a political declaration that contributes to the promotion of the rule of law, engage in spreading the idea across all levels of Japanese society, and raise public awareness of criminal justice, thereby preventing recidivism and contributing to the creation of a safe society where people can live peacefully. | 16.3               | (1) Number of participants in the Congress<br>(2) Records of PR activities for the Congress<br>(3) Records of activities conducted in line with the political statement | Ministry of Justice and others                    |
| Enhancement of comprehensive legal support   | The Japan Legal Support Center provides Information Services, Civil Legal Aid, Services relating to Court-Appointed Defense Counsel, Services for areas with insufficient legal services and Support for victims of crime, across the country, thereby enhancing comprehensive legal support.  | 16.3               | (1) Number of the Center's information provision cases<br>(2) Number of lawyers who have concluded agreements with the Center for the aforementioned services           | Ministry of Justice                               |

### Overseas measures

| (Peace building, support for recovery, and governance)  | Outline of the measures  | Target                       | Indicator  | Related governmental agency  |
|---|--|------------------------------|--|--|
| Promotion of efforts that contribute to international peace and stability                         | (United Nations Peacekeeping Operations and others)<br>Through participation in the United Nations Peacekeeping Operations (UN PKO) and cooperation for the training of PKO personnel and others by the UN, contribute to the peace and stability of international community. Also, in light of the shortage of human resources who can contribute to peace building, steadily implement the human resource development program.   | 16.1<br>16.5<br>16.6<br>16.a | Global indicator (16.1.2)<br>Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause | Cabinet Office, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Ministry of Defense |
|   | (Capacity Building Assistance)<br>Based on the National Security Strategy for Japan, support the military and military related organizations of developing countries in terms of human resource development and technologies with a view to stabilizing and improving the international security environment.  |                              | Records of supports given to targeted countries  |  |
| Support for counter-terrorism measures and improvement of public security in developing countries | Implement measures in cooperation with foreign governments and international organizations to: (1) improve counter-terrorism capacity; (2) implement measures to counter violent extremism conducive to terrorism; and (3) foster socio-economic development assistance for creating a foundation for a moderate society. Moreover, support public security organizations of developing countries, within the scope of countries and fields where the expertise of the Japanese police can be applied through technical cooperation implemented by JICA, especially by accepting trainees from and sending experts to such developing countries. | 16.a                         | Records of support in the field of counter-terrorism and public security improvement fields        | National Police Agency, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and JICA        |

| (Promotion of the rule of law)  | Outline of the measures   | Target  | Indicator   | Related governmental agency                                   |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| The 14th United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (to be held in Japan in 2020) and follow-up on the implementation of its political declaration  | As the host country of the 14th United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in 2020, which is the largest meeting held by the United Nations in the field of criminal justice, draft a political declaration that contributes to the promotion of the rule of law, and engage in spreading the idea across all levels of society in each country through its follow-up activities.                               | 16.3<br>16.a  | (1) Number of participants in the Congress<br>(2) Records of PR activities for the Congress<br>(3) Records of activities conducted in line with the political statement | Ministry of Justice and others                                |
| Promoting Translation of Japanese laws and regulations into foreign languages   | Promote the creation and publication of the foreign language translations of Japanese laws and regulations with a view to making the Japanese laws and regulations appropriately translated into foreign languages more easily available through the Internet and other means.  | 16.3<br>16.10   | Number of laws and regulations the foreign language translations of which are published   | Ministry of Justice   |
| Expansion and promotion of international support by the United Nations Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (UNAFEI) through its activities at the criminal justice-related international meetings and others as well as through the training courses and seminars held by the Institute in cooperation with the United Nations | Expand and foster international cooperation in the criminal justice field through UNAFEI's training courses and seminars held for those engaged in practical criminal justice operations in each country and international meetings.  | 16.3<br>16.4<br>16.5<br>16.6<br>16.a<br>16.b<br>17.9<br>17.17 | Number of participants in the training  | Ministry of Justice,<br>Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and JICA |
| Promotion of support for developing countries to establish legal systems  | Support developing countries in establishing legal systems in line with the Basic Policies on Legal Technical Assistance revised in May 2013. Specifically, help the countries draft bills, establish legislation processes, improve the abilities of organizations to execute, operate, and to apply the laws to solve conflicts, increase people's access to the legal and judicial systems, and develop necessary human resources. | 16.3<br>16.6<br>16.b  | (1) Number of participants in training courses held in Japan<br>(2) Number of individuals invited to conduct joint research in Japan                                    | Ministry of Justice,<br>Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and JICA |

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



SDGs that are considered to be particularly relevant: SDGs 17 (Means)

### Domestic measures

| (Multi-stakeholder partnership)   | Outline of the measures  | Target | Indicator  | Related governmental agency                                    |
|---|--|--------|--|--|
| Participation of more citizens and companies in the private sector in the initiatives to achieve the SDGs                           | Hold a roundtable meeting to encourage more citizens and companies in the private sector to participate in the initiatives to achieve the SDGs in Japan and abroad.  | 17.17  | Number of roundtable meetings held   | Ministry of Foreign Affairs and others                         |
| Organization of a stakeholders' meeting on environmental dimension of SDGs  | Start holding a stakeholders' meeting in 2016 as a forum to share information about advanced activities, recognize mutual activities, and further foster measures to raise public awareness and implement environmental dimension of the SDGs. | 17.7   | Number of stakeholders' meetings held  | Ministry of the Environment                                    |
| Establishment and organization of the Special Committee for the Promotion of SDGs under the Japanese National Commission for UNESCO | Discuss further measures to achieve the SDGs, which are related to Education, Science and Technology, at the Japanese National Commission for UNESCO.  | 17.17  | Number of meetings of the Special Committee for the Promotion of SDGs under the Japanese National Commission for UNESCO held | Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology |

### Overseas measures

| (Mainstreaming SDGs in international cooperation)   | Outline of the measures  | Target | Indicator   | Related governmental agency          |
|---|--|--------|---|--------------------------------------|
| Implementation of development cooperation projects based on the Development Cooperation Charter | The Development Cooperation Charter was decided by the Cabinet in 2015 as the guiding principle of Japan's development cooperation so as to meet the needs of new era after the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Based on the Charter, development cooperation is implemented with a particular focus on (1) eradication of poverty through quality growth, (2) sharing universal values and, realizing a peaceful and stable society and (3) building a sustainable and resilient international community through efforts to address global challenges. |        |   | Ministry of Foreign Affairs          |
| Mainstreaming SDGs in Development Cooperation   | Incorporate the perspective of contribution to achieving SDGs in country assistance policy for developing countries.   | 17     | Number of country assistance policy which is formed by incorporating the perspective of contribution to achieving SDGs  | Ministry of Foreign Affairs          |
|   | In new bilateral development cooperation projects (loans, grant aid (including the Grant Assistance for Japanese NGO Projects), and technical cooperation), promote project formation aimed at contribution to SDGs from the planning stage. In addition, evaluate the results of development cooperation projects from the perspective of SDGs.   |        | Number of projects made in consideration of SDGs  | Ministry of Foreign Affairs and JICA |
|   | Take into account the contributions to SDGs in the international organization evaluation processes related to development cooperation projects.  |        | Take into account the contributions to SDGs in assessing influence and contribution in each specialized field of international organizations related to development cooperation | Ministry of Foreign Affairs          |

|   |  |       |   |                                      |
|---|--|-------|---|--------------------------------------|
|   | Conduct third-party evaluations on the SDGs-related ODA policies in view of SDG's each goal and feed the results back to ODA policies.   |       | Number of recommendations related to SDG's each goal in the third-party ODA evaluations.                                      | Ministry of Foreign Affairs          |
| Further cooperation with international organizations based on the Human Security Approach | To visualize the Human Security Approach, implement model projects by making monetary contributions to international organizations, and enhance PR activities.   | 17    | Number of model projects made   | Ministry of Foreign Affairs          |
| Implementation of ODA through public-private partnership                                  | Cooperate more effectively with Japanese companies including SMEs, local governments, universities, research institutes, and others to help developing countries develop human resources, establish infrastructure systems, and improve the environment to foster international trade and investments. | 17.17 | Number of projects adopted, which also contribute to the overseas expansion of companies including SMEs and local governments | Ministry of Foreign Affairs and JICA |
| Promoting humanitarian and development nexus  | Formulate bilateral and multilateral cooperation projects to tackle humanitarian crisis including assistance for refugee and IDPs, with humanitarian and development nexus approach  | 17    | Number of model projects implemented  | Ministry of Foreign Affairs          |

| (Support for the establishment of implementation systems for SDGs)  | Outline of the measures  | Target                | Indicator   | Related governmental agency                     |
|---|--|-----------------------|---|---|
| Supporting developing countries for establishing implementation systems for SDGs  | In order to support developing countries for establishing implementation systems for SDGs, the elements of SDGs are incorporated in national strategies and implementation guidelines to be formulated with support from Japan. Also, Japan cooperates with developing countries in formulating domestic indicators for SDGs.  | 17.14                 | Number of carer of cooperation extended to relevant ministries in charge of formulating national strategies, implementation guideline, and indicators in line with SDGs   | Ministry of Foreign Affairs and JICA            |
| Support for the creation of sustainable cities for the achievement of the SDGs  | Implement the ASEAN ESC Model Cities Programme and the High Level Seminar (HLS) in cooperation with ASEAN, thereby supporting the creation of environmentally sustainable cities (ESCs) in the region toward the achievement of the SDGs   | 17.16<br>11.3<br>11.6 | Number of cities adopted for the ESC Model Cities Programme since the start of the Programme and number of cities participating in the High Level Seminar   | Ministry of the Environment                     |
| Bilateral exchange and technical cooperation in statistics, enhancement of contribution to the Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific (SIAP), and cooperation with the United Nations in SDG indicators measurement | (1) Contribute internationally in statistics through bilateral exchange based on memorandums of cooperation and give technical cooperation through JICA.<br>(2) Enhance the support for SIAP to implement the programmes including the training courses on improving capability in producing official statistics for monitoring SDGs.<br>(3) Cooperate with the United Nations in SDG indicators measurement through funding for dispatch of Japanese government expert(s) and accommodating of international conferences. | 17.18<br>17.19        | (1) Number of dispatched Japanese government experts and accepted participants through bilateral exchange and technical cooperation, and other means<br>(2) Cumulative number of participants who have completed the SIAP training courses<br>(3) Amount of funding to the United Nations Statistics Division | Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications |

