



The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and Japan's Implementation



The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

The “2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development” (the 2030 Agenda) is a set of international development goals to be achieved by 2030, which was adopted at a UN summit in September 2015 as a successor to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) announced in 2001.

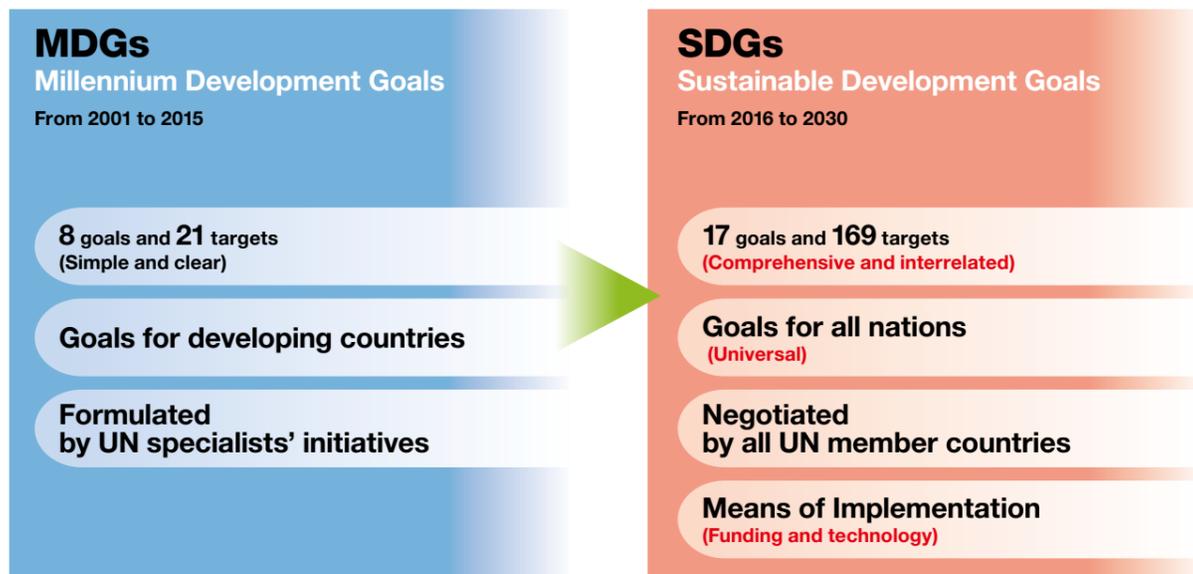
The international community witnessed measurable progress on the MDGs over 15 years. However, the goals on education, maternal and child health, and sanitation remained unachieved, and progress toward their achievement is lagging behind in some regions including sub-Saharan Africa. Over the same period of time, the international environment surrounding development has significantly changed, with new challenges to combat environmental pollution and climate change, and to take countermeasures against frequent natural disasters, as well as the diversification of actors working on development issues, such as private companies and NGOs.

In order to address these challenges, the 2030 Agenda sets out “Sustainable

Development Goals” (SDGs) consisting of 17 goals and 169 targets that are interrelated and closely linked to each other.

The key feature of the SDGs is that while the MDGs were goals for developing countries, **the SDGs are universal goals applicable to all countries** and include issues that developed countries must address as well, such as inequality, sustainable consumption and production, and action to combat climate change. Furthermore, revitalizing a “**Global Partnership**” is incorporated into the Agenda so that various actors, such as governments, civil society, and the private sectors of both developed and developing countries, can work together to achieve goals and targets, using various resources, including ODA and private finance.

Comparison of SDGs and MDGs



Outline of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

1 NO POVERTY 	Goal 1 (No Poverty) End poverty in all its forms everywhere	10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES 	Goal 10 (Reduce Inequality) Reduce inequality within and among countries
2 ZERO HUNGER 	Goal 2 (Zero Hunger) End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture	11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES 	Goal 11 (Sustainable Cities) Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING 	Goal 3 (Good Health) Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION 	Goal 12 (Responsible Consumption & Production) Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns
4 QUALITY EDUCATION 	Goal 4 (Quality Education) Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	13 CLIMATE ACTION 	Goal 13 (Climate Action) Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts
5 GENDER EQUALITY 	Goal 5 (Gender Equality) Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	14 LIFE BELOW WATER 	Goal 14 (Life below Water) Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development
6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION 	Goal 6 (Water & Sanitation) Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all	15 LIFE ON LAND 	Goal 15 (Life on Land) Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss
7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY 	Goal 7 (Energy) Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all	16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS 	Goal 16 (Peace) Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels
8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH 	Goal 8 (Decent Work & Growth) Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS 	Goal 17 (Partnership) Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for sustainable development
9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE 	Goal 9 (Infrastructure, Industry & Innovation) Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation		

Japan's initiatives for implementing the SDGs

Launch of the SDGs Promotion Headquarters and Adoption of the Implementation Guiding Principles

Based on a long track record of achieving sustainable development both at home and abroad, Japan is taking further steps, in domestic activities and international cooperation, to fully implement the 2030 Agenda, leaving no one behind.

1. Building the National Implementation Framework

On May 20, 2016, the SDGs Promotion Headquarters was launched within the Cabinet as a new National Implementation Framework to ensure a whole-government approach. Headed by the Prime Minister and attended by all Ministers, this entity will serve as a control tower to implement, monitor and review the efforts of the Government to implement the 2030 Agenda.



The 2nd SDGs Promotion Headquarters Meeting (December 2016) (Photo: Cabinet Public Relations Office, the Government of Japan)

Outline of the Implementation Guiding Principles

	[Eight Priority Areas]
People	1. Empowerment of All People 2. Achievement of Good Health and Longevity
Planet	3. Creating Growth Markets, Revitalizing Rural Areas, and Promoting Science, Technology and Innovation 4. Sustainable and Resilient Land Use, Promoting Quality Infrastructure
Prosperity	5. Energy Conservation, Renewable Energy, Climate Change Countermeasures, and Sound Material-Cycle Society 6. Conservation of Environment, including Biodiversity, Forests and the Ocean
Peace	7. Achieving Peaceful, Safe and Secure Societies
Partnership	8. Strengthening the Means and Frameworks for the Implementation of the SDGs

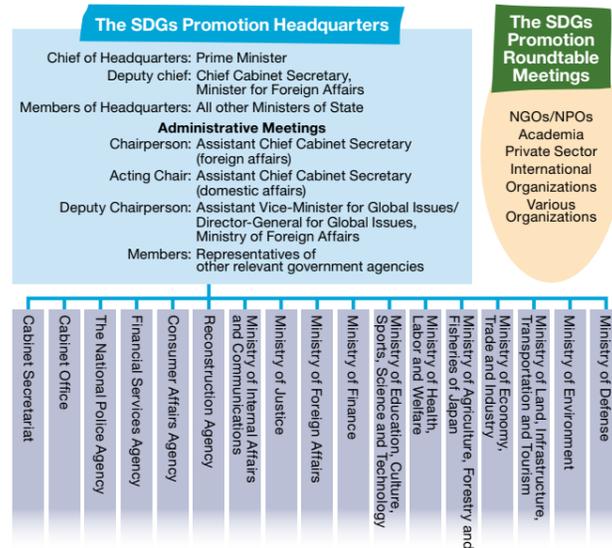
These priority areas correspond with the "Five Ps" that are upheld in the 2030 Agenda: People, Planet, Prosperity, Peace and Partnership.

2. Formulating the Implementation Guiding Principles

On December 22, 2016, the Headquarters formulated the SDGs Implementation Guiding Principles as national strategy to implement the 2030 Agenda.

The Principles set out Japan's 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." The Principles also set out eight priority areas of focus by reconstructing the 17 SDGs in light of the national context, along with 140 concrete policies to implement domestically and abroad, listed with an index.

The SDGs Promotion Headquarters



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.

3. Taking a Multi-Stakeholder Approach

The SDGs Promotion Headquarters emphasizes enhanced partnership with a broader set of stakeholders, and established the SDGs Promotion Roundtable Meeting where all stakeholders including local governments, NGOs/NPOs, academia, the private sector, international organizations, and various other organizations, gather and exchange opinions.

In implementing the SDGs based on the SDGs Implementation Guiding Principles, the Government of Japan aims to cooperate more closely with all stakeholders, utilizing the Framework, such as these SDGs Promotion Roundtable Meetings.

In addition, the Government of Japan is making utmost efforts to reach people nationwide through various media to raise awareness and improve understanding of the 2030 Agenda across the broader public.

4. Supporting Global Implementation of the 2030 Agenda

Japan is also taking proactive steps to support the global implementation of the 2030 Agenda in a wide range of areas, such as global health, disaster risk reduction, promotion of quality infrastructure investment, and women's empowerment. These steps are being taken under the Development Cooperation Charter, which has adopted the concept of human security as a guiding principle.

Furthermore, Japan will support developing countries to formulate national strategies and programs and mainstream the SDGs into them.

Japan's Contribution in Africa for Achieving the SDGs

In August 2016, the Sixth Tokyo International Conference for African Development (TICAD VI) was held in Africa for the first time. To help implement the 2030 Agenda and other international initiatives including the G7 Ise-shima Summit in Africa, Japan committed to invest approximately 30 billion USD under public-private partnership for the future of Africa, focusing on economic diversification and industrialization, promoting resilient health systems, and promoting social stability.



Prime Minister Abe delivering a keynote speech at the opening session of TICAD VI (Photo: Cabinet Public Relations Office, Government of Japan)



Human Security through Inclusive Socio-Economic Development in Upper Egypt (Joint project in collaboration with five international organizations)

2030 Agenda and Human Security

Human Security is a philosophy that aims to protect individuals and communities as well as empower them so that they can mobilize their potential to cope with a variety of threats by themselves.



A resolution on human security adopted by the UN General Assembly in 2012 calls for "people-centered, comprehensive, context-specific and prevention-oriented responses". This is compatible with the 2030 Agenda, based on the concepts of "people-centered" and "leave no one behind" and upholding an integration of three dimensions of sustainable development, environment, economy, and society.

Japan took the initiative to establish the Trust Fund for Human Security in 1999. This fund implements projects from the viewpoint of a "Human Security Approach". By the end of 2015, 224 projects had been implemented in 88 countries and regions, and Japan had contributed a total of 410 million USD.

Japan also supports projects with the human security approach through a variety of schemes, such as projects strengthening the "Humanitarian and Development Nexus," as well as joint cross-sectoral projects undertaken by different UN organizations in Syria and Madagascar.

Japan's Efforts in Specific Areas

(International Cooperation)



Health

Universal Health Coverage (UHC)
(Goal 3)



Kenyan healthcare finance /UHC advisors specializing loan assistance (Photo: JICA)

In efforts to achieve UHC, Japan is providing support in Kenya to strengthen management of local governments, as well as central government agencies supporting local governments, and to implement free health insurance programs and free prenatal services for families in poverty.

*UHC: To ensure affordable access to basic health services for all whenever they need them through their lives.

In September 2015, the Japanese Government approved “the Basic Design for Peace and Health,” considering implementation of the SDGs. The Basic Design aims to: 1) reinforce global health architecture that can respond to public health crises; 2) achieve Universal Health Coverage*; and, 3) make full use of Japanese human resources, expertise and technology, on health.

In order to provide this support, Japan will contribute a total of about 1.1 billion USD to international organizations (Global Fund, WHO, World Bank, GAVI, GHIT/UNDP). Also, in order to strengthen the response to public health crises in Africa, Japan has committed to training 20,000 specialists on infectious diseases and to increasing the number of people who have access to basic health services in Africa by as many as 2,000,000.



Women

Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment
(Goal 5)

contribute to their vulnerability; 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. Promoting women's active participation and realizing quality growth, Japan will aim to develop gender responsive infrastructure ensuring safety for women and girls, improve maternal and child health services, and to promote girls' education and encourage women to take active roles in science fields, as well as to support women's participation and leadership in various fields, including disaster risk reduction.

In India, for example, Japan has supported the development of subway systems that ensure women's safety, with women-only passenger cars and security provisions. In Afghanistan, Japan is supporting a training project for female police officers to respond to issues regarding women's human rights and safety.

To promote these efforts, Japan has committed to supporting human resource development programs for about 5,000 female officials and professionals, and to improving the learning environment for about 50,000 girls over the three years from 2016 to 2018. It will also conduct supportive projects totaling 3 billion over the three years from 2016 to 2018.

Delhi Mass Rapid Transport System Project in India (Including women-only passenger cars) (Photo: JICA)



Disaster Risk Reduction

Disaster Risk Reduction
(Goal 9 and 11)

Japan utilizes its superior knowledge and technology acquired through past experiences of responding to natural disasters, such as earthquakes and typhoons, to provide proactive support for disaster risk reduction and post-disaster recovery measures, alongside emergency assistance.

In March 2015, the Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction was held in Sendai, Japan. This conference organized by the UN was held to discuss international disaster risk reduction strategies. Since Japan proactively promotes international cooperation in disaster risk reduction utilizing its knowledge and experiences, Japan was once again the host country for the 3rd conference, following its hosting of the 1st in 1994 in Yokohama and the 2nd in 2005 in Kobe. More than 6,500 people representing 185 UN Member States attended the 3rd conference. When related events are included, a total of more than 150,000 people from Japan and other countries participated, making it one of the largest ever international conferences held in Japan. The conference resulted in the adoption of the Sendai Declaration, as well as the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 (Sendai Framework), as the international guiding principles for disaster risk reduction. The Sendai Framework incorporates Japan's opinions on the importance of investment in disaster risk reduction, the involvement of diverse stakeholders, the concept of “Build Back Better,” and the importance of women's leadership.



The High School Students Summit on “World Tsunami Awareness Day” in Kuroshio was held in the town of Kuroshio in Kochi Prefecture, in November 2016, attended by high school students from 30 countries, including Japan (approximately 110 high school students from Japan and approximately 250 high school students from overseas).

Prime Minister Shinzo Abe announced the Sendai Cooperation Initiative for Disaster Risk Reduction as Japan's future basic policy for cooperation in the field of disaster risk reduction. Japan also announced that between 2015 and 2018, it will provide 4 billion USD in total to disaster risk reduction and train 40,000 officials to play a leading role in national efforts for disaster risk reduction and post-disaster reconstruction. Through this initiative, Japan demonstrates its determination to further contribute to the international community by utilizing its advanced knowledge and technologies in the field of disaster risk reduction.

Following up on the Sendai Framework and 2030 Agenda, Japan encouraged other countries to establish the World Tsunami Awareness Day as a means of raising awareness of tsunami. As a result, on December 22, 2015, the UN General Assembly adopted a resolution to designate November 5 as World Tsunami Awareness Day. Around this day in 2016, awareness raising events and activities, including the High School Students Summit in Kuroshio (in Kochi Prefecture), and tsunami evacuation drills, took place around the world.



Means of Implementation

Strengthening Global Partnership
(Goal 17)

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 NGOs/NPOs, academia, the private sector, international organizations and other entities, local governments, parliamentarians, scientist communities and cooperatives.

The Government of Japan holds the SDGs Promotion Roundtable Meetings on items related to the promotion and implementation of the whole 2030 Agenda. The SDGs Promotion Roundtable Meetings are attended by representatives from the related government agencies and other stakeholders. The Government of Japan aims to cooperate more closely with all the stakeholders.

Furthermore, Japan will promote citizens' implementation of SDGs, cooperating with various stakeholders to proactively implement domestic awareness raising, PR and educational activities, as well as harness the opportunities of various international meetings to promote PR activities internationally that disseminate Japan's implementation activities.



Holding a joint press conference on launching the SDGs Implementation Guiding Principles in December 2016 (photo: Japan Civil Society Network on SDGs)