



UNITED NATIONS
UNIVERSITY

UNU-IAS

Institute for the Advanced Study
of Sustainability

The 6th International Forum
on the “Future City” Initiative

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) / Paris Agreement and their Implication to Cities

August 30, 2016

Kazuhiko(Kazu) Takemoto

**Director, United Nations University Institute for the
Advanced Study of Sustainability (UNU-IAS)**



1. Sustainable Development Goals



17 goals and 169 associated targets adopted at the UN General Assembly in September 2015



1972 UNCHE (Stockholm Conference)

1987 Our Common Future (*Brundtland Report*)

From “Development” to “Sustainable Development” as the first priority by the UN



Integration of economy, society and environment



Development Agenda



Transforming Our World
The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

Background of the SDGs

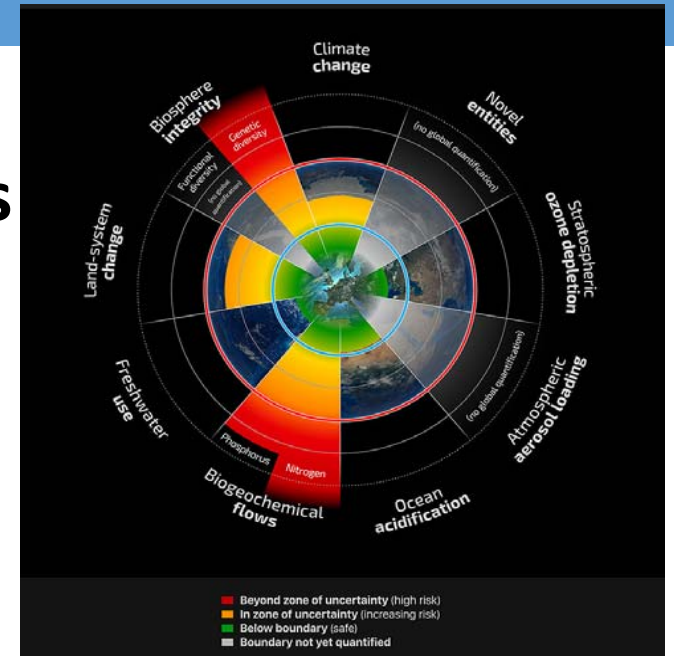
Limitations under Planetary Boundaries

Remaining challenges in MDGs

目標と主なターゲット

<p>目標1: 極度の貧困と飢餓の撲滅</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1日1.25ドル未満で生活する人口の割合を半減させる 飢餓に苦しむ人口の割合を半減させる 	<p>目標5: 妊産婦の健康の改善</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 妊産婦の死亡率を4分の1に削減する
<p>目標2: 初等教育の完全普及の達成</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> すべての子どもが男女の区別なく初等教育の全課程を修了できるようにする 	<p>目標6: HIV/AIDS、マラリア、その他の疾病の蔓延の防止</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> HIV/AIDSの蔓延を阻止し、その後減少させる
<p>目標3: ジェンダー平等推進と女性の地位向上</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> すべての教育レベルにおける男女格差を解消する 	<p>目標7: 環境の持続可能性確保</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 安全な飲料水と衛生施設を利用できない人口の割合を半減させる
<p>目標4: 乳幼児死亡率の削減</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5歳未満児の死亡率を3分の1に削減する 	<p>目標8: 開発のためのグローバルなパートナーシップの推進</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 民間部門と協力し、情報・通信分野の新技術による利益が得られるようにする

*ロコは「特定非営利活動法人ほっとけい」世界の「まじろ」が作成したもの。



Steffen et al (2015)



Participatory development process by broad stakeholders



Urban SDG

SDG 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

- **A dedicated and stand-alone goal for cities**, with a broad, **cross-sectional coverage** from housing, transport, disaster, environment to cultural/natural heritage (major advancement from MDGs)
- Most of other goals are also **interlinked with cities** (e.g. SDG3: health and well-being; SDG4: education; SDG5: gender; SDG6: water and sanitation; SDG8: decent work)
- **Mobilizing all actors involved in cities** — Cities: local authority; group of stakeholders; forum to enhance partnership

Japan's actions to address the SDGs

Sustainable Development Goals Promotion Headquarters (May, 2016)

- SDGs Promotion Headquarters consists of all Ministers and is chaired by the Prime Minister
- Toward effective implementation of SDGs in the national and international context
- To develop **guidelines for SDGs implementation through reviewing national and international actions across ministries**
- G7 leaders committed to advance the SDGs implementation, domestically and internationally at the G7 Ise-Shima Summit in May 2016
- **A Parallel Session on the Role of Cities** was organized at the G7 Toyama Environment Ministers' Meeting, with attendance of Prof. Murakami from the "FutureCity" Initiative Promotion Committee



Role of cities in SDGs effective implementation

- Urgent need for SDGs **localization** in each state for its effective implementation
- Cities, covering more than a half of the global population, have faced a variety of **challenges**, and at the same time, will be able to provide **opportunities** for addressing such challenges through mobilizing many stakeholders and enhancing partnership
- Cities have track records of advancing Agenda 21 since 1992
- Ambitious actions by **pioneers** are followed by others, leading to future **norms**

Common approach that has been adopted by “Future City”

SDGs and Cities



1. **Legitimacy**: Global agenda adopted by the UN General Assembly
2. **Universality & Partnership**: Applied to all States and implemented by all stakeholder involvement
3. **Integration**: Integrate economic, social and environmental dimensions
4. **Cities in Focus**: A dedicated goal for cities

A breakthrough for a cross-sectional solution

2. Paris Agreement and Cities

Adopted in the COP21 to the UNFCCC (December 2, 2016)

1. *Global targets*

- Keep a global temperature rise **well below 2 °C** above pre-industrial levels. Pursue efforts to limit the increase even further to 1.5 °C
- Achieve **a balance between GHG emissions and removals** in the second half of 21st century

2. *National reduction targets (binding commitments by all Parties)*

- Require all Parties report regularly on their emissions and on their implementation efforts.
- A global stocktake every 5 years to assess the collective progress and to inform further actions by Parties

As a starting point toward future pathway

- **Develop domestic mitigation measures**, including legislation and taxation, for achieving the objectives of nationally determined contributions (NDC)
- Promote **partnership among all stakeholders**, including the private sector, cities and other subnational authorities
- Periodically take stock of and enhance the level of ambition of NDC towards achieving the long-term goals



Photo from BBC News

The Paris City Hall Declaration: a decisive contribution to COP21

Signed during the Climate Summit for Local Leaders on December 4, at the invitation of the Mayor of Paris, Anne Hidalgo, and convened by Michael R. Bloomberg, U.N. Secretary-General's Special Envoy for Cities and Climate Change

- Cities, with more than a half of the global population, generate **2/3 of global greenhouse gas emissions** by their activities
- Deliver up to **3.7 gigatons of urban greenhouse gas emissions reductions annually** by 2030 — the equivalent of up to 30 % of the difference between current national commitments and the 2 degree emissions reduction pathway identified by the scientific community
- Support ambitious long-term climate goals such as a transition to **100 % renewable energy in our communities**, or a **80 % greenhouse gas emissions reduction by 2050**

Cities take the lead in nationally determined contributions



Photo from UCLG website

Conclusions

1. **Legitimacy:** Global agenda adopted by the UN General Assembly
2. **Integration:** Integrate economic, social and environmental dimensions
3. **Universality:** The SDGs are applied to all States. All Parties committed the implementation of the Paris Agreement
4. **Role of Cities:** Cities should be a frontier for a cross-sectional solution
5. **Partnership:** Implemented through participation and collaboration of all stakeholders

Leadership: *Cities have to play a leading role in achieving the SDGs and implementing the Paris Agreement*