



The SDGs: From Principles to Transformation

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Sustainable development goals: priority issues of the world toward 2030

World goals for 2030



A three-tier structure of:
17 goals,
169 targets,
and 232 (244) indicators

Transforming our world

1 NO POVERTY 	2 ZERO HUNGER 	3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING 	4 QUALITY EDUCATION 	5 GENDER EQUALITY 	6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION
7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY 	8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH 	9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE 	10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES 	11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES 	12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION
13 CLIMATE ACTION 	14 LIFE BELOW WATER 	15 LIFE ON LAND 	16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS 	17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS 	SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Leave no one behind

Universally applied to all countries

Domestic policy
Foreign policy

Monitoring and evaluation of progress
(No legal obligation)

Three backdrops to the SDGs

国別ターゲット	北	アジア	東	東南	アジア	南	西	オセアニア	ラテンアメリカ	中東	アフリカ
目標1 貧乏の撲滅と豊かさの促進	高	中	中	中	中	中	中	中	中	中	中
目標2 飢餓の撲滅と食料・栄養の確保	高	中	中	中	中	中	中	中	中	中	中
目標3 健康と長寿の促進	高	中	中	中	中	中	中	中	中	中	中
目標4 質の高い教育をみんなに	高	中	中	中	中	中	中	中	中	中	中
目標5 女性への平等とエンパワーメント	高	中	中	中	中	中	中	中	中	中	中
目標6 安全な水とトイレを世界中に	高	中	中	中	中	中	中	中	中	中	中
目標7 安全で持続可能なエネルギーをみんなに	高	中	中	中	中	中	中	中	中	中	中
目標8 働きがい、経済成長、雇用を創出	高	中	中	中	中	中	中	中	中	中	中
目標9 産業・イノベーション、雇用を創出	高	中	中	中	中	中	中	中	中	中	中
目標10 人や国ごとの格差を是正	高	中	中	中	中	中	中	中	中	中	中
目標11 住み続けられるまちづくりを	高	中	中	中	中	中	中	中	中	中	中
目標12 持続可能な消費と生産	高	中	中	中	中	中	中	中	中	中	中
目標13 気候変動に具体的な対策を	高	中	中	中	中	中	中	中	中	中	中
目標14 海の豊かさを守ろう	高	中	中	中	中	中	中	中	中	中	中
目標15 陸の豊かさを守ろう	高	中	中	中	中	中	中	中	中	中	中
目標16 公正で平和な社会を築こう	高	中	中	中	中	中	中	中	中	中	中
目標17 パートナーシップを世界に広げよう	高	中	中	中	中	中	中	中	中	中	中

Safe operating space of the Earth



Economy

Environment

Society



New social phenomena and disparities



New approach Comprehensive goals

Tree figure showing the environment, economy and society as a three-tier structure



The issues become connected one after another

Source: created by the Ministry of the Environment from a Strategic Research Project called “Comprehensive Research regarding the Sustainable Development Goals and Governance” funded by the Environment Research and Technology Development Fund of the Ministry of the Environment

New mechanism

Goals-based governance ↔ rules-based governance

Mainstream
until now

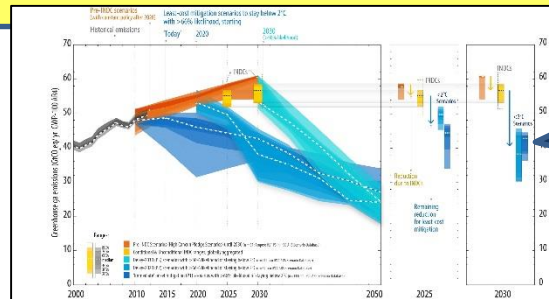
International treaties (ex. Framework Convention on Climate Change)

⇒ Governance creating international rules



With the method of building up what can be done necessary action cannot be taken (forecasting)

SDGs



Even with Paris Agreement implementation, there is a large gap from the decarbonizing goal!

- ❑ Start from a presentation at an ambitious level (back-casting)
- ❑ No implementation mechanism or legally-binding force (each entity freely makes a mechanism)
- ❑ Monitoring and evaluation only

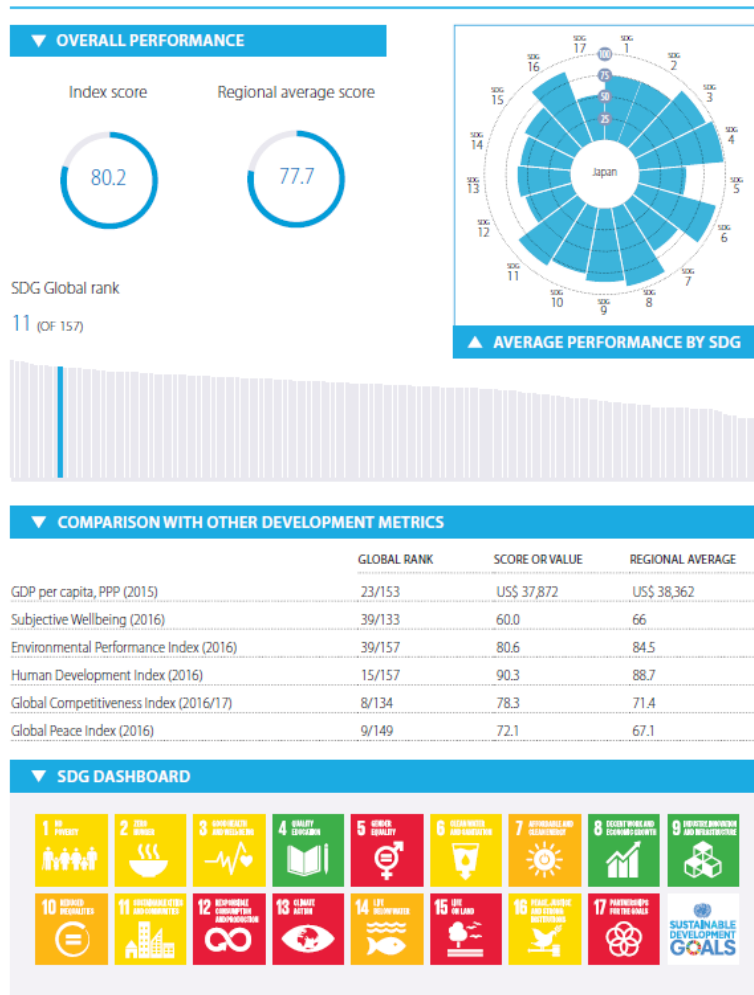


New measures

Measured using future standards

JAPAN

OECD Countries



Measured with numbers (indicators)



Items other than numbers also measured 6

Significance of utilizing the SDGs

Significance: a tool for spreading activities pluralistically

- They can show (a contribution to) the legitimacy and public nature of activities
 - Advantages for companies
 - Can be used as “external pressure” for opposing unsustainable activities
- They are a shared language
 - They lead to cooperation and partnership with different stakeholders (and could potentially contribute to partnership with the academic world and society as well)
 - They can show that a sustained contribution to development is possible in diverse countries
 - Creating connections to the development strategies of developing countries becomes easier
- They can show the mutual links between issues (visibility of issues)
- They connect global and long-term issues with local and short-term action
 - They broaden policy and activity perspectives
- They make scale-up and partnership possible by collecting together activities toward the same goals
 - They make partnership possible through tagging based on goals and the sharing of best practices and issues
 - Creation of partnerships
 - ← Scale-up is necessary for responding to global-scale issues
- They enable evaluation using “global standards”
 - Adoption of evaluation standards such as investment, etc.

Local governments and companies and the potential of the SDGs

1. Clarification of the linkages between activities and SDGs and the relationships between society and companies
 - The contribution regarding sustainability and the global contribution are greater than I thought
 - Linkage to the development plans of developing countries, etc. (toward market expansion)
 - Raising awareness (in-house, local governments, schools...)
2. Clarification of positive activities and negative activities toward achievement of the goals
 - Begin to study strategies, mechanisms, and technologies for reducing negative impacts
 - Study goals, study progress measurement indicators
3. In-house → industry → global (?) authentication (or standardization) systems
 - Build an SDGs supporter system/commendation system
 - Shift to standardization at the industry, local government, and national level and the international level
4. Branding as SDGs-leading local governments/companies and the publicity effect
 - 2017 Review Report by the Government of Japan, 2019 Summit-Level Review in the United Nations

Achieving the goals in the fields of energy, cities, food, and agriculture will create business opportunities worth 12 trillion dollars, equivalent to at least 10% of anticipated GDP, and employment for 380 million people by 2030 (“Better Business Better World” Business and Sustainable Development Commission (commission comprised of Paul Polman from Unilever, and others), 2017)