

Sustainable Development Goals for People and Planet

– Introducing Outcome from the
Project on Sustainability Transformation beyond 2015 –
Sponsored by Strategic Research Project (S-11)
Environmental Research and Dechnology Development Fund
Ministry of the Environment, Japan
FY2013–2015

Project Leader
Norichika Kanie (Tokyo Institute of Technology and UNU-IAS)

Sustainable Development Goals

MDGs=Addressing Pressing Issues on
Development (poverty)

SDGs=MDGs+TIME dimension

Addressing issues in MDGs
AND Addressing them IN THE FUTURE

From 3 to 4 Dimensions

Millennium Development Goals: 2013 Progress Chart

Post MDGs= Remaining Progress in Development Agenda

Goals and Targets	Africa		Asia					Latin America & the Caribbean	Caucasus & Central Asia
	Northern	Sub-Saharan	Eastern	South-Eastern	Southern	Western	Oceania		
GOAL 1 Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger									
Reduce extreme poverty by half	low poverty	very high poverty	moderate poverty*	moderate poverty	very high poverty	low poverty	very high poverty	low poverty	low poverty
Productive and decent employment	large deficit in decent work	very large deficit in decent work	large deficit in decent work	large deficit in decent work	very large deficit in decent work	large deficit in decent work	very large deficit in decent work	moderate deficit in decent work	moderate deficit in decent work
Reduce hunger by half	low hunger	very high hunger	moderate hunger	moderate hunger	high hunger	moderate hunger	moderate hunger	moderate hunger	moderate hunger
GOAL 2 Achieve universal primary education									
Universal primary schooling	high enrolment	moderate enrolment	high enrolment	high enrolment	high enrolment	high enrolment	—	high enrolment	high enrolment
GOAL 3 Promote gender equality and empower women									
Equal girls' enrolment in primary school	close to parity	close to parity	close to parity	parity	parity	close to parity	close to parity	parity	parity
Women's share of paid employment	low share	medium share	high share	medium share	low share	low share	medium share	high share	high share
Women's equal representation in national parliaments	low representation	moderate representation	moderate representation	low representation	low representation	low representation	very low representation	moderate representation	low representation
GOAL 4 Reduce child mortality									
Reduce mortality of under-five-year-olds by two thirds	low mortality	high mortality	low mortality	low mortality	moderate mortality	low mortality	moderate mortality	low mortality	moderate mortality
GOAL 5 Improve maternal health									
Reduce maternal mortality by three quarters	low mortality	very high mortality	low mortality	moderate mortality	high mortality	low mortality	high mortality	low mortality	low mortality
Access to reproductive health	moderate access	low access	high access	moderate access	moderate access	moderate access	low access	high access	moderate access
GOAL 6 Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases									
Halt and begin to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS	low incidence	high incidence	low incidence	low incidence	low incidence	low incidence	low incidence	low incidence	intermediate incidence
Halt and reverse the spread of tuberculosis	low mortality	moderate mortality	low mortality	moderate mortality	moderate mortality	low mortality	high mortality	low mortality	moderate mortality
GOAL 7 Ensure environmental sustainability									
Halve proportion of population without improved drinking water	high coverage	low coverage	high coverage	moderate coverage	high coverage	high coverage	low coverage	high coverage	moderate coverage
Halve proportion of population without sanitation	high coverage	very low coverage	low coverage	low coverage	very low coverage	moderate coverage	very low coverage	moderate coverage	high coverage
Improve the lives of slum-dwellers	moderate proportion of slum-dwellers	very high proportion of slum-dwellers	moderate proportion of slum-dwellers	high proportion of slum-dwellers	high proportion of slum-dwellers	moderate proportion of slum-dwellers	moderate proportion of slum-dwellers	moderate proportion of slum-dwellers	—
GOAL 8 Develop a global partnership for development									
Internet users	high usage	moderate usage	high usage	high usage	moderate usage	high usage	low usage	high usage	high usage

The progress chart operates on two levels. The words in each box indicate the present degree of compliance with the target. The colours show progress towards the target according to the legend below:

- Target already met or expected to be met by 2015. No progress or deterioration.
- Progress insufficient to reach the target if prevailing trends persist. Missing or insufficient.
- ■ data.

* Poverty progress for Eastern Asia is assessed based on China's data only.

For the regional groupings and country data, see mdgs.un.org. Country experiences in each region may differ significantly from the regional average. Due to new data and revised methodologies, this Progress Chart is not comparable with previous versions.

Sources: United Nations, based on data and estimates provided by: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; Inter-Parliamentary Union; International Labour Organization; International Telecommunication Union; UNAIDS; UNESCO; UN-Habitat; UNICEF; UN Population Division; World Bank; World Health Organization – based on statistics available as of June 2013.

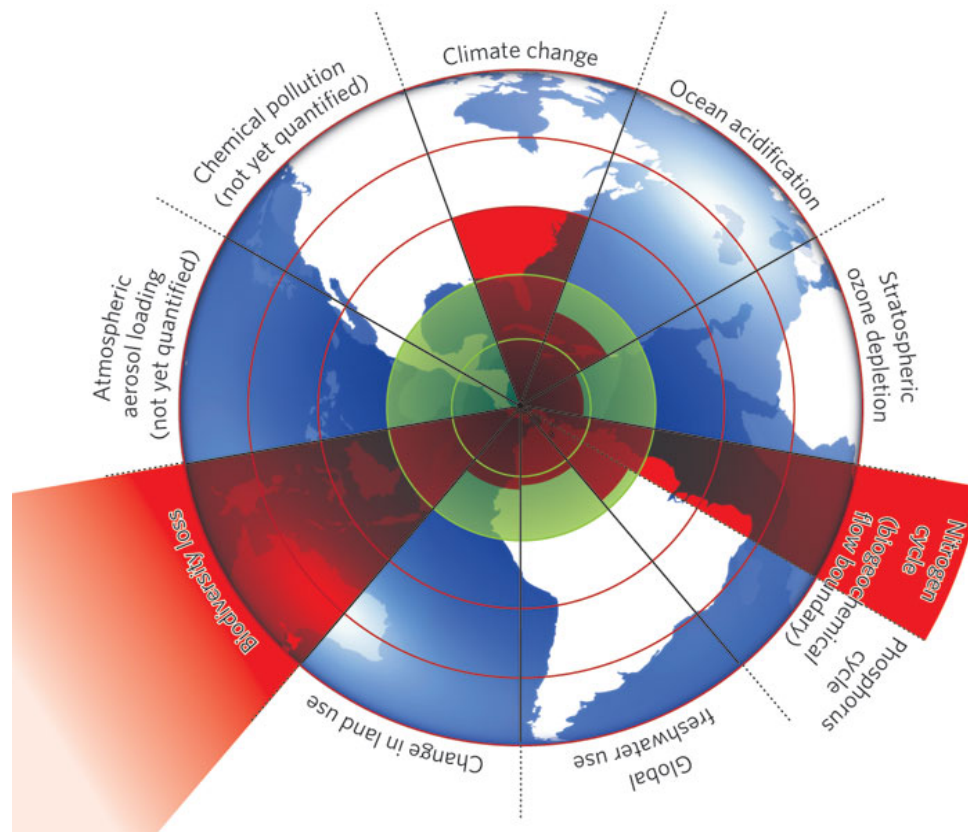
Compiled by Statistics Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations.

Evaluation of MDGs

Positive	Negative
<p><u>Contents:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">•Improvement in poverty eradication, facilitate development assistance, multi-stakeholder participation (UNGA 2011a; UNDP 2011) <p><u>Goal setting:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">•Create linkage between sectors (Vandermoortele 2011)•Clear and Comprehensive goal setting <p><u>Institutions:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">•Result-base management <p><u>Finance:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">•Increase ODA, prioritize poverty eradication in development policies (Moss 2010; Pollard et al. 2010; Manning 2010; Verdermoortele 2011)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•Some MDGs are not expected to reach the goal (lack of concreteness and comprehensiveness) → enhance effectiveness•“One size fits all” nature of the goals → Gaps between countries and regions (Verdenmoortele 2011)•Lack of linkage between goals and lack of roadmaps after achieving the target

Planetary Boundaries

But, the Earth
is also in
danger



⇒ from Environmental Problems to Earth System Transformation

c.f. anthropocene (Crutzen 2002)

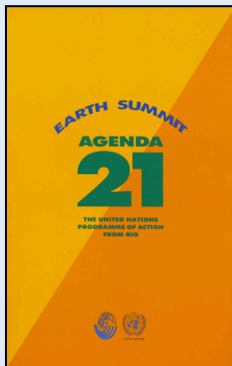
Rockström et al (2009)

Environment and Development

MDG-related Development

**OUR
COMMON
FUTURE**

THE WORLD COMMISSION
ON ENVIRONMENT
AND DEVELOPMENT



1972 UNCHE (Stockholm Conference)

1987 Our Common Future (*Brundtland Report*)

1992 UNCED (Rio Earth Summit)

→ Rio Declaration and Agenda21

→ GEF and UNCSD

UNFCCC/CBD/UNCCD

1995 World Summit for Social Development

2000 UN Millennium Summit

→ Millennium Declaration

→ MDGs (2001)

2002 WSSD (Johannesburg Summit)

2012 UNCSD (Rio+20)

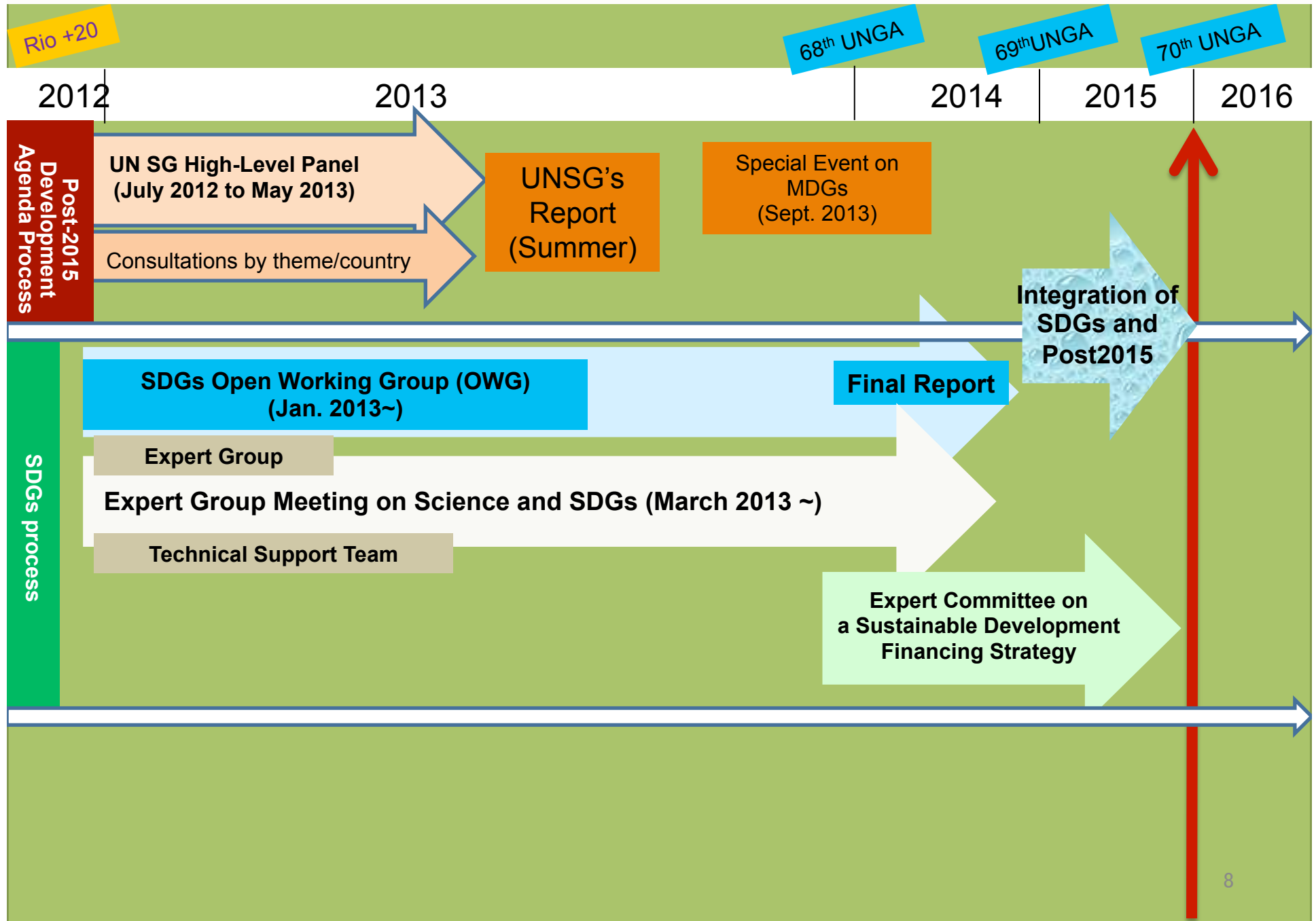
SDGs under Post 2015 Development Agenda

Integrating
Environment and
Development

SDGs in Future We Want

Para	Substance and Principles	Process
245	MDG: Full and Timely Achievement	
246	Non-regression; 3 Dimensions; CBDR – National Implementation	
247	Action Oriented; Communication; Limited Number; Universality; Priorities Guided by Outcome Document	Government Driven with active engagement of Stakeholders
248		Inclusive Transparent & Under GA
249		Coordinate with Post 2015 support from Inter-agency and Expert Team
250	Metrics: targets and Indicators	
251	UN Agencies contribution; Role of Regional Commissions for Data; finance, technology, capacity building.	

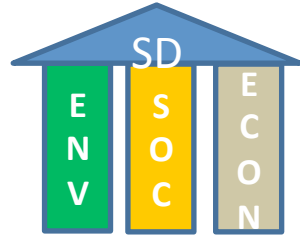
Post 2015 Development Agenda and SDGs





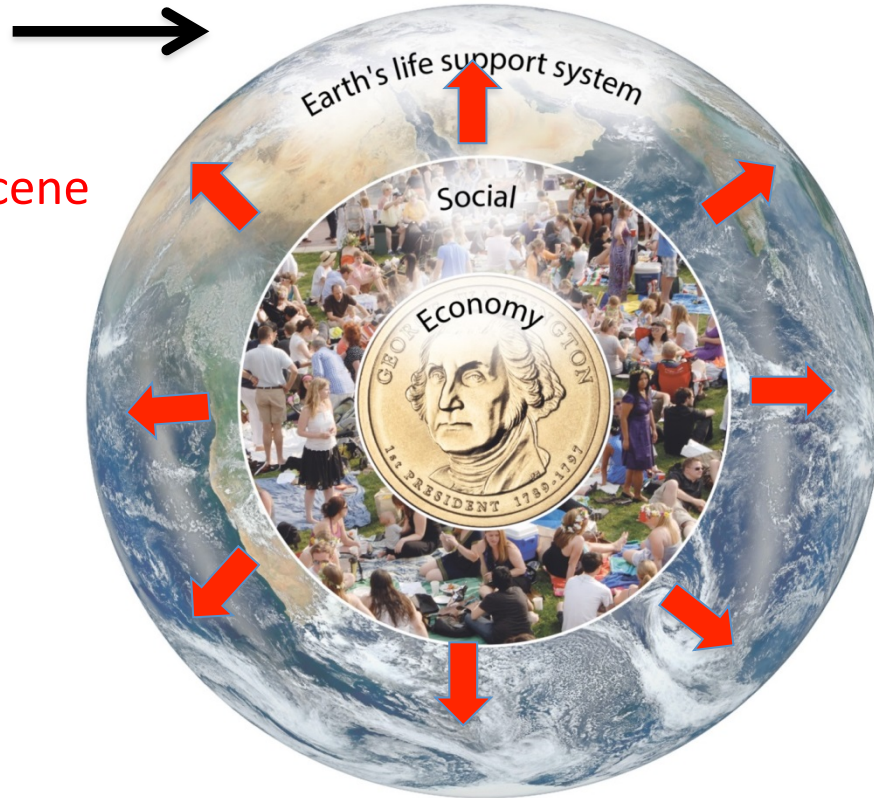
David Griggs, Mark Stafford-Smith, Owen Gaffney, Johan Rockstrom, Marcus C Ohman, Priay Shyamsundar, Will Steffen, Gisbert Glaser, Norichika Kanie and Ian Noble, 'Sustainable Development Goals for People and Planet.' *Nature* (Vol 495, 21 March 2013).

1. What is “Sustainable Development” as an ultimate goal?



Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. (Brundtland Report, 1987)

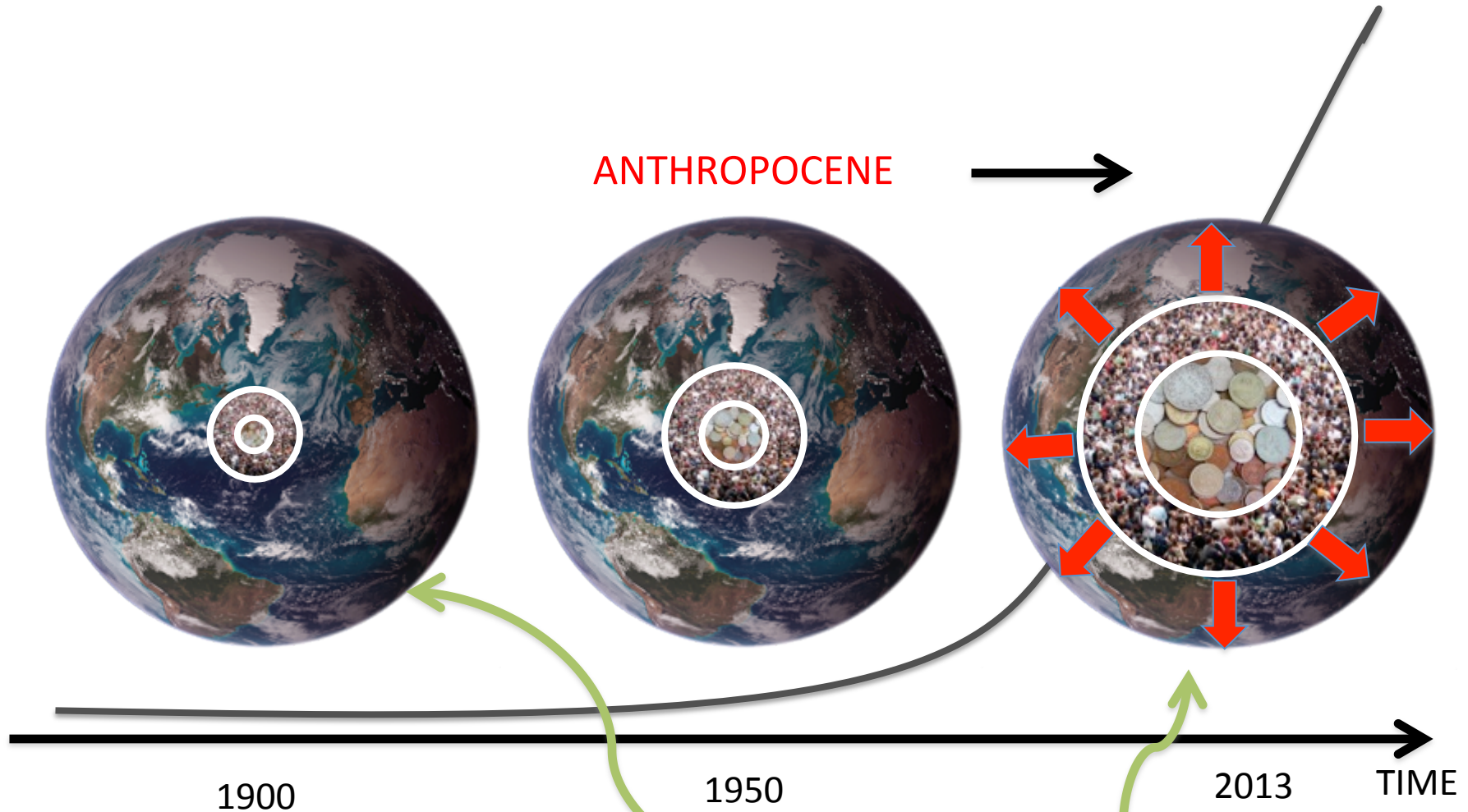
Anthropocene



Changing relations between human and the Earth
→ re-definition of Sustainable Development (from pillars to nested)

Development that meets the needs of the present while safeguarding Earth's life-support system, on which the welfare of current and future generations depends

RETHINKING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN THE ANTHROPOCENE

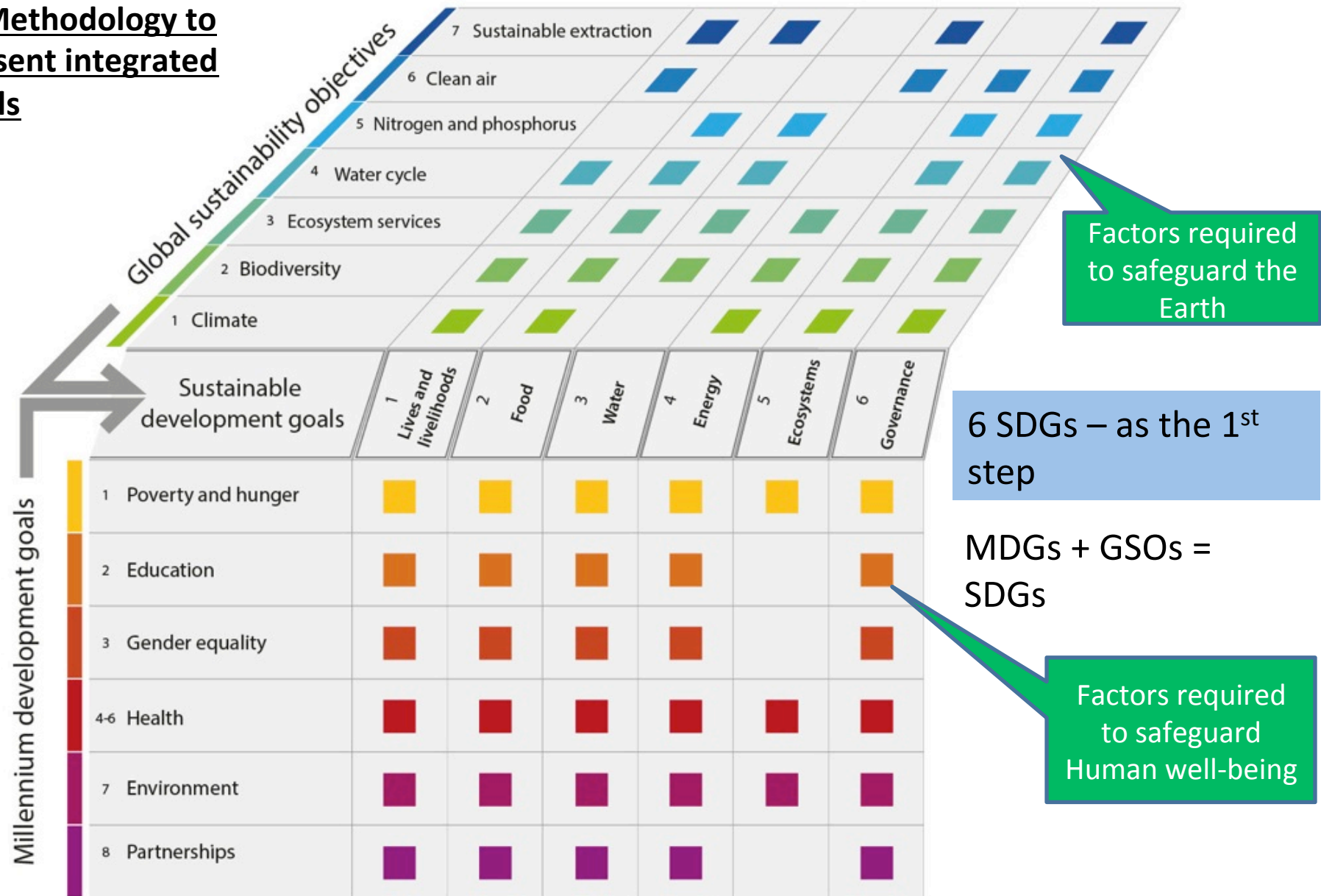


**WE ARE HERE
BUT OUR MINDSET IS HERE**

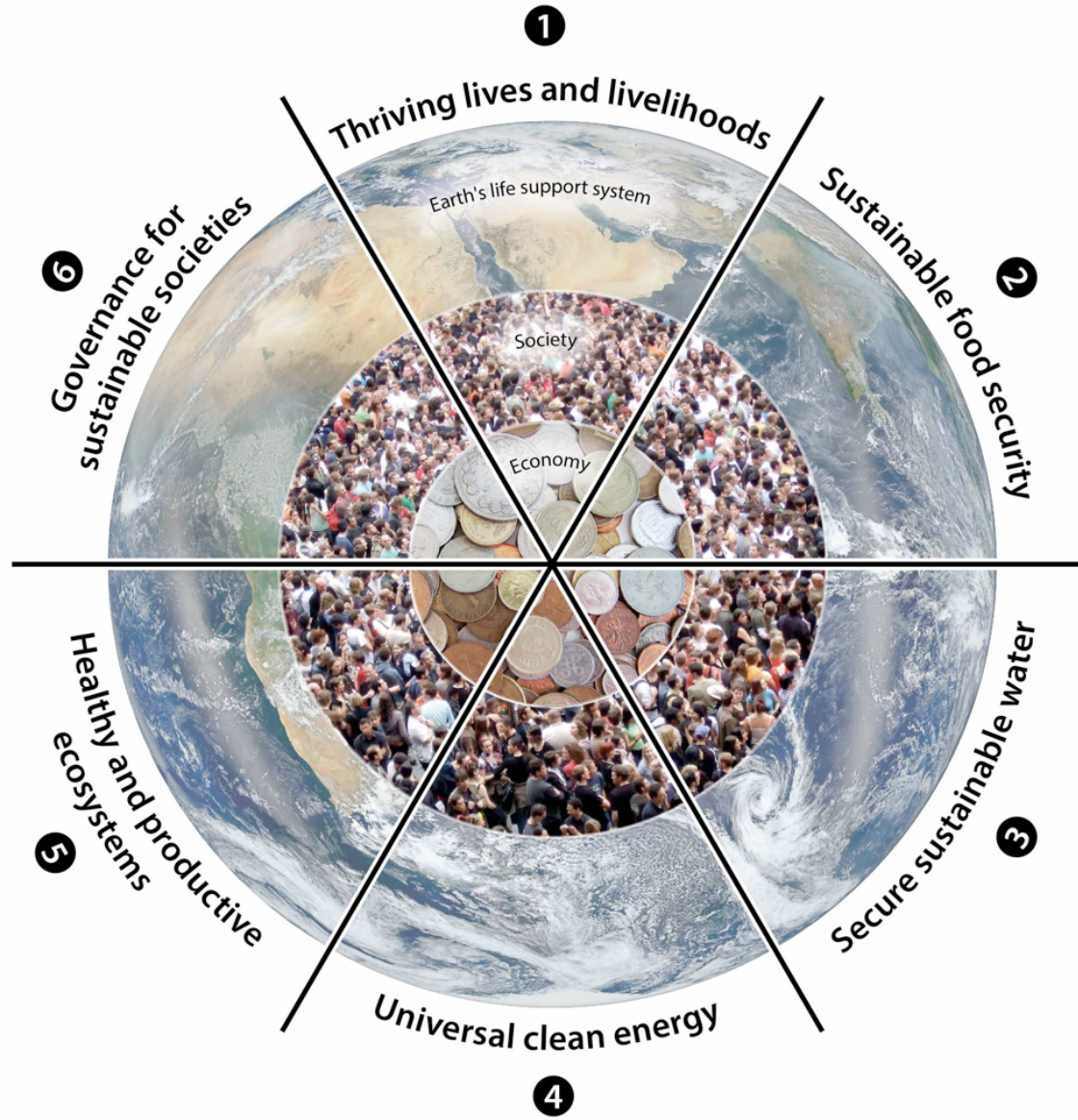
Dave Griggs (2013)

'Sustainable Development Goals for People and Planet.' *Nature* (Vol 495, 21 March 2013). By David Griggs, Mark Stafford-Smith, Owen Gaffney, Johan Rockstrom, Marcus C Ohman, Priya Shyamsundar, Will Steffen, Gisbert Glaser, Norichika Kanie and Ian Noble

2. Methodology to present integrated goals



David Griggs, Mark Stafford-Smith, Owen Gaffney, Johan Rockstrom, Marcus C Ohman, Priay Shyamsundar, Will Steffen, Gisbert Glaser, Norichika Kanie and Ian Noble, 'Sustainable Development Goals for People and Planet.' *Nature* (Vol 495, 21 March 2013).



SDGs (1)

1. Thriving Lives and Livelihoods

- End poverty and improve well-being through access to education, employment and information, better health and housing, and reduced inequality, whilst moving towards sustainable consumption and production

2. Sustainable Food Security

- End hunger and achieve long-term food security, including better nutrition, based on sustainable agriculture and fisheries production, distribution and consumption systems.

3. Sustainable Water Security

- Achieve universal access to clean water and basic sanitation, and ensure efficient allocation through integrated water resource management.

SDGs (2)

4. Universal clean energy

- Improve universal, affordable access to clean energy that minimizes local pollution and health impacts as well as reducing global warming.

5. Healthy and productive ecosystems

- Improve the status of biodiversity and sustain ecosystem services through better valuation, measurement, conservation and restoration.

6. Governance for sustainable societies

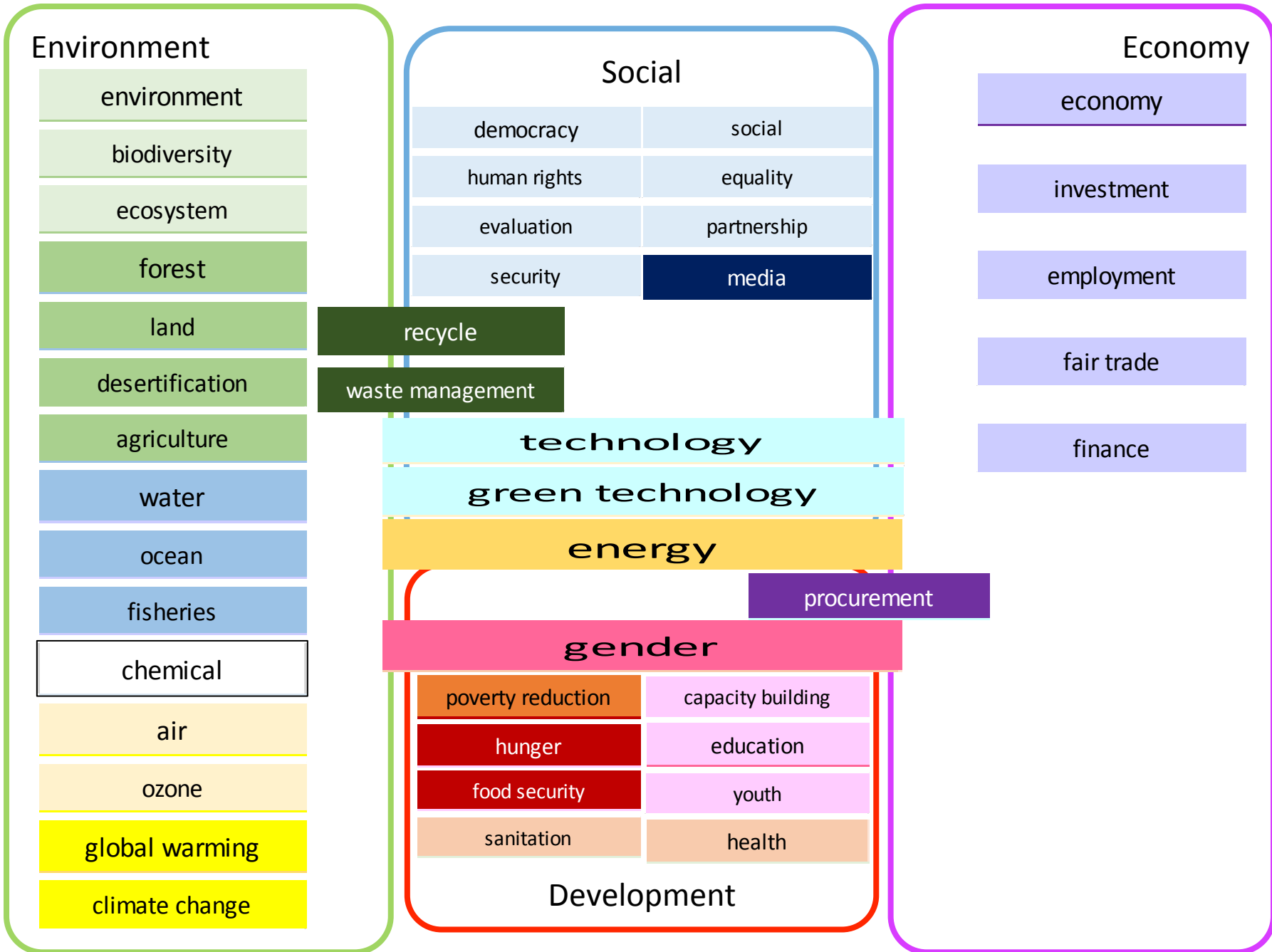
- Transform governance and institutions at all levels to address the previous five SDGs.

Issues addressed in some of the SDGs proposals

Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)	Nature paper	Sustainable Development Solutions Network	HLP -Universal Goals, National Targets
Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	Thriving lives and livelihoods	End extreme poverty including hunger	End poverty
Achieve universal primary education	Sustainable food security	Achieve development within planetary boundaries	Empower Girls and Women and Achieve Gender Equality
Promote gender equality and empower women	Sustainable water security	Ensure effective learning for all children and youth for life and livelihood	Provide Quality Education and Lifelong Learning
Reduce child mortality	Universal clean energy	Achieve gender equality, social inclusion, and human rights	Ensure Healthy Lives
Improve maternal health	Healthy and productive ecosystems	Achieve health and wellbeing at all ages	Ensure Food Security and Good Nutrition
Combat HIV/AIDs malaria and other diseases	Governance for sustainable societies	Improve agriculture systems and raise rural prosperity	Achieve Universal Access to Water and Sanitation
Ensure environmental sustainability		Empower inclusive, productive and resilient cities	Secure sustainable energy
Global partnership for development		Curb human induced climate change and ensure clean energy for all	Create Jobs, Sustainable Livelihoods, and Equitable Growth
		Secure ecosystem services, biodiversity and good management of natural resources	Manage Natural Resource Assets Sustainably
		Transform governance for sustainable development	Ensure Good Governance and Effective Institutions
			Ensure Stable and Peaceful Societies
			Create a Global Enabling Environment and Catalyse Long-Term Finance

Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)				Nature paper			Sustainable Development Solutions Network				HLP -Universal Goals, National Targets				
Goals	Keywords			Goals	Keywords		Goals	Keywords			Goals	Keywords			
Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	poverty reduction	hunger		Thriving lives and livelihoods. End poverty and improve well-being	air	environment	End extreme poverty including hunger	poverty reduction			End poverty	poverty reduction			
	poverty reduction	capacity building			ozone	environment		-				gender	equality	poverty reduction	
	poverty reduction	hunger			chemical	health		security				health		health	
Achieve universal primary education	education	capacity building		Sustainable food security	recycle	natural resource	Achieve development within planetary boundaries	poverty reduction			Empower Girls and Women and Achieve Gender Equality	gender	security		
Promote gender equality and empower women	gender	capacity building			food security	health		environment	social			children		gender	
			food security		health	health		poverty reduction		gender			gender		
			ocean			equality		education	democracy	children		education			
Reduce child mortality	poverty reduction	health		water		Ensure effective learning for all children and youth for life and livelihood	equality	education	democracy	Provide Quality Education and Lifelong Learning	education				
Improve maternal health	health	food security	poverty reduction	water			equality	education	democracy		education		education		
	health	food security	poverty reduction	water			employment	youth			education		health	children	
Combat HIV/ AIDs malaria and other diseases	health			Sustainable water security		Achieve gender equality, social inclusion, and human rights	gender	health	democracy	Ensure Healthy Lives	health	children			
	health				water			poverty reduction	health			health	children		
	health			water			security	gender	children		health		health		
Ensure environmental sustainability	environment			Universal clean energy	global warming	green technology	health			Ensure Food Security and Good Nutrition	poverty reduction				
	biodiversity	environment			global warming		health				health	children	health	children	
Global partnership for development	water	health		Healthy and productive ecosystems		Improve agriculture systems and raise rural prosperity	health				agriculture	food security	food security		
	poverty reduction				forest		environment	food security	water		energy	agriculture	food security	agriculture	food security
	partnership	poverty reduction			water		environment	agriculture			water	health	water	health	
	economy	investment		Governance for sustainable societies		Empower inclusive, productive and resilient cities	land	water	sanitation	Achieve Universal Access to Water and Sanitation	sanitation				
	poverty reduction				water		environment	poverty reduction				water		water	
	economy	investment			agriculture		fisheries	water	sanitation		waste management	waste management		waste management	
	health					air	water	global warming		Secure sustainable energy	energy				
	technology					energy					energy		energy		
						energy					energy		energy		
						energy				Create Jobs, Sustainable Livelihoods, and Equitable Growth	employment				
						climate change					youth	education			
						climate change					economic growth	infrastructure			
						evaluation				business					
						evaluation				economic growth					
						poverty reduction	capacity building			procurement					
						poverty reduction	capacity building			ecosystem	biodiversity				
						economy	finance			forest					
						economy				desertification					
						evaluation				human rights	democracy				
						poverty reduction	capacity building			media	democracy				
						economy				democracy					
						poverty reduction	capacity building			democracy					
						economy				democracy					
						poverty reduction	capacity building			security					
						economy	finance			human rights					
						poverty reduction	capacity building			Security					
						economy				Security					
						poverty reduction	capacity building			fair trade					
						economy				finance	investment				
						poverty reduction	capacity building			global warming					
						economy				economy					
						poverty reduction	capacity building			security					
						economy	finance			partnership					

Grouping of keywords



Remaining Problems

- Current approach applies MDGs, and NOT Post-MDGs
- Goals on Post MDGs are not well articulated
- Detailed analysis of each SDGs / Nexus (of water, food and energy) to simplify the goals and targets
- Governance (including implementation and evaluation) for SDGs





ENB Collaboration
Outreach, Information,
Establish EpiCom.

Meeting of the Whole Team: Outcome
(academic/policy after the meeting)
Summer 2013
Winter-Spring 2014
Winter-Spring 2014



Core Research Team
(ESG Group and other theme-based collaboration)

Int'l advisors
Ex. UN, Member of Independent Research Forum

Guests

Japanese advisors
(GERF)



Policy-maker
MOEJ, MOFA, UN, etc.



Related projects

Advisors for each theme (peer review)

Partners with (sub)theme IRF etc.

ADB, JICA, S-6, S-10 etc.

Some recent activities



Homepage
<http://www.post2015.jp/en/index.html>



Flyer



Collaboration with IISD Earth Negotiations Bulletin
<http://post2015.iisd.org/post2015-update/>



Events

Project on Sustainability Transformation beyond 2015 (POST-2015)

Key Messages

- Building on the current Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), the following two points are of great importance for a post-2015 development agenda.
 - **Set global universal goals** with benchmarks taking into account regional, national, and local circumstances that are practical and clear.
 - The broader range of issues related to the “development” of human well-being should be tackled by the post-2015 development agenda in a manner that enhances sectoral **linkages between different individual issues.**
- **Human Well-being as the Primary Focus:** the post-2015 development agenda should address *human well-being* as the primary focus, in particular on equity, quality of education, sustained economic growth, and environmental challenges.



POST2015

Project On Sustainability
Transformation beyond 2015

Key Messages

- **Planetary Well-being as an Enabling Conditions:** the fundamental enabling conditions to address these issues lie in a safe operating space provided by the Earth system, but scientific evidence has shown that we are crossing the tipping point for securing Earth's safe operation.
- Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) should deal with basically **two types of goals** that could deal with human and planetary well-being. First, issues of **human well-being that impact the state of planetary well-being**, and second, **issues on planetary well-being that impact the state of human well-being**. Both require further investigation to identify "critical nodes" in presenting SDGs in a simpler manner.
- Further investigation requires a **clear vision** to effectively address SDGs that simultaneously address human and planetary well-being in a harmonized manner and go beyond the concept of human security and sustainability. This will enable the creation of integrated goals that ensure synergies and complementarities among different sectors.



POST2015

Project On Sustainability
Transformation beyond 2015

Identifying Issues

Issues under Post-2015 Agenda, but little direct causal relations with planetary well-being (MDG2)

Issues on Development that have direct consequences to planetary well-being (i.e. land use change)

Issues on planetary well-being that have direct consequences to the state of basic human needs (i.e. change of rain fall pattern)

Issues on planetary well-being with little direct causal relations with basic human needs or covered by MEAs (i.e. 2 degree)

SDG elements

Governance (enabling condition)

Interim Output

Critical Node

Critical Node

Critical Node

Critical Node

Critical Node

Critical Node

Critical Node

Critical Node

Critical Node

Vision and Principles

Output in 2015 Post-2015 Agenda

Outcome

Outcome

Outcome

Outcome

Outcome

Outcome

Nexus Linkage

- Resilience
- Trans-discipline

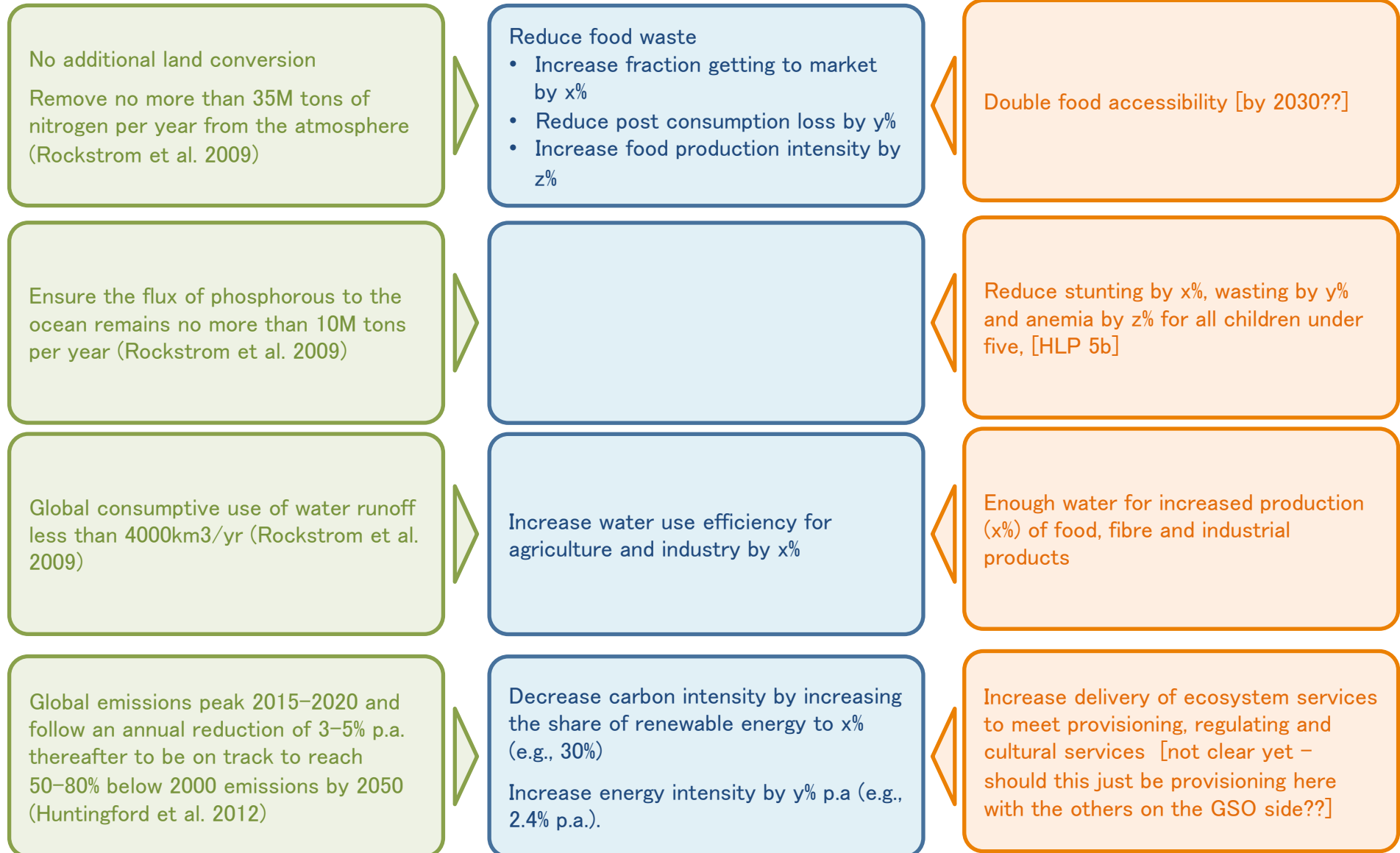
Image of outputs

Challenges to Integrated Targets of Planetary Well Being and Human Well Being – some examples

Planetary Well Being Targets

Integrated Targets

Human Well Being Targets



- Resilience is an important element of sustainability governance
 - Learning from the experience from East Japan Earthquake, Tsunami and Fukushima Nuclear disaster
- Trans-discipline in research and education is an important element for realizing sustainable development (natural, social science working with stakeholders)
 - Future Earth considers SDGs as an exemplary case
- SDGs are already happening
 - i.e. Climate adaptation finance
 - How to institutionalize them from global to local levels of governance - governance challenge



New York Workshop on Governance “of” and “for” SDGs (1Feb)

- Bring together about 20 policy-makers (including OWG co-chair, delegates, UN officials, NGOs) and 20 scholars
- Multi-level goals
 - Global goal on systemic challenges
 - Global, Regional, National “SUB-goals and targets”, elective to different levels in different regions (but keep the link with global systemic challenges)
- Governance
 - Different understandings [government/rule of law/ stakeholder participation/process]→need clarification
 - Independent governance goal is not sufficient
 - Governance should also address global governance (from DCs)
 - Keep linkage but differentiate from existing frameworks (such as UNFCCC)

