

A large, golden-brown donut with a hole in the center, positioned behind the title text.

Formulation of Sustainable Development Goals

持続可能な開発目標の策定

IGES
Tetsuro Yoshida
Hideyuki Mori
Ikuho Miyazawa (contributor)

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Starting point

What should the goals be like?

目標はどうあるべきか？

- Action oriented
- Concise and easy to communicate
- Limited in number
- Aspirational
- Incorporate in a balanced way all three dimensions of SD and their interlinkages
- Global in nature, universally applicable to all countries
- Taking into account different national realities, capacities and levels of development
- Respecting national policies and priorities
- Progress to be assessed by targets and indicators
- Consistent with international law, past commitments, outcomes of all major summits (Agenda 21, all Rio principles, JPOI)

Taken from the lessons of successful global goals such as MDGs

How can we narrow these areas down to around 10 aspirational universal goals?

10程度の普遍的目標に絞るには？

Chapter V. A. Thematic areas and cross-sectoral issues

1. Poverty eradication
2. Food security and nutrition and sustainable agriculture
3. Water and sanitation
4. Energy
5. Sustainable tourism
6. Sustainable transport
7. Sustainable cities and human settlements
8. Health and population
9. Promoting full and productive employment, decent work for all and social protection
10. Oceans and seas
11. Small island developing States
12. Least developed countries
13. Landlocked least developed countries

14. Africa
15. Regional efforts
16. Disaster risk reduction
17. Climate change
18. Forests
19. Biodiversity
20. Desertification, land degradation and drought
21. Mountains
22. Chemicals and waste
23. Sustainable consumption and production
24. Mining
25. Education
26. Gender equality and the empowerment of women

Not possible for SDGs to be exhaustive of all human development!!

9 planetary boundaries

9つの地球環境制約

- Suggest physical environmental limitations
- Very useful concept/indicators for humanity to achieve sustainability
- Scientific data not certain and reliable in every sector
precautionary approach (Rio principle 15)
- Technical in nature and hard to mobilize general public (e.g. phosphorus cycle)
- How to apportion the burden down to each country?

PLANETARY BOUNDARIES				
Earth-system process	Parameters	Proposed boundary	Current status	Pre-industrial value
Climate change	(i) Atmospheric carbon dioxide concentration (parts per million by volume)	350	387	280
	(ii) Change in radiative forcing (watts per metre squared)	1	1.5	0
Rate of biodiversity loss	Extinction rate (number of species per million species per year)	10	>100	0.1-1
Nitrogen cycle (part of a boundary with the phosphorus cycle)	Amount of N ₂ removed from the atmosphere for human use (millions of tonnes per year)	35	121	0
Phosphorus cycle (part of a boundary with the nitrogen cycle)	Quantity of P flowing into the oceans (millions of tonnes per year)	11	8.5-9.5	-1
Stratospheric ozone depletion	Concentration of ozone (Dobson unit)	276	283	290
Ocean acidification	Global mean saturation state of aragonite in surface sea water	2.75	2.90	3.44
Global freshwater use	Consumption of freshwater by humans (km ³ per year)	4,000	2,600	415
Change in land use	Percentage of global land cover converted to cropland	15	11.7	Low
Atmospheric aerosol loading	Overall particulate concentration in the atmosphere, on a regional basis		To be determined	
Chemical pollution	For example, amount emitted to, or concentration of persistent organic pollutants, plastics, endocrine disruptors, heavy metals and nuclear waste in, the global environment, or the effects on ecosystem and functioning of Earth system thereof		To be determined	

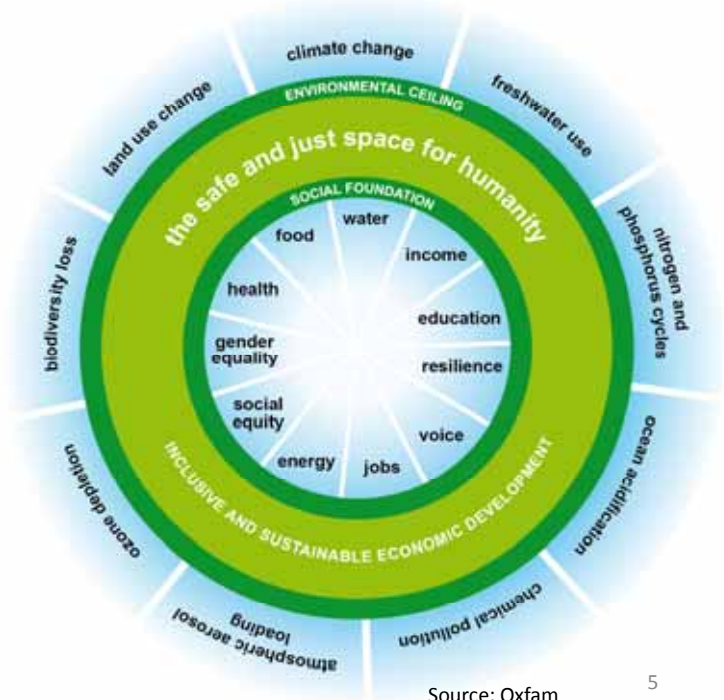
Boundaries for processes in red have been crossed. Data sources: ref. 10 and supplementary information

Oxfam's doughnut

planetary boundaries + 'social foundation'

オックスファムドーナツ 地球環境制約 + 社会的基盤

- Introduced social foundation within planetary boundaries
- It is innovative in combining the two concepts in one and helps demonstrate the relationship between MDGs and SDGs
- Need to come up with the goals/targets which guide our activities and ways of living to keep their consequences within the green ring



Source: Oxfam

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Conceptual framework for integrated SDGs

統合されたSDGsのための概念的フレームワーク

- MDGs unachieved by 2015 and new post-MDGs can help ensure the social foundation
- This framework can help the processes and stakeholders of the two groups (MDGs focused development crowd and SDGs focused environment crowd) to complement rather than compete with each other
- How to ensure a balance between ensuring social foundation and remaining within planetary boundaries
- MDGs were focused on developing countries but SDGs would be universal



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Goal formulation

Other considerations

目標形成 その他の考慮事項

- Relationship with the existing targets such as climate change targets and biodiversity targets
 - need to repackage them to be simpler, positive and action oriented (e.g. renewable energy target or % of GDP spending for CC mitigation rather than percentage reduction target) ?

The strength of non-legally binding goals:

MDGs had the force of inspiration and changed behaviour and motivated communities, governments, NGOs, companies and the broad public to take action whereas the 3 Rio treaties became hostage to technical insider negotiations – Jeffrey Sachs

- Human rights were not included in MDGs as they have internationally established legal scheme.
- Further research may be necessary to make scientifically supported targets to achieve the desired results (e.g. the co-relation between the global percentage of renewable energy based electricity and global CO2 emission reduction)

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Goal formulation

Other considerations (continued)

目標形成 その他の考慮事項(継続)

- What about many other existing indicators/targets ? How should we make use of them?
 - CSD indicators (UN), MDGs indicators (UN), SEEA (UN), Human Development Index (UNDP), Your Better Life Index (OECD), Green Growth Strategy (OECD) , Ecological Footprint (British Columbia), Environmental Performance Index (Yale) etc.
- Should the international community prescribe national and local targets?
- Goals/targets need to be adjusted according to ‘the different national realities, capacities and levels of development’.
CBDR? stalemate?
- The same numerical targets cannot be used for different countries. The use of relative targets (% increase compared to the base year) as opposed to absolute targets?

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Are we reinventing the wheel?

CSD indicators

同じことの繰り返し？ CSD指標

- The Division for Sustainable Development and the Statistics Division of UNDESA, in collaboration with experts from international organisations and UN member states, developed a set of sustainable development indicators
- The set now has 96 sustainable indicators including 50 core indicators
- The CSD Indicators of Sustainable Development serve as reference for countries to develop or revise national indicators of sustainable development
- They have been intensively tested and applied by many countries around the world



Lessons from MDGs

MDGs の教訓

- Numerical and time-bound targets have mobilized many actors to strive to overcome human poverty
- The focus on ends, not means. Donors shouldn't be patronizing.
- The definitions of 'slum dwellers', 'access', and 'safe water' etc. are not clear therefore not measurable. The world is on or off track depending on the definitions.
- The statistics on global poverty is not based on direct observations but on complex calculations with assumptions.
- Targets should be clearly defined, use solid indicators for which reliable data exist

Some people question if this is really the case

Some goals are on the track to be met by 2015

Target 1.A: Halve the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day

Target 7.C: Halve the proportion of the population without sustainable access to safe drinking water

Some goals are **NOT** on the track therefore are bound to stay

Target 4.A: Reduce by two thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate

Target 5.A: Reduce by three quarters the maternal mortality ratio

Target 6.A: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS

Conclusion 結論

- No political will, no sustainable development despite excellent goals and indicators
- SDGs formulation should be based on the thorough review of the merits and shortcomings of MDGs
- **The stalemate of inter-governmental negotiations seen in Rio should not be repeated for the SDGs formulation process**
- Financing for SD was a big cause of the stalemate. Setting up 'SDGs fund' could be a solution.
 - Maybe using an innovative finance mechanism based on personal wealth (capacity to pay) not on countries' wealth e.g. financial transaction tax, solidarity air levy
- How we can mobilize stakeholders ranging from the governments to corporations to citizens with the SDGs would be key
- Implementation can be monitored by peer reviews and/or third party monitoring by reliable NGOs rather than superficial state reporting
- Visible examples by model country, model city, model company, community etc. should be encouraged

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Thank you!!

t-yoshida@iges.or.jp