

慶應義塾大学SFC研究所  
X.SDG Lab.



# 国連未来サミット2024とSDGs 2024 UN Summit of the Future and the SDGs

September 2024

慶應義塾大学大学院教授

慶應義塾大学

SFC研究所xSDGラボ代表

蟹江憲史

Dr. Norichika Kanie, Professor, Graduate School of Media and  
Governance Director, xSDG Laboratory, Keio Research  
Institute at SFC

Summit of the Future について

# 未来のための協定(Pact for the Future)

「未来のための協定」の章立て

1. 持続可能な開発と開発のための資金調達  
Chapter I. Sustainable development and financing for development;
2. 国際の平和と安全  
Chapter II. International peace and security;
3. 科学、技術、イノベーションとデジタル協力  
Chapter III. Science, technology and innovation and digital cooperation;
4. 若者と将来の世代  
Chapter IV. Youth and future generations;
5. グローバル・ガバナンスの変革  
Chapter V. Transforming global governance;

New York, 2024

Summit of the  
Future

20-21 September – Action Days  
22-23 September – Summit

“ We can't **build a future** for our grandchildren with a system built for our grandparents.”

ANTÓNIO GUTERRES, United Nations Secretary-General



# 未来サミット/サステナブル・エンゲージメント・ツアー概要(案)

事業名	「未来サミット／サステナブル・エンゲージメント・ツアー」
主催	朝日新聞社メディア事業本部
特別協賛	公益財団法人 岩佐教育文化財団
協力	慶應義塾大学SFC研究所xSDG・ラボ
参加者	日本のユース(学部生・大学院生。慶應義塾大学、東北大学など)。蟹江教授 ★「日本政府代表団」メンバーとして出席

## 企画趣旨

2024年9月20～23日に国連本部で開催される、国連「未来サミット」の「ActionDays」(20-21日)および「独自サイドイベント」(22日)に日本のユースが出席し、国連関係者や他国のユースとの議論、交流を通じて未来に向け発信します。

ツアー全体は、慶應義塾大学蟹江教授のコーディネート協力を得ます。

この事業は、かねて、SDGs達成をめざして取り組む方々を応援する意図で「SDGsジャパンスカラシップ岩佐賞」を主催してきた「公益財団法人 岩佐教育文化財団」の支援により実施し、日本の学生たちに、国際的な視野で考え、行動する意識を育むことを目的とします。

後日、学生たちのレポートにより、朝日新聞広告特集紙面で掲載します。

# Halfway to 2030: where are we?

- Stagnation in the face of multiple crises: 15% of achievement, 5/36 on track.
  - Some positive trends
  - But slowing down, or reversal of progress since 2019
  - Still negative trends on environment-related goals
    - Temporary shocks or 'scarring' effects - including COVID19?
    - Growing gap between high- and low-income countries
- Future crises are expected – be prepared with SDGs
- Call to action: Boost data availability

SNAPSHOT OF TRENDS IN SELECT TARGETS

GOAL	INDICATOR NUMBER	DISTANCE FROM TARGET (2023) <sup>1</sup>	TREND OF SDG PROGRESS (2023) <sup>2</sup>	CHANGE IN TREND OF SDG PROGRESS BETWEEN 2020 AND 2023 <sup>3</sup>
1	1.1.1 Eradicate extreme poverty	Very far from target	Limited or no progress	Backward
	1.3.1 Implement social protection systems	Very far from target	Fair progress but acceleration needed	N/A
2	2.1.2 Achieve food security	Very far from target	Deterioration	None
	2.2.1 End malnutrition (stunting)	Very far from target	Fair progress but acceleration needed	None
3	3.1.2 Increase skilled birth attendance	Close to target	Fair progress but acceleration needed	Backward
	3.2.1 End preventable deaths under 5	Close to target	Fair progress but acceleration needed	Backward
	3.3.3 End malaria epidemic	Very far from target	Limited or no progress	None
	3.b.1 Increase vaccine coverage	Very far from target	Deterioration	Backward
4	4.1.2 Ensure primary education completion	Very far from target	Limited or no progress	Backward
5	5.3.1 Eliminate child marriage	Very far from target	Fair progress but acceleration needed	None
	5.5.1 Increase women in political positions	Very far from target	Fair progress but acceleration needed	None
6	6.1.1 Universal safe drinking water	Very far from target	Limited or no progress	None
	6.2.1 Universal safe sanitation and hygiene	Very far from target	Fair progress but acceleration needed	None
7	7.1.1 Universal access to electricity	Very far from target	Fair progress but acceleration needed	Backward
	7.2.1 Improve energy efficiency	Very far from target	Fair progress but acceleration needed	None
8	8.1.1 Sustainable economic growth	Very far from target	Deterioration	Backward
	8.5.2 Achieve full employment	Close to target	Limited or no progress	None
9	9.2.1 Sustainable and inclusive industrialization	Close to target	Limited or no progress	None
	9.5.1 Increase research and development spending	Very far from target	Fair progress but acceleration needed	Forward
	9.e.1 Increase access to mobile networks	Close to target	Substantial progress/on track	None
10	10.4.2 Reduce inequality within countries	Very far from target	Fair progress but acceleration needed	N/A
11	11.1.1 Ensure safe and affordable housing	Very far from target	Fair progress but acceleration needed	N/A
12	12.2.2 Reduce domestic material consumption	Very far from target	Limited or no progress	N/A
	12.e.1 Remove fossil fuel subsidies	Very far from target	Deterioration	Backward
13	13.2.2 Reduce global GHG emissions	Very far from target	Deterioration	None
14	14.4.1 Ensure sustainable fish stocks	Very far from target	Deterioration	N/A
	14.5.1 Conserve marine key biodiversity areas	Very far from target	Limited or no progress	N/A
15	15.1.2 Conserve terrestrial key biodiversity areas	Very far from target	Limited or no progress	None
	15.4.1 Conserve mountain key biodiversity areas	Very far from target	Limited or no progress	N/A
	15.5.1 Prevent extinction of species	Very far from target	Deterioration	None
16	16.1.1 Reduce homicide rates	Very far from target	Limited or no progress	Backward
	16.3.2 Reduce unsentenced detainees	Very far from target	Deterioration	None
	16.a.1 Increase national human rights institutions	Very far from target	Deterioration	Backward
17	17.2.1 Implement all development assistance commitments	Very far from target	Fair progress but acceleration needed	Forward
	17.8.1 Increase internet use	Close to target	Substantial progress/on track	None
	17.18.3 Enhance statistical capacity	Very far from target	Limited or no progress	None

<sup>1</sup> Distance from target (2023) and Trend of SDG progress (2023) refer to current level and trend information for the latest available data utilizing the calculation methodology from the Sustainable Development Goals 2022 Progress Chart Technical Note. Latest available data as of May 2022 from the SDG global indicator database. Please note that information for indicators 11.1, 10.4.2, 13.2.2, 17.2.1 and 17.18.3 are from the Sustainable Development Goals Progress Chart 2022.


<sup>2</sup> To capture the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on SDG progress, a comparison of the trend assessment from the Sustainable Development Goals Progress Chart 2020 and the Trend of SDG progress (2023) was made, with some indicators showing reversal or slowed progress.













<sup>3</sup> N/A: trend comparisons unavailable between the 2020 and 2023 Progress Charts due to: i) lack of trend analysis from insufficient data, ii) indicator not included in the 2020 Progress Chart, or iii) indicator has changed between progress charts.

# Global Sustainable Development Report

- Mandated in 2015 to provide follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
- Builds on other assessments: “assessments of assessments”
- Enhance “science-policy interface” to “science-policy-society interface”
- Launched at the UN SDG Summit, 18-19 September

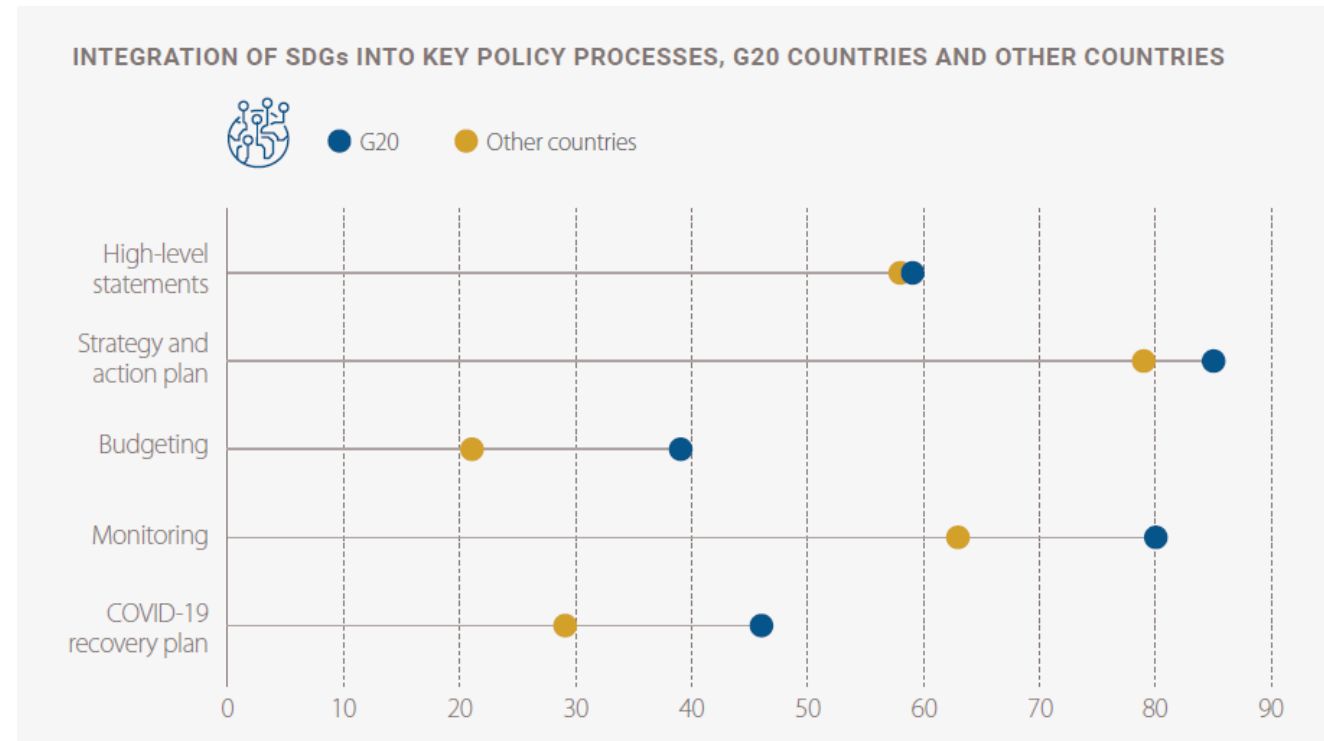


 **The Independent Group of Scientists (2020-2023)**

 <p>Mr. J. Jaime Miranda, Research Professor at the Department of Medicine, School of Medicine, and Director of the CRONICAS Center of Excellence in Chronic Diseases, at Universidad Peruana Cayetano Heredia (UPCH)</p>	 <p>Ms. Imme Scholtz, Deputy Director of the German Development Institute (DIE) and Honorary Professor of the Centre for Ethics and Responsibility at Hochschule Bonn-Rhein-Sieg</p>	
 <p>Mr. Ibrahim Hathie, Deputy Chief of Party for Feed the Future Senegal Policy Systems Services and Distinguished Fellow for the Initiative Prospective Agricole et Rurale</p>	 <p>Ms. Nyovani Janet Madise, Director of Development Policy and Head of the Malawi office of the African Institute for Development Policy (AFIDEP)</p>	 <p>Mr. Jiahua Fan, Member of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS), Director of the Institute of Eco-civilization Studies and Professor of Economics, Beijing University of Technology</p>
 <p>Ms. Kaltham Al-Ghanim, professor of sociology at Qatar University and Director of the Social &amp; Economic Survey Research Institute (SESRI)</p>	 <p>Ms. Shirin Malekpour, Senior lecturer and researcher in planning and governance for sustainable development, Monash Sustainable Development Institute, Monash University</p>	 <p>Ms. Åsa Persson, Research Director and Deputy Director of the Stockholm Environment Institute, Adjunct Associate Professor, Linköping University</p>
 <p>Mr. Sergey N. Bobylev, Head of Environmental Economic Division, Full Professor of Moscow State “Lomonosov” University</p>	 <p>Mr. John Agard, Professor of Tropical Island Ecology and Director of the University of the West Indies, St. Augustine Centre for Innovation and Entrepreneurship</p>	 <p>Mr. Ambuj Sagar, Vipula and Mahesh Chaturvedi Professor of Policy Studies and the founding Head of the School of Public Policy at the Indian Institute of Technology Delhi</p>
 <p>Jaime C. Montoya, Professor at the University of the Philippines College of Medicine and President of the National Academy of Science and Technology</p>	 <p>Ms. Opha Pauline Dube, Associate Professor, University of Botswana</p>	 <p>Ms. Nancy Shackell, Senior research scientist at Bedford Institute of Oceanography in Nova Scotia, working for Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO)</p>
	 <p>Mr. Norichika Kanie, Professor at the Graduate School of Media Governance, Keio University, adjunct Professor at United Nations University Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability (UNU-IAS)</p>	

# Framing the future: *Where are we heading?*

- **SDG awareness on the rise:** SDG awareness, commitments, partnerships and institutional mechanisms are increasing, but **without visible impact on performance**
- **Weak links:**
  - Financing – The SDG financing gap in developing countries increased by at least 56 per cent in 2020.
  - Declining International cooperation – Global solidarity is instrumental to human security.
  - Accountability – Inclusive and trusted institutions and decision-making processes are needed.

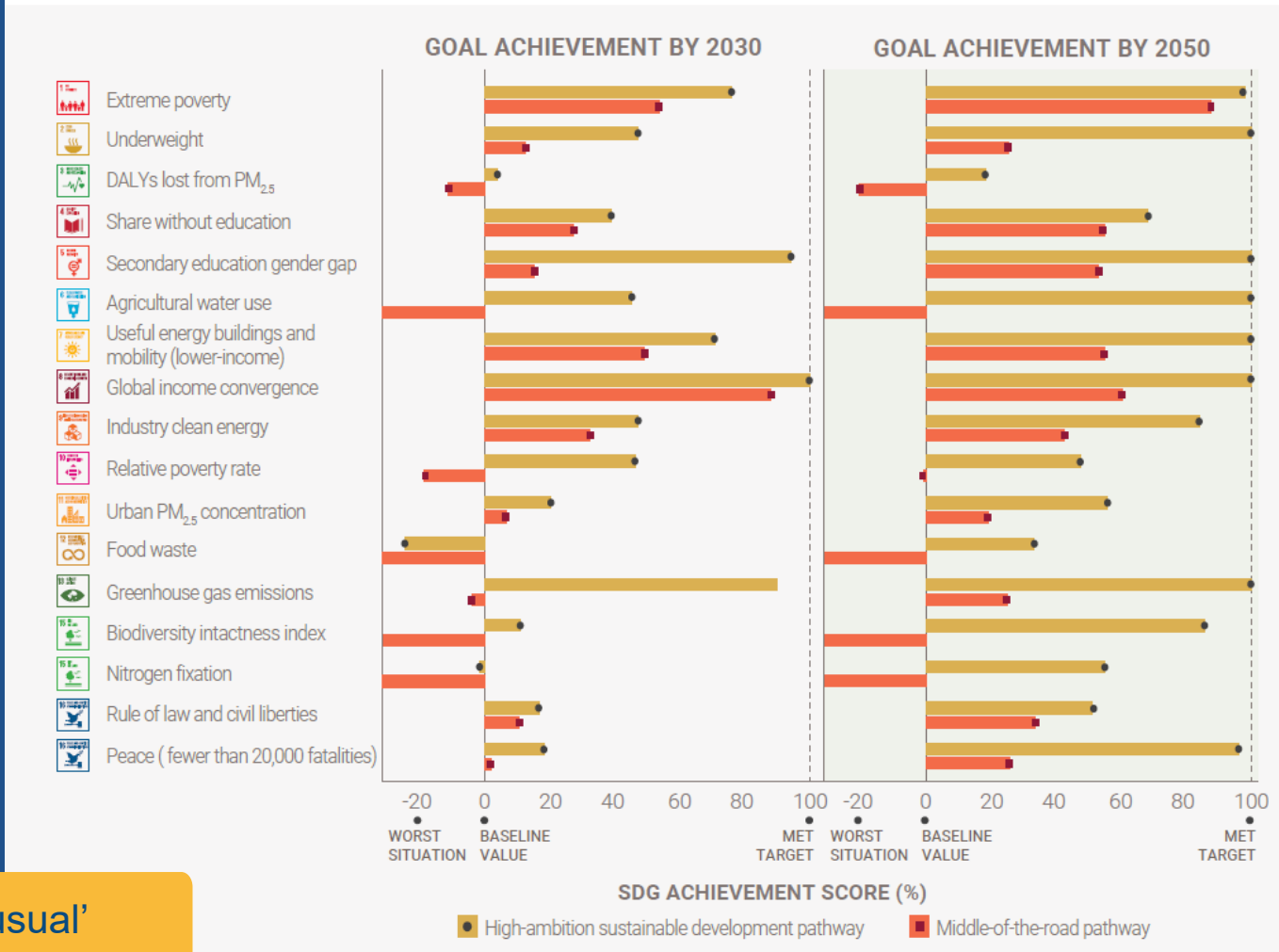


Sachs, Jeffrey D. and others, 2022.

# What scenarios tell us

- Under a **high-ambition scenario**, most of the Goals will have **made progress** by 2030.
- By 2050 most Goals would be achieved or nearing the target levels, but such issues as air pollution and management of food waste would still be lagging behind.
- High-ambition scenario measures include: Price on carbon, Phasing out coal and biomass, Mandating electric vehicles, Adjusting energy subsidies, More determined shift towards sustainable consumption and diets.

PROJECTED GLOBAL ACHIEVEMENT FOR SELECT SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL INDICATORS



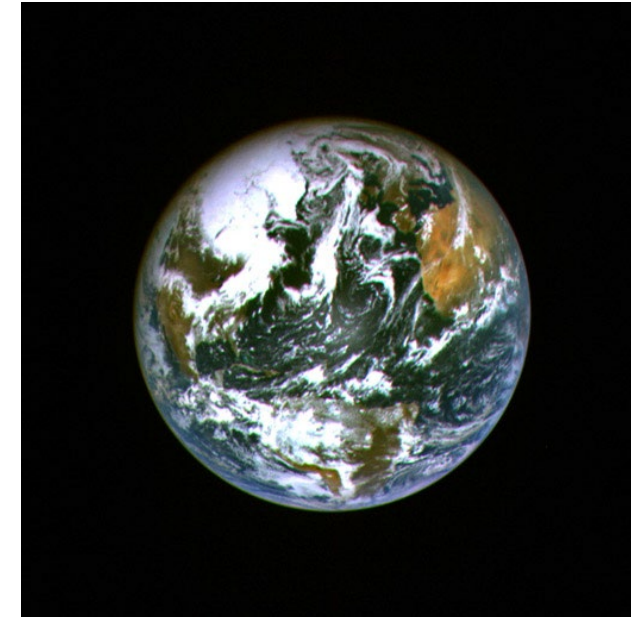
Soergel et al., 2021

- The SDGs won't be achieved by 2030 with 'Business-as-usual' pathways or incremental changes, or even by 2050
- **Transformations & game-changing interventions are needed**

**SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS**  
世界を変えるための17の目標



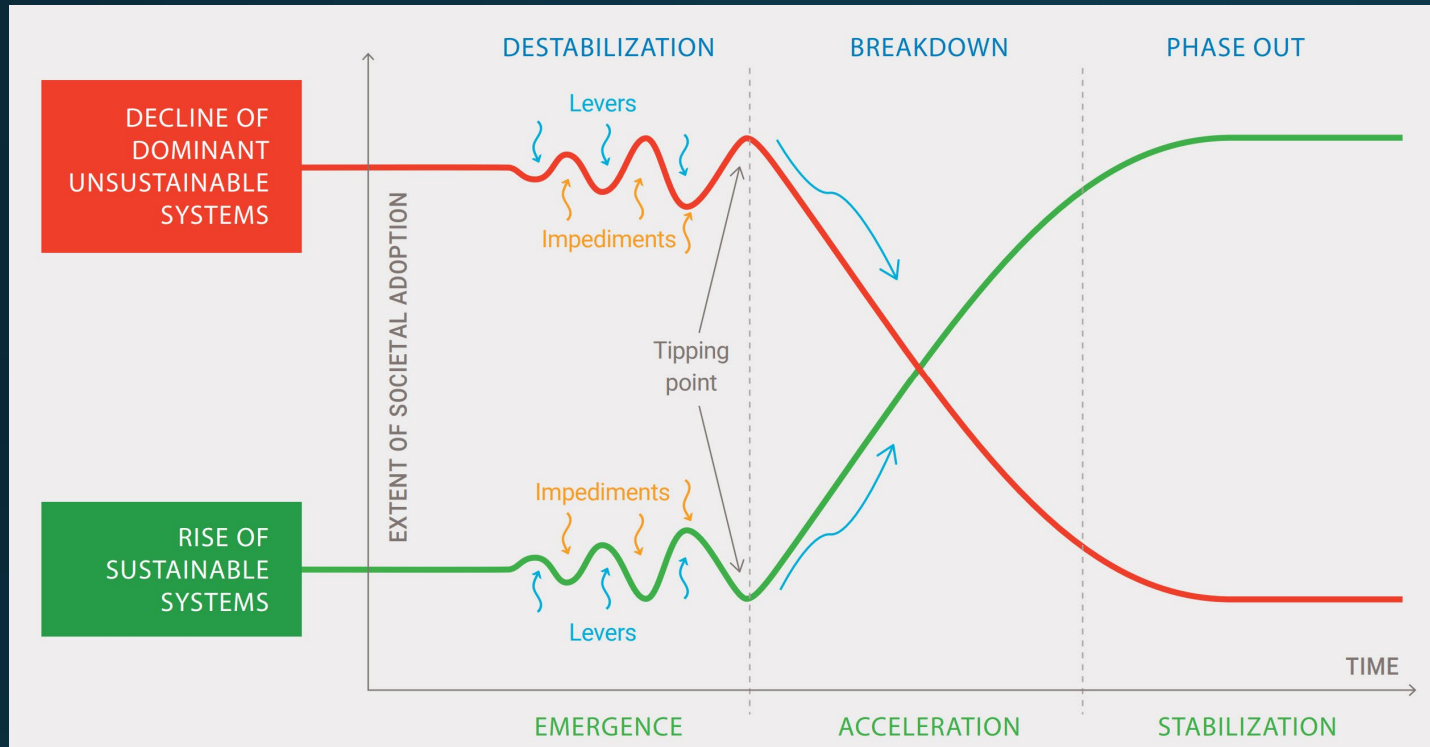
**THE GLOBAL GOALS**  
For Sustainable Development



「はやぶさ」から撮影された地球  
<https://www.isas.jaxa.jp/j/snews/2004/0519.shtml>

The gap between global agenda and individual/local solution  
⇒ need to create a global space for solution with direct engagement





# How to transform? Dynamics of transformative change

“S-curve” model for transformation:  
drive transformation through its phases

- Emergence
- Acceleration
- Stabilization

Identify levers enable sustainable solutions

Tipping points:

ex.

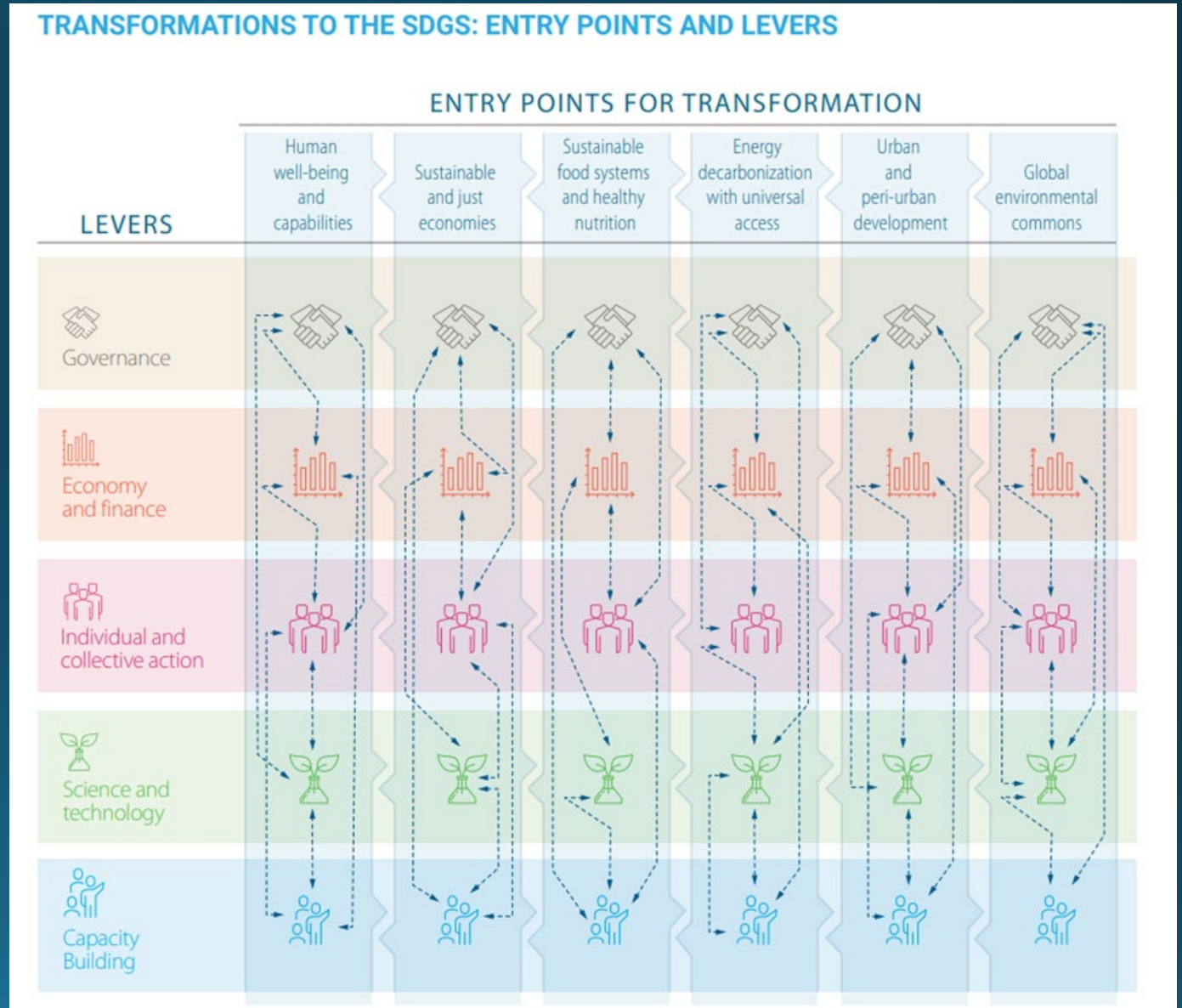
- Major societal shifts in perspectives (single-use plastics)
- Innovations suddenly become easier to use or more socially desirable (smart phone)



Actions need to be localized

# Transformative change: What needs to be done?

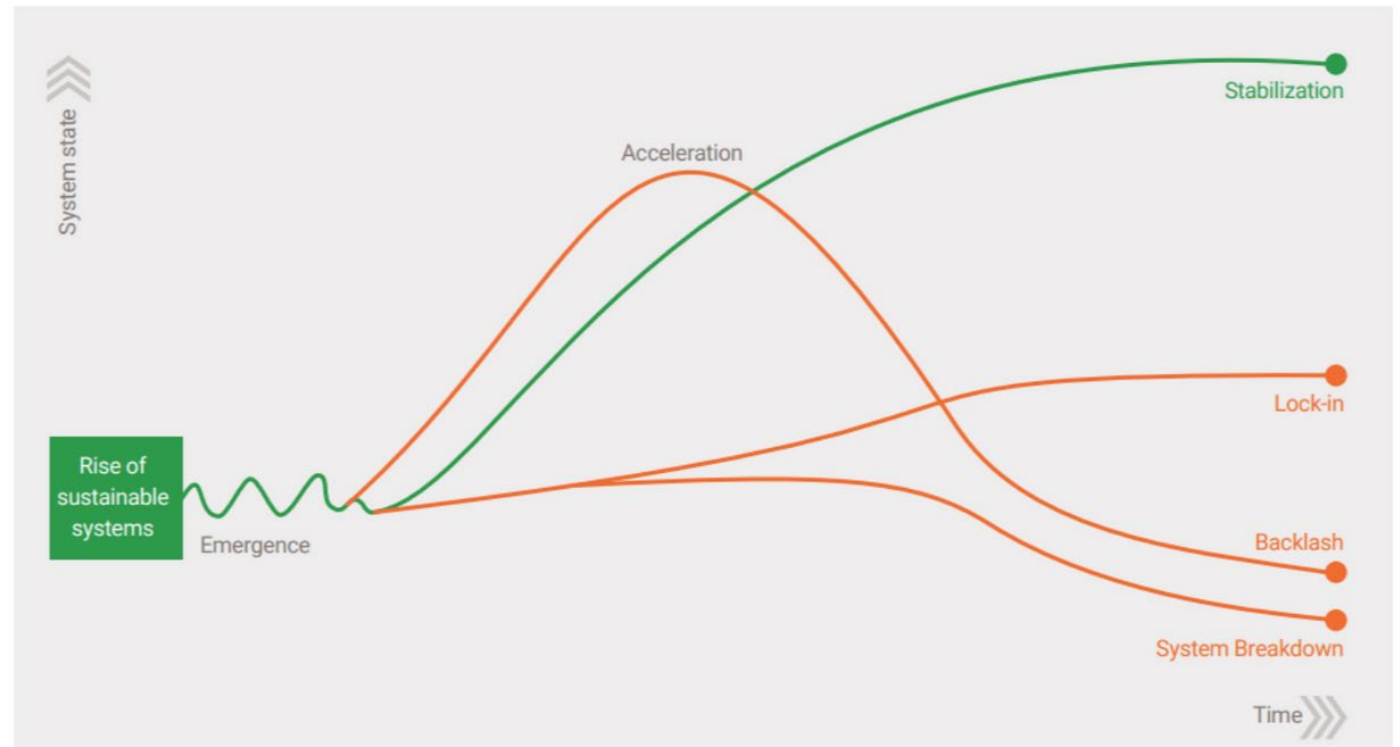
- Six entry points to transformation (2019 GSDR)
- WHAT? Identifying key interventions
  - Five Levers for transformation (2019 GSDR+ capacity building)
  - Review of scenario literature



# Common Impediments to Transformation

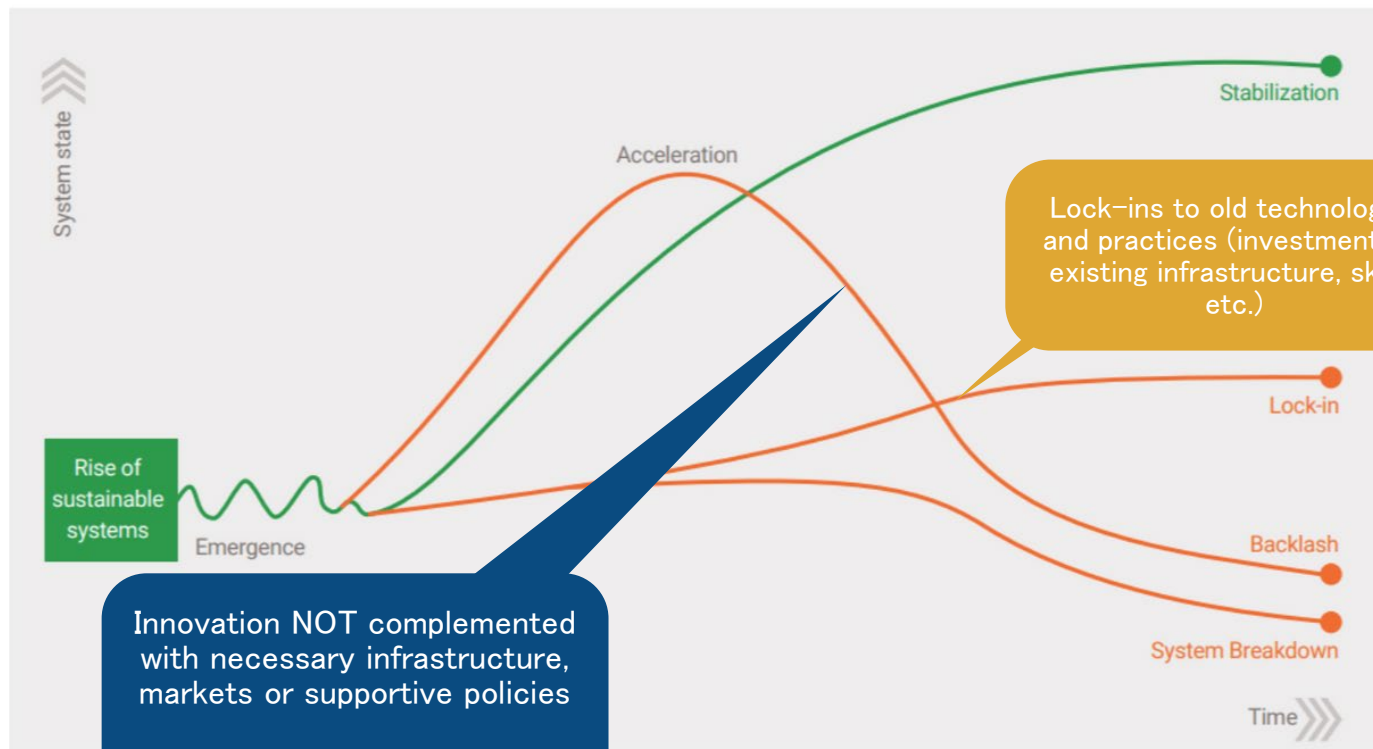
- Deficits in governance, institutional capacities, financing and infrastructure
- High upfront capital costs, immaturity of technologies and markets, gaps in financing and large sunk investments
- Political feasibility can be undermined by influential actors and vested interests and concerns about potential **trade-offs** for jobs and livelihoods
- Engrained practices and behaviors can be very difficult to change.

## SUCCESSFUL AND UNSUCCESSFUL TRANSFORMATION PATHWAYS



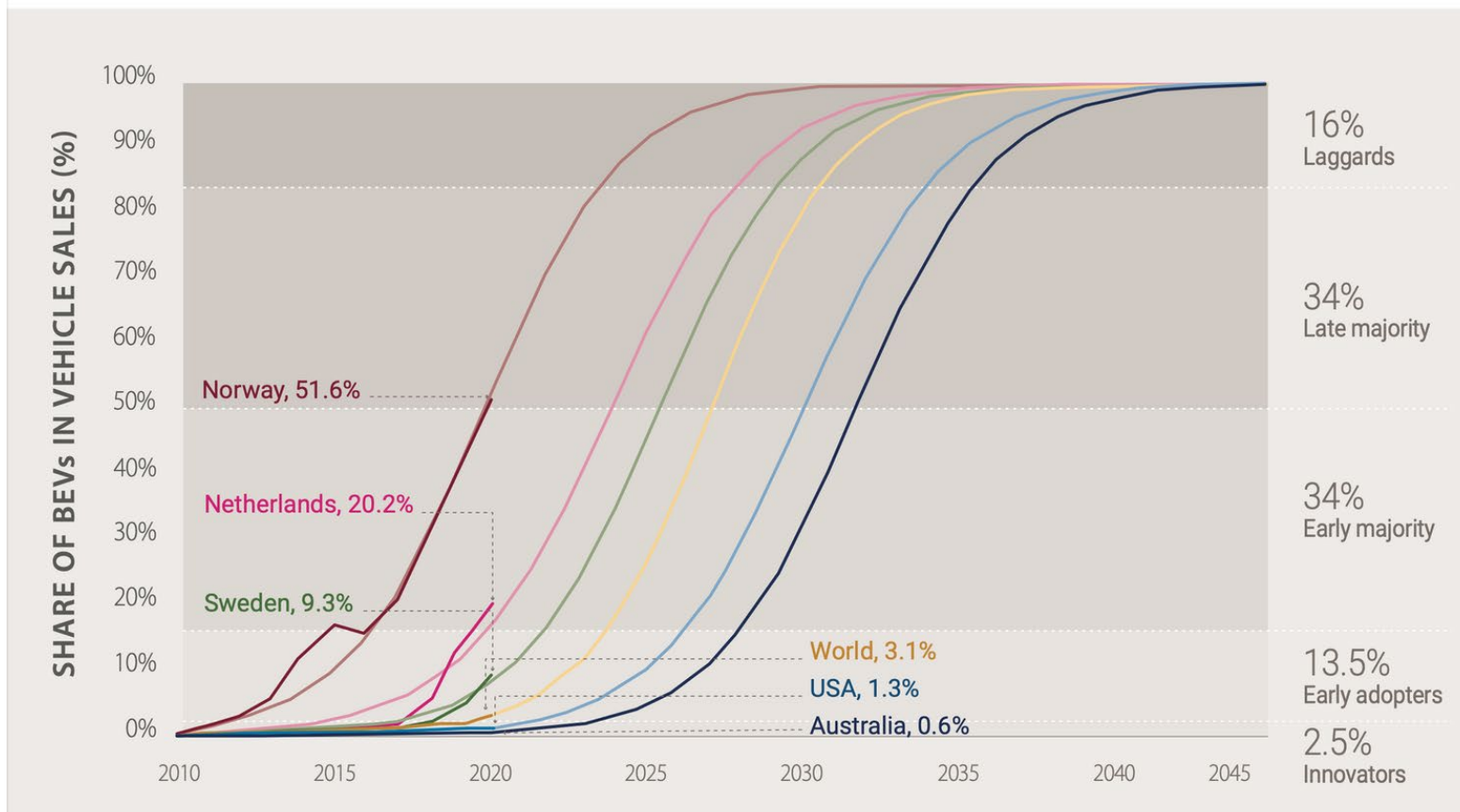
# Overcoming impediments for dynamic transformations

## SUCCESSFUL AND UNSUCCESSFUL TRANSFORMATION PATHWAYS



- **Acceleration** is Key
- Nurture **innovation**
- Give **strategic direction**
- **Goals Matter**
- **Foresight** capacity
  - Use scenarios and models
- Standardization and quality assurance
- Innovation (COVID-19 and virtual meetings)
- Powerful actors support new ways of thinking, doing and acting (electric car)

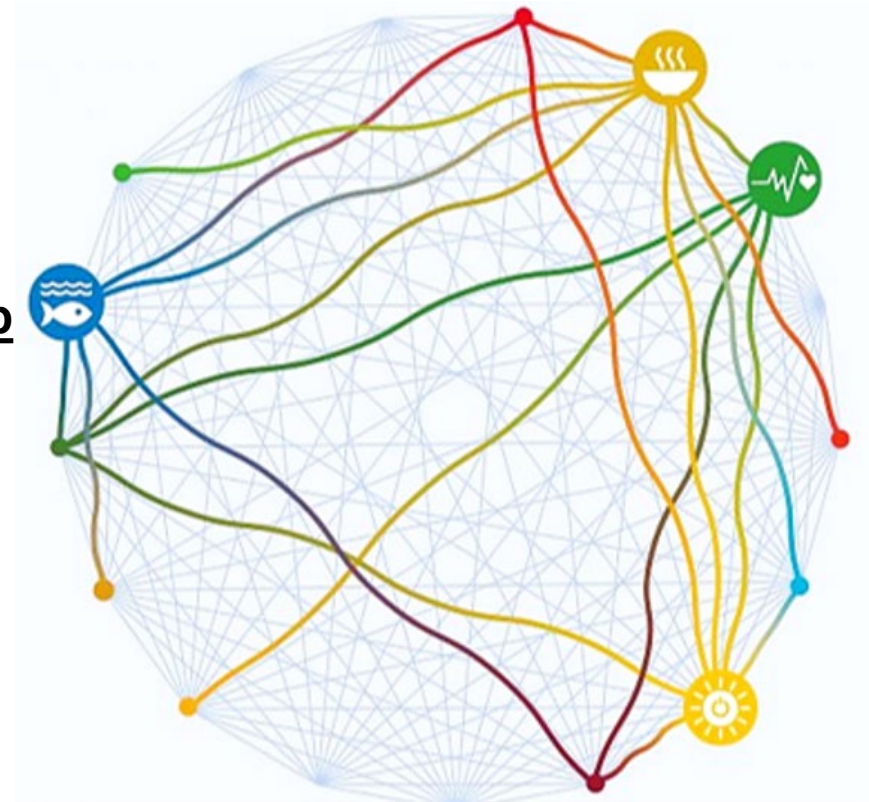
# The S-Curve in Practice: Electric Vehicles



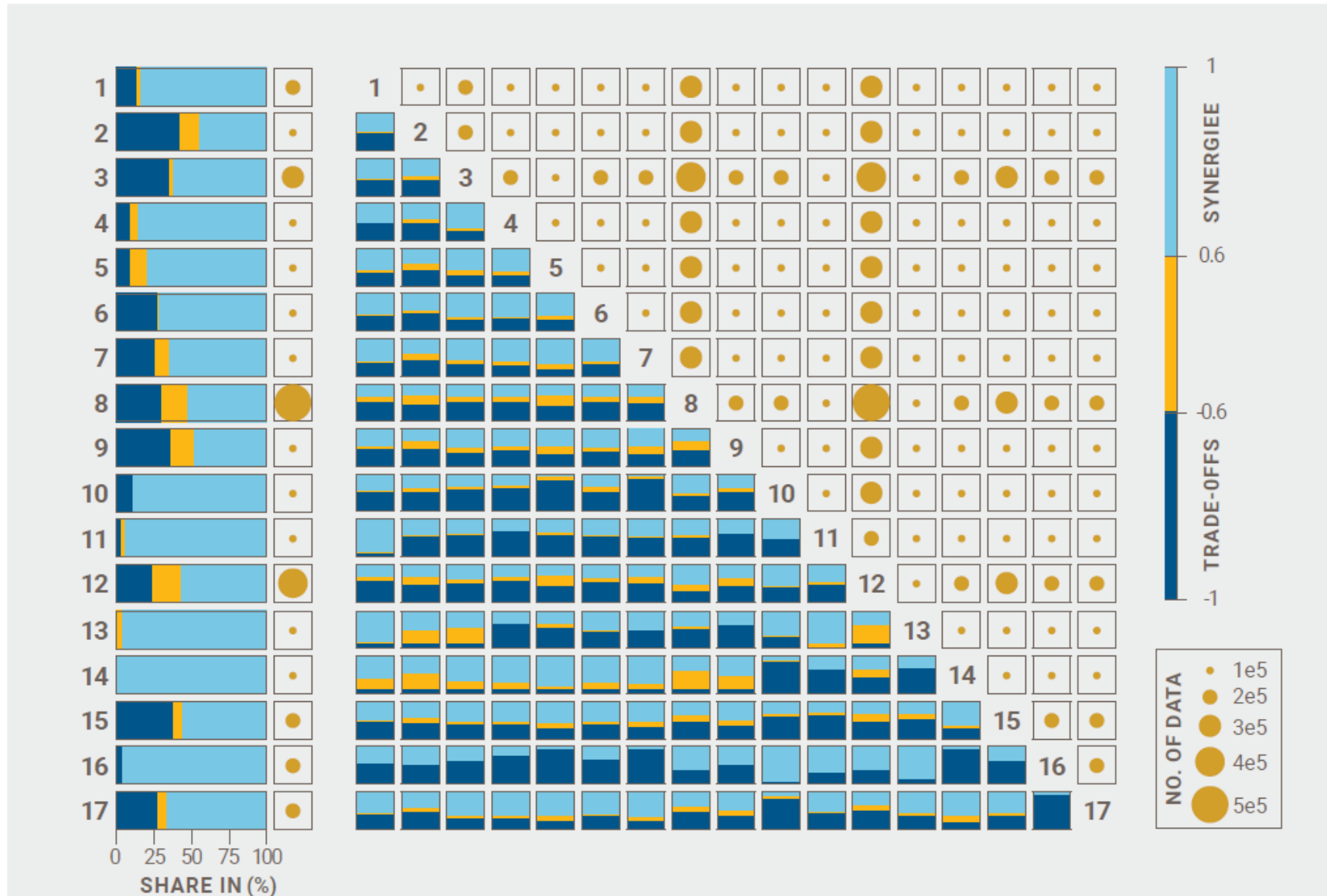
- Several countries advanced rapidly along the S-curve. Key factors for potential adopters are the upfront costs and availability of an adequate charging network. Governmental policy and tax incentives also helps acceleration.
- However, this transition can also cause damage and trade-offs, and spillovers must be accounted for and managed.

# Accelerating progress: Using SDG interlinkages

- Policymakers stand to benefit **by leveraging synergies and managing tradeoffs** between SDGs, including accounting for spillovers across national borders.
- The latest science finds that SDG interlinkages are **context and group specific**:
  - High-income countries face more trade-offs than low- and middle-income countries where actions have a relatively high share of synergies.
  - Synergies are higher for **female, younger, and rural populations** for whom trade-offs are more negligible - *i.e., progress on a given SDG indicator for these groups will generally foster progress for the group on other SDG indicators.*

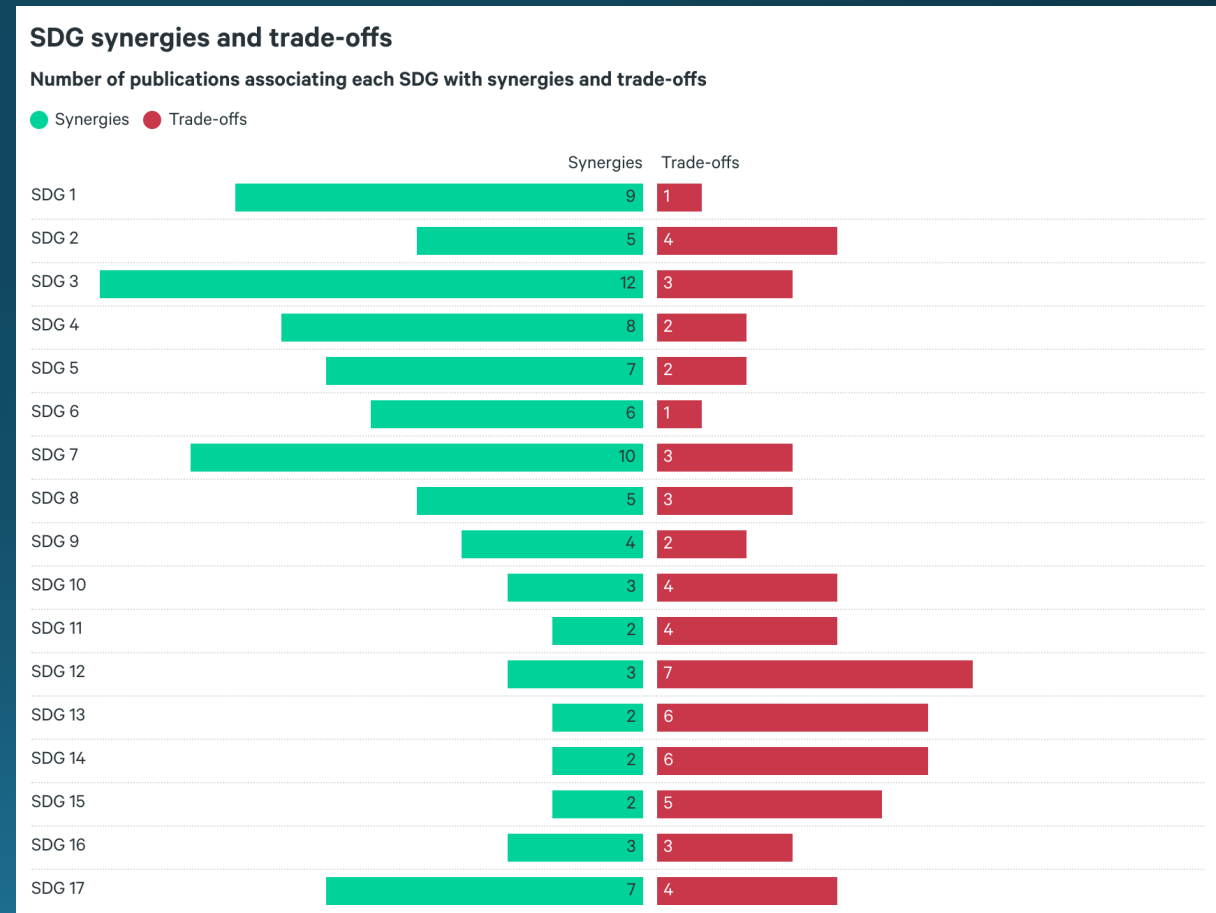


## INTERLINKAGES WITHIN THE 17 SDGs, AND AMONG PAIRS OF SDGs



# Consider SDG interlinkages

- Review of scientific literature shows mainly synergies
- Synergies: SDGs 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 17
- Drivers of trade-offs: SDGs 2 (hunger and food) and 8 (decent work and economic growth)
- SDGs 14 and 15 are most negatively affected by progress in other areas
- SDG interlinkages are context-specific: geography, time, income groups, policy design



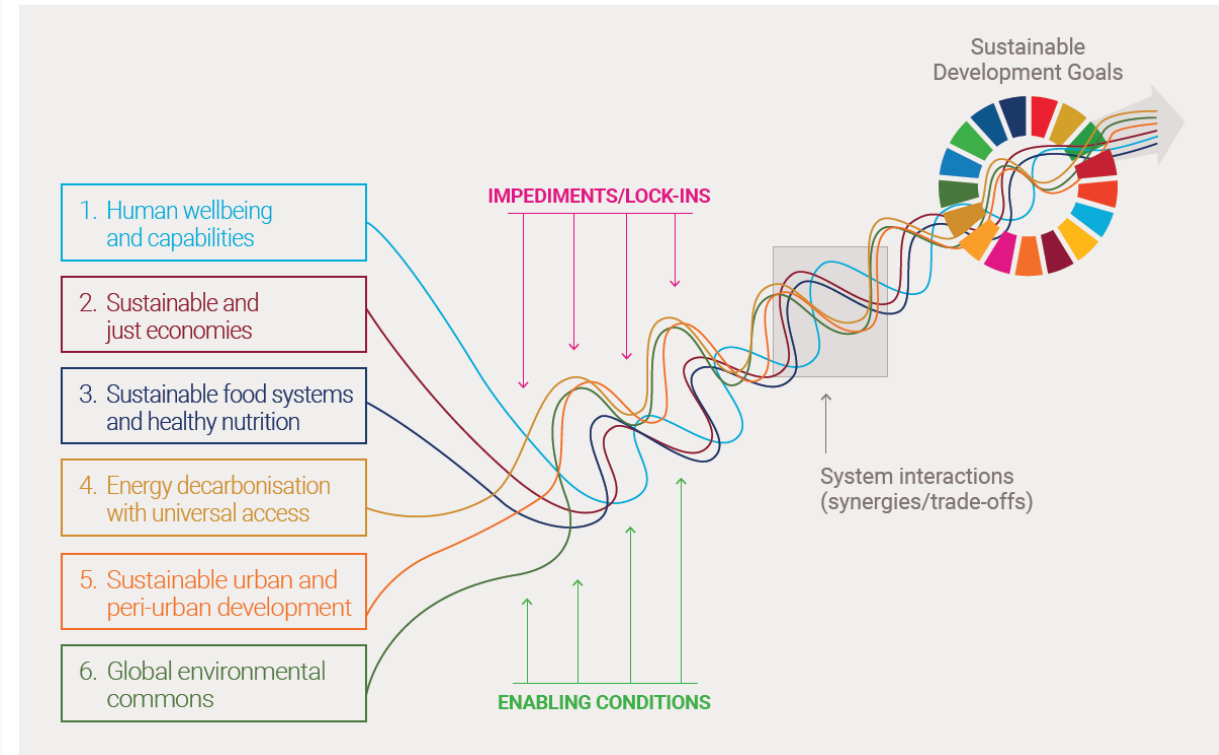
Source: Bennich et al., forthcoming.



# Calls to Action

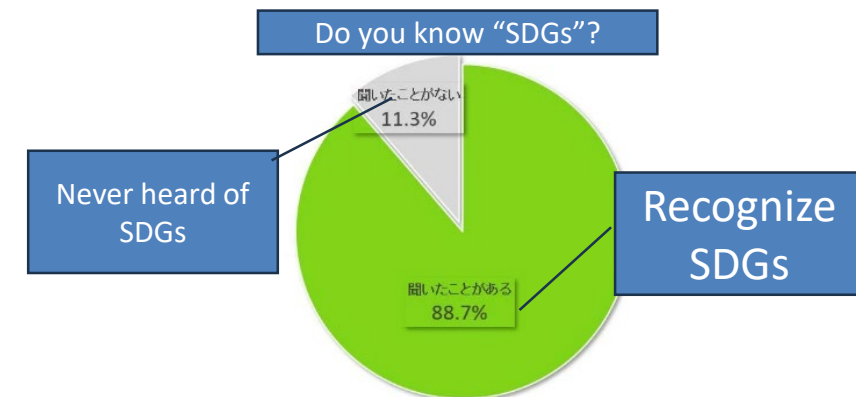
- **Establish an SDG Transformation Framework for Accelerated Action**
  - Member states should set national plans prioritizing key SDGs and bottlenecks
  - Business and local government roadmaps
  - Provide finance and integrate in budgeting
- **Build capacities for transformation**
  - Training, foresight, public engagement, negotiation skills
- **Drive transformation through its phases and manage interlinkages**
  - Interventions for six entry points, assess interlinkages and international spill-overs using science-based tools
- **Improve critical, underlying conditions for SDG implementation**
  - Prevent conflict, ensure fiscal space, focus on marginalized groups
- **Work with science**
  - Invest in evaluation research, global South R&D, knowledge sharing

## TRANSFORMATIONS ARE INTERLINKED ACROSS SYSTEMS – COHERENT ACTIONS CAN GENERATE SYNERGIES/MANAGE TRADE-OFFS



# Towards “Post 2030” Goals

- Need a signal that “SDGs continues”, especially for SMEs
- Draft “Pact for the Future” talks about 2027 as a starting point for discussion
  - Summit of the Future: accelerate “Beyond GDP” consideration
- Expo 2025 in Osaka, Japan: SDGs+Beyond
- Launching dialogue, starting from Japan
  - 90% acknowledgement of SDGs



10<sup>th</sup> SDGs Recognition Report, Asahi Shinbun( January 2024)

# Draft Pact for the Future (Rev4)

**Action 12. We will plan for the future and strengthen our collective efforts to turbocharge the full implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development by 2030 and beyond.**

31. We remain steadfastly focused and committed to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030. We will sustain our efforts to build the future we want by addressing existing, new and emerging challenges to sustainable development by 2030 and beyond. We decide to:

(a) Significantly advance progress towards the full and timely achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development by 2030, including through strengthening the role of the High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF) as the main platform for the follow up and review of the sustainable development agenda.

(b) Invite the HLPF, under the auspices of the General Assembly, to consider in September 2027 how we will advance sustainable development by 2030 and beyond, as a priority and at the center of our work.

**Action 55. We will develop a framework on measures of progress on sustainable development to complement and go beyond gross domestic product.**

83. We recognize that sustainable development must be pursued in a balanced and integrated manner. We reaffirm the need to urgently develop measures of progress on sustainable development that complement or go beyond GDP. These measures should reflect progress on the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development, including in the consideration of informing access to development finance and technical cooperation. We decide to:

(a) Request the Secretary-General to establish an independent high-level expert group to develop recommendations for a limited number of country-owned and universally applicable indicators of

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Pact for the Future: Rev.4

13 September 2024

sustainable development that complement and go beyond GDP, in close consultation with Member States and relevant stakeholders, taking into account the work of the Statistical Commission, building on the Global Indicators Framework for SDGs and targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and to present the outcome of its work during the eightieth session of the General Assembly.

(b) Initiate a United Nations-led intergovernmental process following the completion of the work of the independent high-level expert group in consultation with relevant stakeholders, including the UN Statistical Commission, international financial institutions, multilateral development banks and regional commissions, in line with their respective mandates, on measures of progress on sustainable development that complement or go beyond gross domestic product, considering the recommendations of the Secretary-General's high-level expert group.

# Summary of the Synergy Resolution



<b>Title</b>	Promoting synergies, cooperation or collaboration for national implementation of multilateral environmental agreements and other relevant environmental instruments
<b>Sponsor</b>	Japan
<b>Co-sponsor</b>	Fiji, Canada, Chile, Switzerland and Norway
<b>Abstract</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>✓ Scientific findings show increasing environmental pressures and impacts</li><li>✓ Enhancing synergies, cooperation or collaboration are keys to overcome them and implement national environment policies and actions</li><li>✓ Raise awareness by collecting and sharing good practices, and fostering information exchange</li></ul>

## Our resolution has adopted at UNEA6 in Nairobi

■ Japan has submitted the resolution and thankfully adopted about the synergy whose aims are...

- To foster the common awareness which the enhancement of synergy among 17 goals of SDGs is the key roll to overcome the triple planetary crisis
- To encourage member countries to promote the effort for achievement of SDGs until 2030

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