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## 『SDGs 白書 2019』要約·英語版

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[Japan's SDGs White Paper 2019: Abridged English Edition.]

インプレスグループで電子出版事業を手がける株式会社インプレス R&D は、2019 年に国内で発行した『SDGs 白書 2019』の要約・英訳版『Japan's SDGs White Paper 2019: Abridged English Edition』(編者: xSDG Laboratory, Keio Research Institute at SFC, Keio University)を、Amazon の POD (プリント・オン・デマンド) により、米国・欧州で発売いたします。

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#### <<発行主旨・内容紹介>>

『SDGs 白書 2019』は、SDGs (Sustainable Development Goals、持続可能な開発目標)に関する日本の取り組みと日本独自の指標をまとめた、国内初の白書です。今回、米国・欧州で発売する『Japan's SDGs White Paper 2019: Abridged English Edition』は、日本語版『SDGs 白書 2019』の中から、第1部の SDGs の歩みとステークホルダーごとの動向を抜粋して英訳。日本の SDGs のイニシアティブを世界に向けて発信する一冊となります。

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#### History of the SDGs and future challenges for Japan

Norichika Kanie • Professor, Graduate School of Media and Governance, Keio Uni

Many people learned about the SDGs during the first four ears, and real results will be crucial during the next four. Here we review the origins and the path that led to the goals. targets and indicators designed to realize the shape of future to which the international community has agreed.

#### ■ Awareness of the SDGs is rising goals, and measure progress, but at least Japan

General Assembly in September 2015. The year 2019 represents the passage of their first four years. The 2019 UN General Assembly 20 summit on the SDGs marks the end of the

We could give Japan a passing grade of at least 60 percent for its efforts during the first as people questioned whether or not the SDGs would really take root, but in a positive sense we could now say that any skepticism has been put to rest. Awareness about the SDGs still has Rio +20, as one of the achievements that a long way to go in Japan, but considerable the efforts of entities such as local governments nies. Progress differs region by region, but in Japan today even elementary school students are learning about the SDGs. representative to the UN, representatives of Much remains to be done to raise public

as not been lagging behind in the initial rush from the starting line.

The SDGs have begun to gain momentum today, but their origins date back to preparatory meetings for the 2012 United Nations Conference on Sustainable

They can be traced back to a proposal from the government of Colombia to the UN General Assembly in September 2011, the year before could result from Rio + 20. It was supported discussed at the Earth System Governance Hakone Vision Factory meeting held in Hakone the United Nations Environ ment Programme wareness, make serious efforts to achieve the (UNEP), and researchers who specialize in

governance. This resulted in the beginnings of global in nature and universally applicable to theory-based support for the establishment of all countries, and they should be coordinated ideas for governance

On November 4 that year, a consultation being discussed in the context of internal was held in Bogotá, the capital of Colombia, deadline for achieving the MDGs). cussions confirmed the critical role of Rio + 20 as a forum to obtain political commitment to sustainable development, and confirmed that more substantial motivation was needed to implement the consensus of Agenda 21 and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation.2There vas also much discussion about the benefits of the international goal-setting approach embraced by the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the positive impact it could have on achieving shared international goals, As the date for Rio + 20 approached, it became to look like there would be no significant results on two major themes-the "green economy" and an "institutional framew development"—so expectations gradually grew for the SDGs and their potential to become the visible outcomes of the meeting. In the end, seven paragraphs (para. 245 to 251) of the conference's outcome document, "The Future the SDGs.

#### ■The Open Working Group (OWG) identifies goals and targets

document stipulated that the several key characteristics: they should be action-oriented, concise and easy to communicate, limited in number, aspirational,

the SDGs as a concept that could lead to new dideas for governance.\(^1\) and coherent with processes to consider the "post-2015 development agenda," which was

In addition, an intervo negotiation process open to all stakeholders was to be launched as a consensus-building process, and this "open working group " was to be comprised of experts nominated by member states from the five United Nations regional

was to be established by September 2012, but in discussions, it was difficult to find common ground on how to choose the 30 experts and how to design the initial format establishment of the OWG continued until the following January. Ultimately, the decision on how to select OWG members was made on January 22, 2013, and it ended up being a more "open" process, with multiple countries sharing some of the 30 seats.

The OWG's first session was held on March

14 and 15, 2013, at the United Nations Ambassador to the UN (Csaba K ő rösi) and Kenya's Ambassador to the UN (Macharia then until July 2014, the OWG met 13 times. The first eight sessions were for stock-taking information and exchanged input on those themes (Figure 1-1-1),

After about a year of exchanges, work entered

#### <<編者紹介>>

慶應義塾大学 SFC 研究所 xSDG・ラボ (xSDG Laboratory, Keio Research Institute at SFC, Keio University) 慶應義塾大学 SFC 研究所 xSDG・ラボ(エックス SDG・ラボ、2017 年 10 月 1 日設立)は、多様で複雑な社会にお ける問題解決を SDGs という切り口で実現するためのトランスディシプリナリーな研究を実施し、出版物やウェブサ イト、講演会等を通じて、積極的な成果発信を国内外に対して行うことを目的としている。 学生および研究コミュニ ティーと連携しながら、企業や自治体との共同研究課題を中心に、産官学連携による活動を推進してきている。 特に、xSDG・ラボが推進する「xSDG コンソーシアム」(2018年6月設立)では、企業や自治体など、SDGsを取り巻 くステークホルダーとのコラボレーションにより、SDGs 目標達成へ向けた先進事例や優良事例を作り、また、SDGs に関することがらの標準化を通じたスケールアップを目指している。

http://xsdg.jp/

#### 蟹江 憲史(Norichika Kanie)

慶應義塾大学大学院政策・メディア研究科教授/SFC 研究所 xSDG・ラボ代表。

北九州市立大学講師、助教授、東京工業大学大学院准教授を経て現職。欧州委員会 Marie Curie Incoming International Fellow およびパリ政治学院客員教授などを歴任。日本政府持続可能な開発目標(SDGs)推進円卓 会議委員、内閣府自治体 SDGs 推進評価・調査検討会委員および地方創生 SDGs 官民連携プラットフォーム幹 事などを兼務する。専門は国際関係論、地球システム・ガバナンス。2013 年度から2015 年度までのSDGs 設定へ 向けた国際交渉の際には、環境省環境研究総合推進費戦略研究プロジェクトS-11(持続可能な開発目標とガバ ナンスに関する総合的研究プロジェクト)プロジェクトリーダーを務め、SDGs の形成に貢献した。2017 年からは株 式会社レノバ独立社外取締役に就任。主な近著に『持続可能な開発目標とは何か:2030年へ向けた変革のアジ ェンダ』(ミネルヴァ書房、2017、編著)、Governing through Goals: Sustainable Development Goals as Governance Innovation (MIT Press, 2017、共編著)、『未来を変える目標 SDGs アイデアブック』(Think the Earth、2018、監修)な どがある。博士(政策・メディア)。

https://kanie.sfc.keio.ac.jp/

xSDG Laboratory, Keio Research Institute at SFC, Keio University

xSDG Laboratory in Keio Research Institute at SFC, set up on 1st of October, 2017, aims to conduct the interdisciplinary research in order to realize problem-solving in a diverse and complex society based on the perspective of the SDGs and to positively share its outcomes nationally and internationally through its publications, its websites as well as its lecture presentations amongst others. Working with students as well as research communities, the Laboratory has been carrying out the industry-administration-academia activities in collaboration with business enterprises, centering on the collaborative research agendas set jointly by business enterprises and local municipalities. Especially, in "xSDG Consortium", established in June, 2018, and facilitated by xSDG Laboratory, through collaboration with the SDGs related stakeholders such as business enterprises and local municipalities amongst others, it is aimed to forge the advanced cases and good practices for attaining the SDGs as well as to scale up them through the standardization of the matters related to the SDGs.

#### Norichika Kanie

Professor, Graduate School of Media and Governance, Keio University

Director, xSDG Laboratory, Keio Research Institute at SFC, Keio University

Before joining Keio University, he worked at Department of Policy Studies, The University of Kitakyushu as well as Graduate School of Decision Science and Technology, Tokyo Institute of Technology. From August 2009 to July 2010, he had been Marie Curie Incoming International Fellow of the European Commission and a visiting professor at Sciences Po, Paris. He serves various committees and steering groups including: the member of the SDGs Promotion Headquarters, the SDGs Promotion Round–Table, the Government of Japan; the expert member of the Promotion of Overcoming Population Decline and Vitalizing Local Economy in Japan, Cabinet Office, the Government of Japan; and, the member of Committee on SDGs Stakeholder's Meeting, the Ministry of the Environment.

His recent publication includes: Norichika Kanie (eds.), "Governing through Goals: Sustainable Development Goals as Governance Innovation", MIT Press, 2017; Norichika Kanie, et.al., 'Rules to goals: emergence of new governance strategies for sustainable development', in Sustainability Science, Volume 14, Issue 6, 2019, pp.1748–1749; and Norichika Kanie, 'Sustainable Development Goals and International Governance Indicators as a Key Mechanism for Success' in Shiro Hori, et.al., "International Development and the Environment", Springer, 2019, pp.17–25.

He received his Ph.D. in Media and Governance from the Keio University.

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