

Introduction to the 2nd Special Session on Earth Observations and SDGs from the Perspective of Asia Pacific Region

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科学技術振興機構

Panelists on 2nd Special Session

Mr. Shahbaz Khan, UNESCO: WG1 Co-Chair

Dr. Tetsukazu Yahara, Kyushu University: WG2 Co-Chair

Dr. Nobuko Saegusa, NIES: WG3 Co-Chair

Dr. Somikiat Khokiattiwong, Phuket Marine Biological Center:
WG4 Co-Chair

Dr. Seishi Ninomiya, University of Tokyo: WG5 Co-Chair

Dr. Barbara J. Ryan, GEO Secretariat

Mr. Kenichi Sishido, JICA

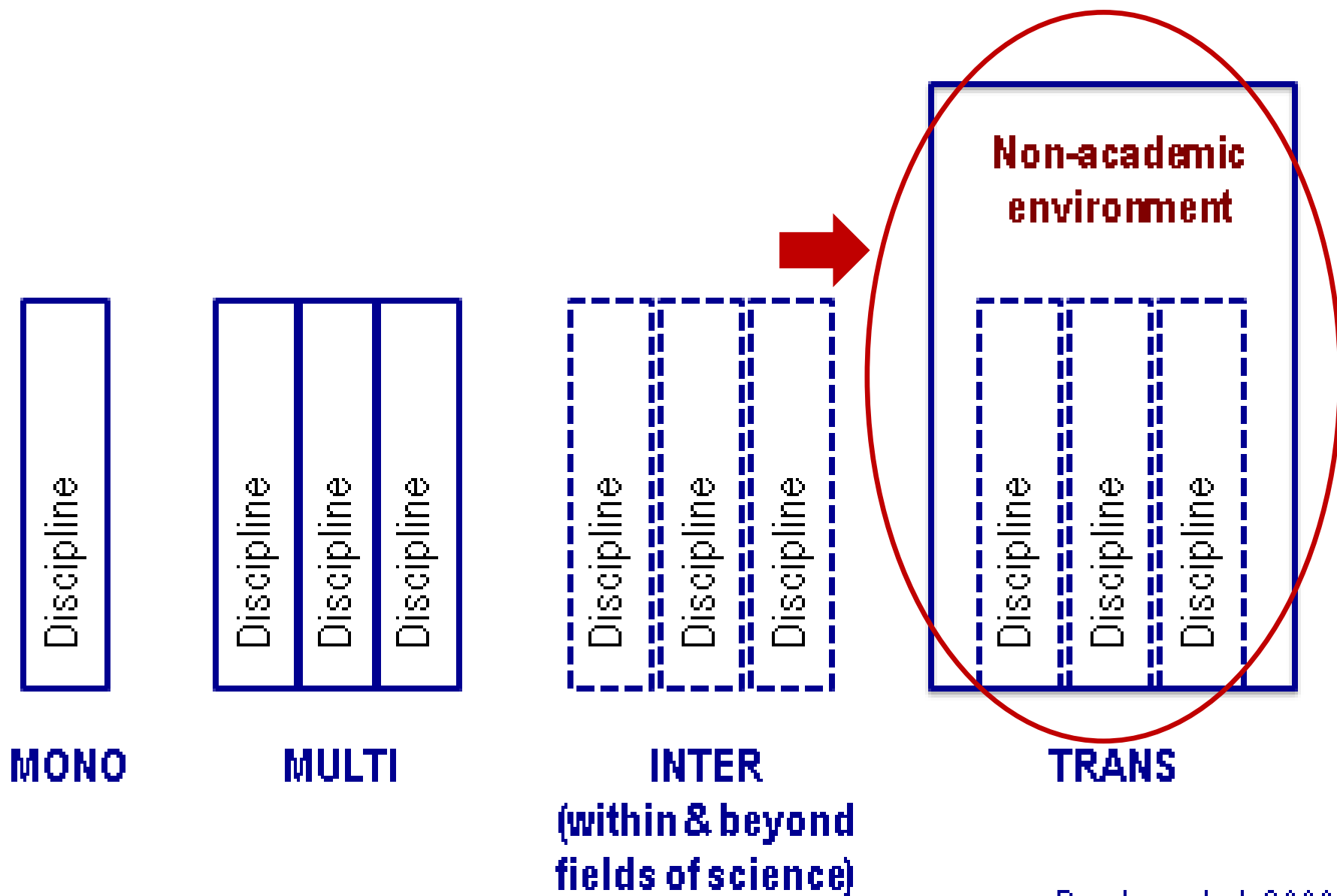
Mr. Satoru Ohtake, JST: Moderator

Session Scheme

- Moderator's address and introduction
- WG discussion outcome or activity examples
- What are the common issues across the WGs?
- What are the roles of GEO, each country, and donor agencies and How should we cooperate with UN in order to solve global issues and achieve SDGs?
- Implementation of GEO's Engagement Strategy and finalization of Tokyo Statement, and future actions

Our Surroundings

- Global Issues
 - Borderless, Common, Nexus and Urgent
- Policy
 - Requiring Evidence
- Society
 - Variety of Stakeholders and Public Engagement
- Science, Technology and Innovation
 - Open Science, Open Data and Big Data, Option or Solution Provider, Interdisciplinary to Transdisciplinary



The Sustainable Development Goals

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

17 GOALS TO TRANSFORM OUR WORLD



SDGs

- Developed in open manner
 - Summarized from demand side view point
 - Thus goals are interconnected and complicated
- Coverage
 - Emerging issues which every country faces or will face
- Feature
 - Leaving no one left behind
- Key
 - High expectation to STI, including SSH, transdisciplinary
- Linking with Sendai Framework and COP21

ICSU Report



REVIEW OF TARGETS FOR
THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS:
THE SCIENCE PERSPECTIVE



Example: Goal 1 ‘No Poverty



SCIENCE-BASED RECOMMENDATIONS FOR REFINING TARGETS

| TARGET | COMMENTS | RECOMMENDATIONS | GOAL | LINKAGE | TARGET |
|--------|---|---|------|---|--------------------------|
| 1.1 | Eradicating extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day, by 2030 would certainly contribute to eradicating poverty in all its forms everywhere. | The income measure of extreme poverty will need to be revalued upwards. (Dimensions of extreme poverty other than income that need to be addressed are built into the targets 1.3, 1.4 and many other SDGs.). | → 2 | Particularly close link with food security. Note that the UN Special Rapporteurs on Extreme Poverty and on the Right to Food jointly advocated a Global Social Protection fund. | 2.1 especially |
| 1.2 | Reducing at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions by 2030 would contribute to eradicating poverty in all its forms everywhere. | A systematic comparative analysis of national poverty lines and definitions would need to be made to ensure international comparability and consistency. | → 3 | Access to free health care is fundamental to poverty eradication. | 3.8 |
| 1.3 | The target of implementing nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors is the most important policy specific target. It needs to be achieved before 2030. | Operationalise by either following the ILO Recommendation 202 on Social Protection Floors involving both horizontal and vertical dimensions or by introducing basic income schemes. The vertical dimension of the SPF involving better social protection coverage for all and not just the poor ensures middle class buy-in to reform and the required taxation policy to pay for floors. | → 4 | Access to free education complements access to social protection (Goal 1) and health care (goal 2). | 4.1 |
| 1.4 | This target which requires all to have equal rights to economic resources, access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology, and financial services including microfinance is far too complicated and multi-faceted to be useful and measurable. | Replace by a simple target of <i>equal access of all by 2030 to social, health, education services</i> . Such a target would usefully complement the target 1.3 of access to social protection. (Consideration could be given to additional specific targets for access to land, natural resources, etc. if not covered by the other 16 goals) | → 5 | Equitable treatment of women and girls is fundamental to poverty eradication. | 5.1 |
| | | | → 6 | Some important linkages between water access and poverty eradication | 6.1, 6.2 |
| | | | → 7 | Access to modern and sustainable energy is fundamental for eliminating poverty | 7.1 |
| | | | → 8 | Macroeconomic policies stimulating full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men are crucial to poverty reduction and eradication | 8.5 especially, 8.6, 8.7 |

Organizational Structure on STI for SDGs



United Nations Economic and Social Council | High-Level Political Forum (HLPF)

UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)

- UN Forum on Sustainability Standards (UNFSS)

TFM (Technical Facilitation Mechanism)

- UN Inter-Agency Task Team on STI for SDGs(IATT) (UNESCO, World Bank, etc) ; 10-Member Group
- Online Platform
- STI Forum for SDGs

Next HLPF: 17–19 July

Next STI Forum for SDGs: 15–16 May 2017

International Circumstances around STI for SDGs



Governments

JA: JICA, SCJ, JST
USA: NSF, USAID,
NAS/NAE/NAM
GB: DFID, RCUK
Sweden: Sida
Australia: Aus. Academy of
Science, Aus. Council
of Int'l Dev.
etc.

International Organizations

ICSU, ISSC, IAP, TWAS, INGSA,
Future Earth, Belmont
Forum, GEO/GEOSS etc.

Universities and Institutes

Columbia University,
Stockholm University,
University of Tokyo, Keio
University, etc.

NGOs and NPOs

AAAS, NYAS,
Sustainable Development
Solution Network (SDSN),
Rockefeller Foundation,
Carnegie Cooperation,
Gates Foundation,
Wellcome Trust,
British Council, Bertelmann
Stiftung, IGES Japan etc.

United Nations

Economic and Social Council

High-level Political Forum

IATT - 10-Member Group
(WB, ADB, UNU etc.)
STI Forum for SDGs
Online Platform

Private Sectors

Global Compact,
World Business Council for
Sustainable Development,
Global Federation of
Competitive Councils etc.

Science Forums

World Economic Forum,
World Science Forum, AAAS
Annual Meeting, ESOF,
Science Forum South Africa,
Latin American and
Caribbean Open Science
Forum, Science Agora Japan,
Gender Summit, Science
Centre World Summit
(SCWS) etc.

SDGs, Asia Pacific and GEO/GEOSS

- Asia Pacific Region has diversity in nature, culture, economy, etc. and is a significant part of the world today.
- Options and solutions to SDGs in Asia Pacific Region will be applicable to the rest of the world.
- GEO/GEOSS is a unique network to deal with data inevitable to create solutions to SDGs, but providing data may be least requirement to GEO/GEOSS
- GEO/GEOSS has a enormous potential to contribute to SDGs; to be more holistic, beyond borders both spacial and disciplinary, from network to platform to stimulate further STI activities toward solution of SDGs.
- Adding more value to GEO/GEOSS is required.

What we discuss in this session

Topic 1

- What are the common issues across the WGs?
 - Ex: climate change, capacity building, integration of in-situ and satellite observation, etc.

Topic 2

- What are the roles of GEO, each country and donor agency?
- How should we cooperate with UN in order to solve global issues and achieve SDGs?

Discussion on Tokyo Declaration



Good Discussion!



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