

**Workshop on STI for the SDGs,  
Session 5, 28 Feb 2019, Bangkok. “Taking  
stock and Lessons-Learnt from the start-  
up phase of the TFM since 2015”**

# **Points of Lessons-Learnt to Accelerate Actions for SDGs**

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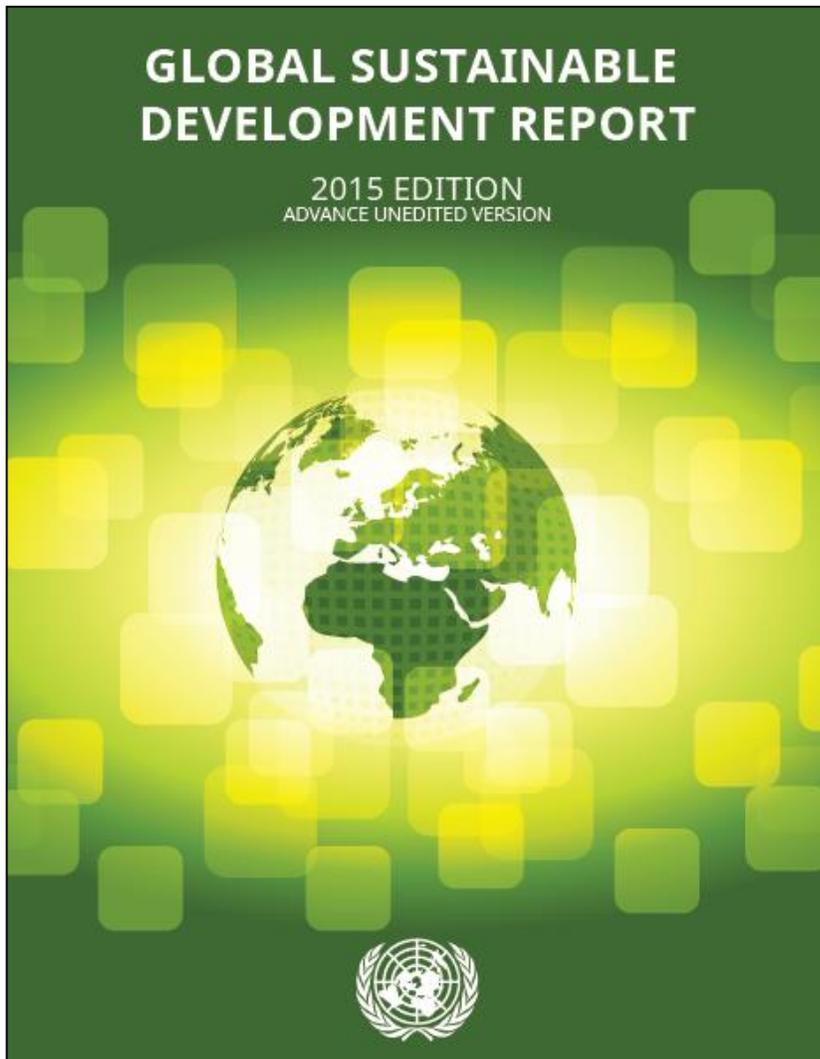
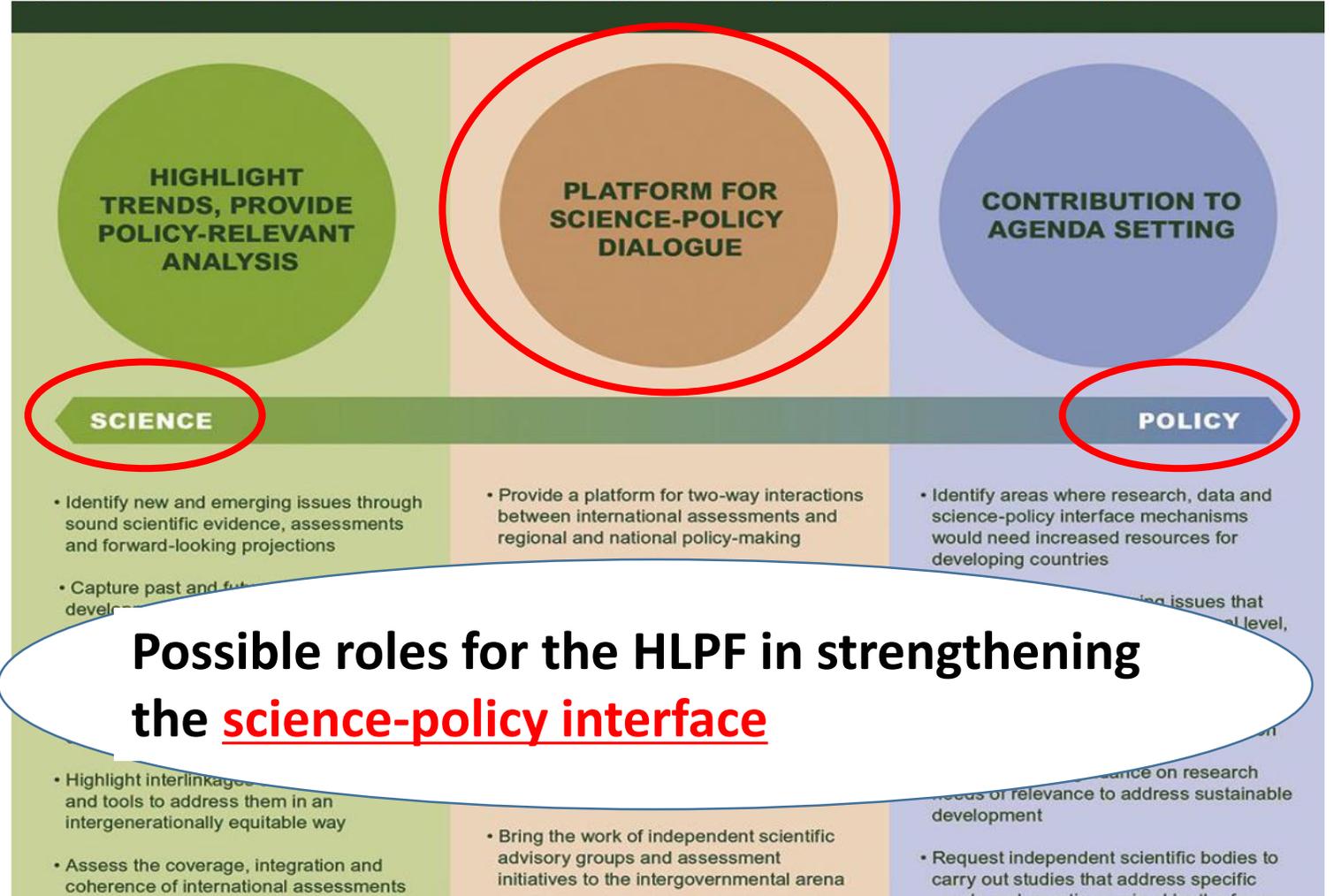


Figure ES-0-1. Possible roles for the HLPF in strengthening the science-policy interface: opinions of experts

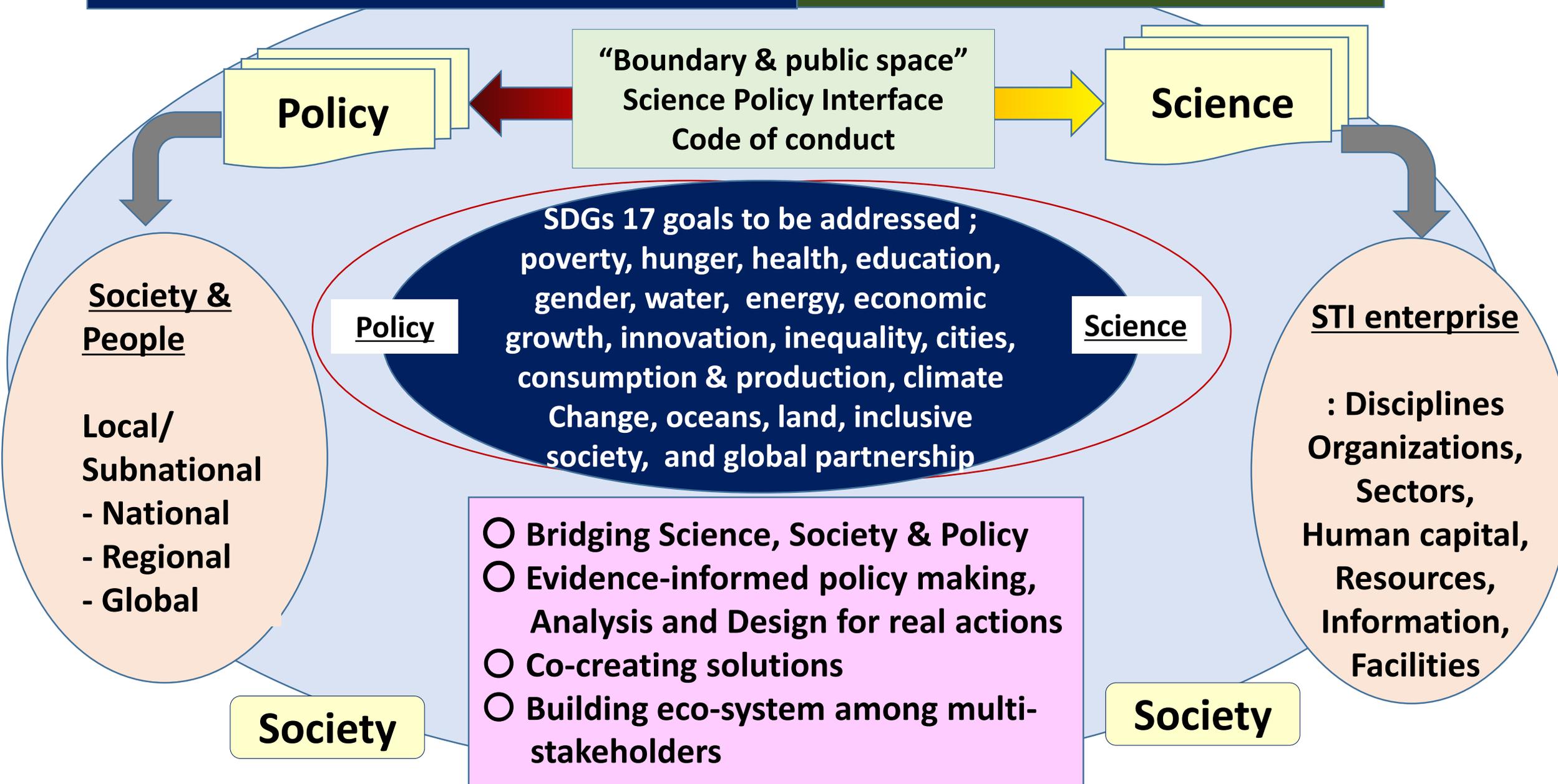


**Possible roles for the HLPF in strengthening the science-policy interface**

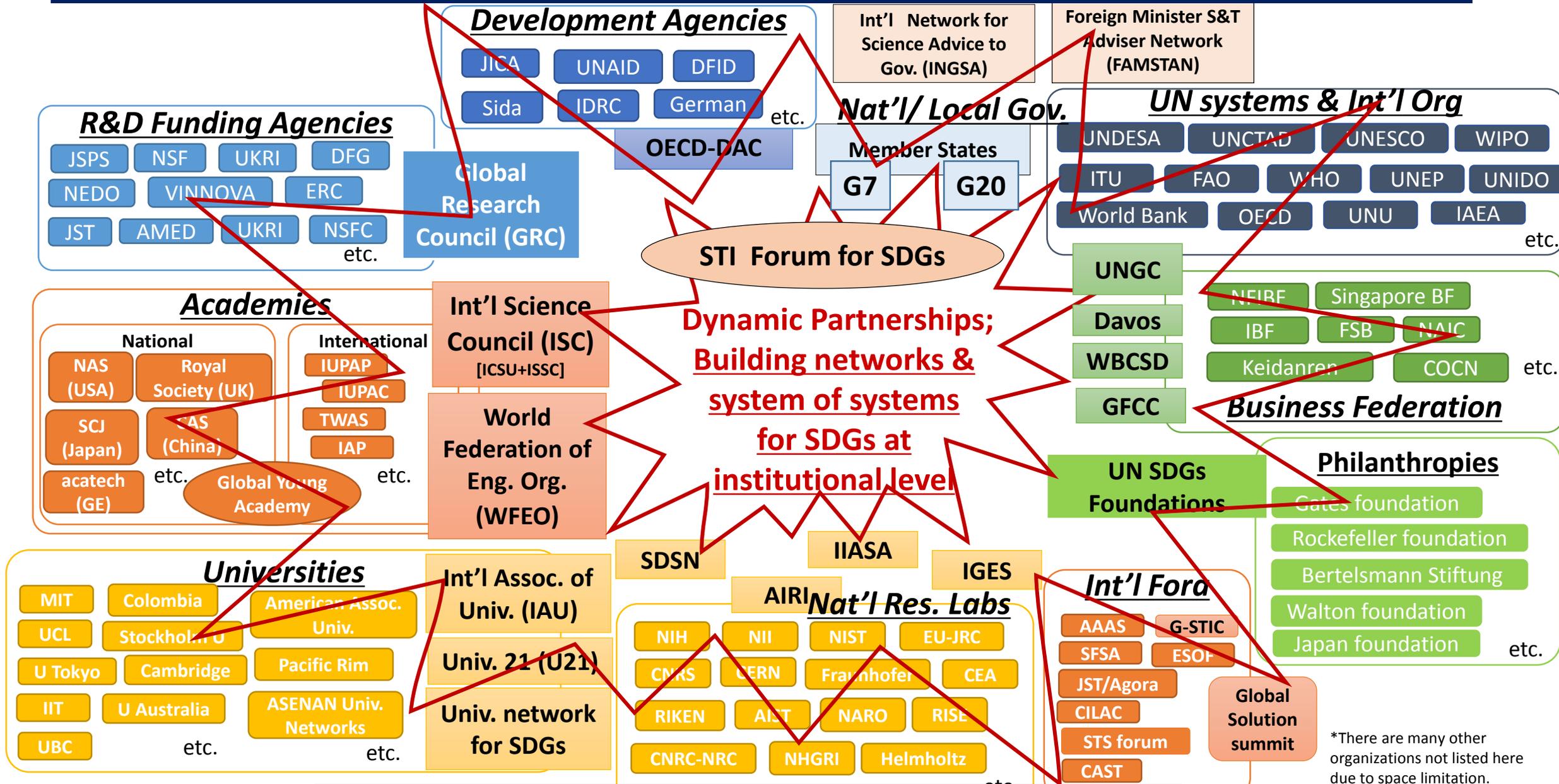
**GSDR 2015, Chapter 1. "Science Policy Interface for Sustainable Development" :**  
**The scientific community has a crucial role to play by sharing its advice and evidence in a compelling manner with policy-makers and conducting a dialogue with them.**

# Science – Policy Interface for SDGs

# STI for SDGs vs SDGs for STI



# The International Landscape & Building Dynamic Partnership of STI Enterprise for SDGs



Local/Sub-national – National – Regional - Global

\*There are many other organizations not listed here due to space limitation.

# 29 “SDGs Future Cities” selected by GOJ across Japan

緑字：SD  
青字：SD  
※道県が



都市名	提案タイトル
北海道二セコ町	環境を生き、資源、経済が循環する自治のまち「サステイナブルタウン二セコ」の構築
北海道下川町	未来の人と自然へ繋ぐしもかわチャレンジ2030
神奈川県	いのち輝く神奈川 持続可能な「スマイル100歳社会」の実現
神奈川県横浜市	SDGs未来都市・横浜 ～“連携”による「大都市モデル」創出～
神奈川県鎌倉市	持続可能な都市経営「SDGs未来都市がまくら」の創造
富山県富山市	コンパクトシティ戦略による持続可能な村加価値創造都市の実現
岡山県真庭市	地域エネルギー自給率100% 2030“SDGs”未来都市真庭の実現～水碓的に発展する真山村のモデルを目指して「私たちがらしく生きるまち」～
福岡県北九州市	北九州市SDGs未来都市
長崎県壱岐市	壱岐活き対話型社会「壱岐（粋）なSociety5.0」
熊本県小国町	地熱と森林の恵み、人とのつながりをもたらす持続可能なまちづくりを目指して
北海道	北海道価値を活かした広域SDGsモデルの構築
北海道札幌市	次世代の子どもたちが笑顔で暮らせる持続可能な都市・「環境首都・SAPP-RO」
宮城県東松島市	全世代グローバルアップシティ東松島
秋田県仙北市	IoT・水素エネルギー利用基盤整備事業
山形県飯豊町	農村計画研究所の再興『2030年も「日本で最も美しい村」であり続けるために』
茨城県つくば市	つくばSDGs 未来都市先導プロジェクト
石川県珠洲市	能登の尖端“未来都市”への挑戦
石川県白山市	白山の恵みを次世代へ贈る「白山SDGs未来都市2030ビジョン」
長野県	学びと自治の力による「自立・分散型社会」の形成
静岡県静岡市	「世界に輝く静岡」の実現 静岡市5大構想×SDGs
静岡県浜松市	浜松が「五十年、八十年先の世界」を富ます
愛知県豊田市	みんながつながる ミライにつながるスマートシティ
三重県志摩市	持続可能な御食田の創造
大阪府堺市	「自由と自治の堺」
奈良県十津川村	持続可能な
山口県宇部市	「人財が宝のまち」～「人財が宝のまち」～「共存共生」～
徳島県上勝町	SDGsでSHLs（持続可能な幸福なまち）

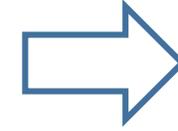
selection criteria : universality, inclusiveness, participation, integration, transparency & accountability

Sharing cases & experiences;  
*Customization & Commonization*

出典：国土地理院ウェブサイト

# Winners of the Japan SDGs Awards

- **Shimokawa-town, Hokkaido** “Successfully realizing regional vitalization through the SDGs”
- **Kitakyushu-city, Fukuoka** “Supporting cities in developing countries to be more environmental friendly”
- **Okayama University** “Aligning its entire educational program with the SDGs”

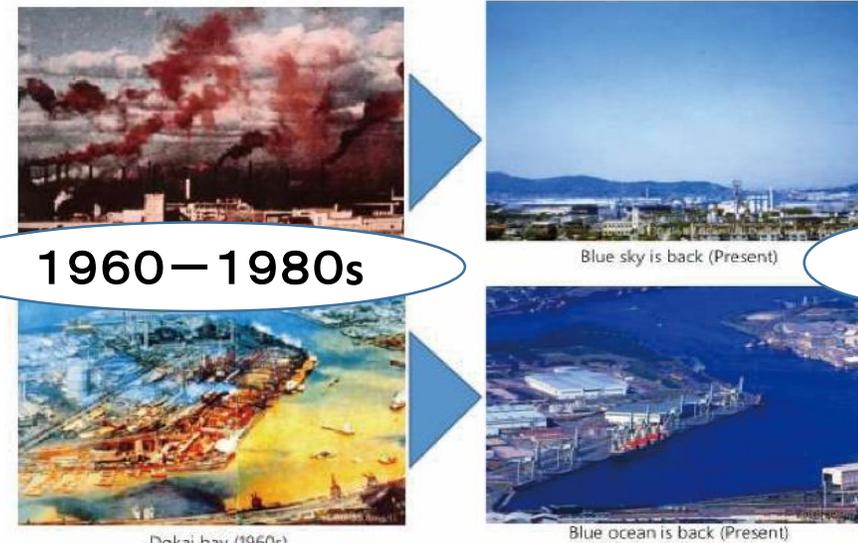


Two mayors  
Invited at  
HLPF2018

<Shimokawa-town, Hokkaido : rural area>



<Kitakyushu-city, Fukuoka: Industrial area>



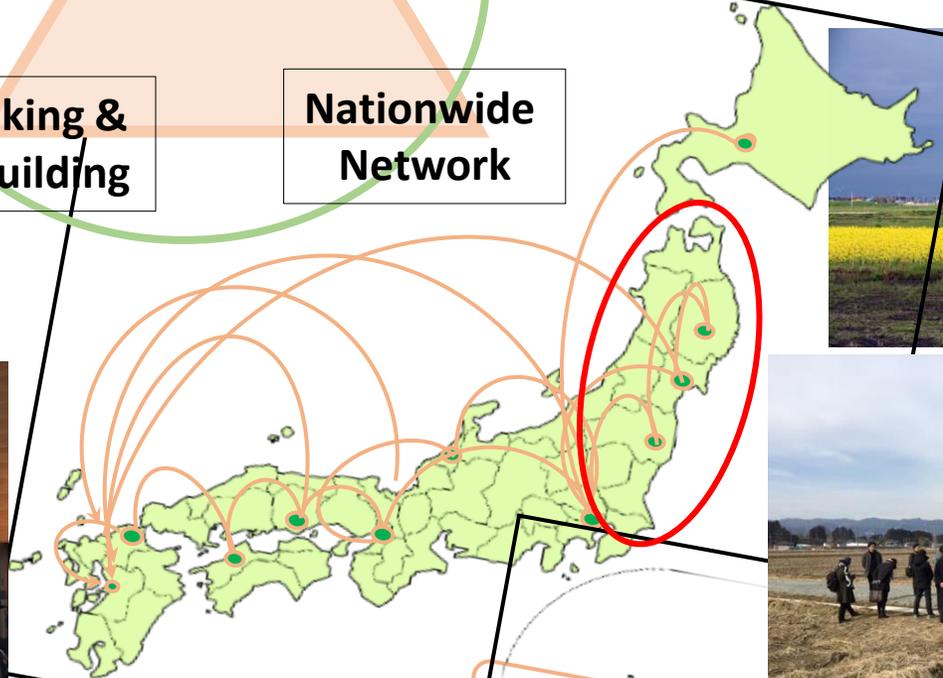
Other winners; • NPO Shinsei • Palsystem Consumer Technology • Saraya.Co.Ltd • Sumitomo Chemical Co., Ltd. • Yoshimoto Kogyo Co.,Ltd. • ITO EN. LTD. • Yanagawa Elementary School, Koto-ku, Tokyo • JOICFP

# Big Earthquake, Tsunami and Fukushima nuclear accidents (March 2011): Recovery & Reconstruction of cities, local economies & QOL using STI in impacted areas with different context

Sharing experiences & knowledge of recovery and reconstruction

Match-making & capacity building

Nationwide Network



**EDITORIAL**

### Japan's longevity challenge

Japan is the forerunner of aging societies in terms of longevity and the proportion of the elderly in the population. In 2010, one-third of the population will be older than age 65, and this will be under 20 years elsewhere. 75-year-old seniors in Japan are as physically healthy as those a decade younger according to a recent government survey. If Japan is to deal effectively with the highly aged society of the future, and benefit from the growing sector of the society, it must come up with a new socially inclusive system for people living into their nineties or more.

Currently, Japan treats the period after retirement as age 65 as the "most years" of one's life, effectively discounting even healthy retirees from working. This situation challenges Japan's social security system and the national economy. In 1960, 50 persons could support one senior citizen in the social security system. This dependency ratio is now 24 persons to one senior, and should decrease to 1.9 to one in 2060. Social security benefits will exceed 100 trillion yen in 2018. With life of the work force expected to be less by then,

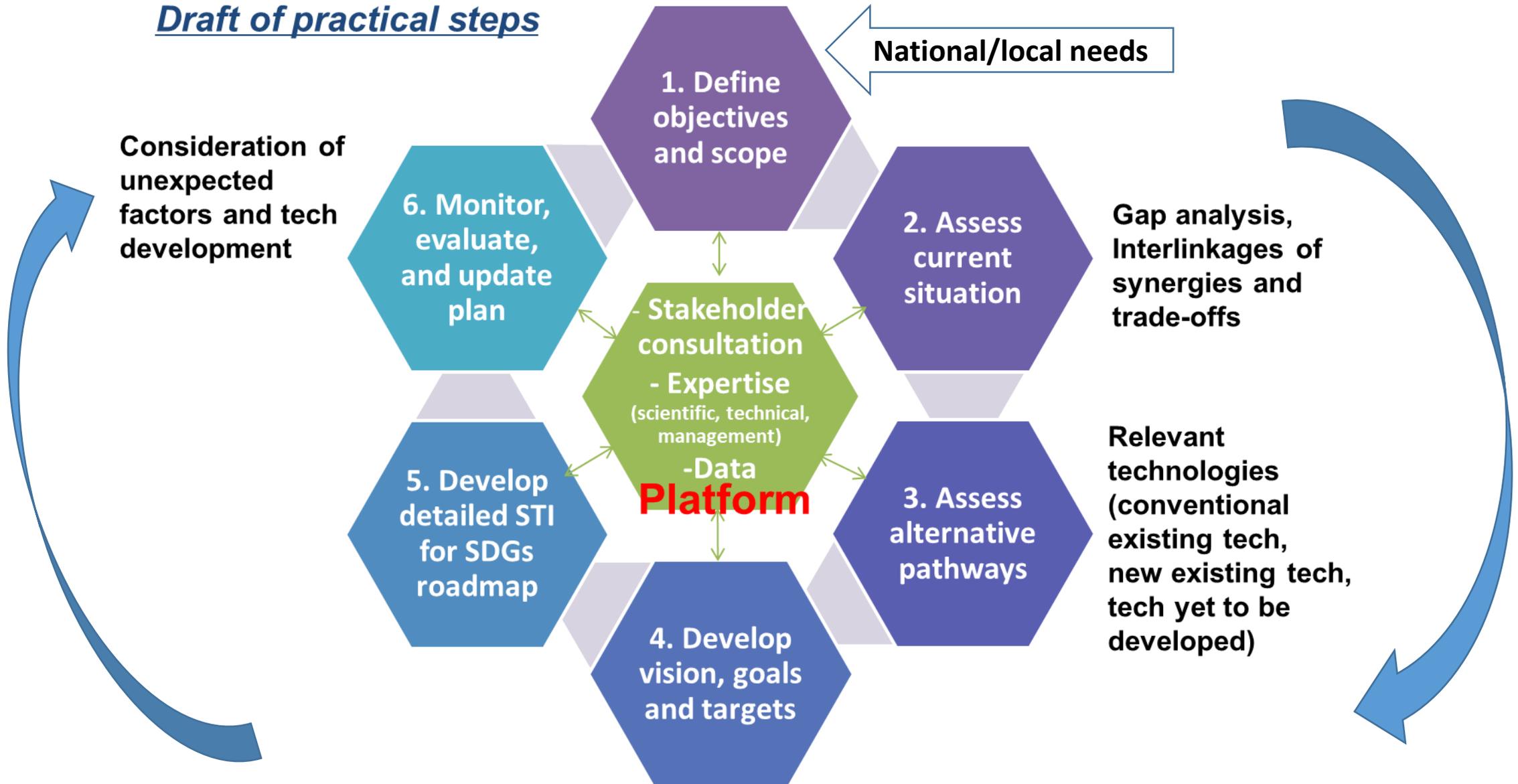
To achieve this healthy life span, maintaining senior quality of life is crucial. New living environments are needed that will allow seniors to "age in place" while ensuring good physical, mental, and social habits that could delay, or even avert, the onset of disabling conditions such as frailty and dementia. Lifelong learning will allow seniors not only to maintain their overall well-being, but to integrate into a working society. Here, universities should expand programs that help seniors to improve skills, gain new knowledge, and nurture new interests. Japan also must accommodate a diversity of health and lifestyle issues of the senior community by providing a variety of workplaces and work styles. Employers can capitalize on an individual's strengths while compensating for weaknesses. Innovative approaches can be devised for the work-sharing of abilities as well as of time. Advances in information technology and robotic technology can address an employer's concerns about safety and productivity that hamper employment of older workers. For example, telecommuting and biotechnical, assistive technology such as a "smart pill"

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*"The next generation of elderly will be healthier and better educated."*

# STI for SDGs Roadmaps ; How to develop national / local ones?

## Draft of practical steps



## Recommendations to improve the TFM activities

- **Highlighting STI at the UN / HLPF for implementing the SDGs**
  - Enhancing science and policy interface at the UN to recognize importance of STI
- **Understanding the overall framework of stakeholders to integrate agenda**
  - Connecting with global, national and regional networks of STI
- **Enhancing visibility of STI by having side-event at HLPF**
  - Opportunity to form networks with high level of member states
- **Improving format where leaders of private sectors, founders, investors, universities and national research institutes engage in the TFM and STI forum**
  - Scheduling STI forum and related workshops in advance to invite influential people
- **Two or three deliverables from the TFM for every four years**
  - Producing creditable statement(s) to share STI perspectives/contribution for the SDGs



***Thank you very much  
for your attention***

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