2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

Content

1. Overarching narrative

-- to be completed and revised --

"Thus far, our underlying narrative was "recoupling": Social prosperity (societal wellbeing) can become decoupled from economic prosperity (GDP); the G20 should focus on social prosperity; and the G20 should seek to recouple economic prosperity with social prosperity.

We are now in the process of evolving this narrative in the direction of "global paradigm change": The existing global paradigm – the interlocking economic, social, political and environmental systems – is not sustainable; the G20 should promote global paradigm change by promoting fundamental and consonant economic, social, political and environmental changes to address major global challenges, from climate change to financial crises."

The ultimate goal of the policy recommendations in this report is to serve the people and recouple economic and societal progress and to seek resilient and equitable societies.

The 2030 Agenda builds the umbrella for this process and calls for all countries to mobilize efforts to end all forms of poverty, fight inequalities and tackle climate change, while ensuring that no one is left behind. It is, therefore, perfectly aligned with the idea of paradigm change. In this regard it should be stressed that the development goals have to be addressed with a systemic view recognizing that ending poverty must go hand-in-hand with strategies that build economic growth and addresses a range of social needs including education, health, social protection, and job opportunities, while tackling climate change and environmental protection.

2. G20 Commitments and Initiatives

-- to be added --

3. T20 Task Force 1: 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

Task Force Description (T20 Japan 2019)

Since the adoption of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in 2015, the Group of Twenty (G20) have sought effective means of implementing the SDGs using various frameworks and fora such as the G20 Action Plan on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and the G20 Development Working Group (DWG). The SDGs aim to realize a society 'that leaves no one behind,' and this shares much common ground with the concept of human security which Japan has been promoting for many years. Therefore, this year, Task Force 1 will cover selected issues which are critically important for SDG advancement, giving consideration to priority agenda of the Japanese government. The topics of policy briefs include: (i) universal health coverage (UHC), (ii) education in development, (iii) sustainable finance for development, (iv) the role of the private sector in achieving the SDGs, (v) technology cooperation, and (vi) gender. While ensuring the continuity of discussions in the past T20 summits, we will also address new, cross-cutting issues (such as (iv) and (v)).

Source: https://t20japan.org/task-forces/2030-agenda-for-sustainable-development/

A. Universal Health Coverage

Challenge

Following the description of PB: Universal Health Care Coverage

- Protection of "life and health" is a basic right to be guaranteed through Universal Health Coverage (UHC) to all people, and serves as the basis for all the SDGs. G20 affirmed their political role in promoting and protecting health of human well-being and sustained socio-economic development in 2017.
- Flexibility, adaptation, learning and innovation must be fostered continuously in health systems and health financing mechanism at country and sub-country level, to equip sustainable UHC which is resilient and responsive to demographic changes, emerging public health threats and new diseases.
- Quality of health care services and focus on equity should be well recognized as an essential component to achieving effective UHC. Frontline health workforce has the key role in quality, integrated, people-centred and resilient health services. Innovative measures to improve learning, reach, timeliness, efficiency, and quality of clinical care, and public health monitoring should be strongly fostered in health systems.
- The rising financial cost of expanding health service access is immediate and permanent challenge in UHC. G20 should boost up global and country's effort to expand the domestic public financing through progressive taxation and effective use of external funding, to expand pooling arrangements to cover all the people, to foster strategies and financing mechanism to shift the focus towards health promotion and prevention, and to improve spending performance and efficiency.
- UHC wouldn't be achieved effectively without incentivizing and facilitating inter-sectoral collaboration. Proven cross-sectoral public health interventions which advance health promotion and healthy lifestyle, such as access to safe water and sanitation, control of

tobacco use and alcohol consumption, regulation of excessive sugar and salt in-take the food supply, road traffic safety, should be facilitated.

- A set of UHC indicators has become available at global and national levels since 2017 as a helpful tool for cross-national comparison. Monitoring of these indicators should be continued together with improvement of the present indicators. Operational indicators to monitor the quality of UHC implementation at country and sub-country levels is highly required to support and facilitate that process in each country.

Policy Briefs / Literature

Health is more than Medicine
G20 Insights PB 2018
- Detlev Ganten (Charité – Universitätsmedizin Berlin)
- Karsten Lunze, Nora Anton, Ilona Kickbusch (The Global Health Centre at The Graduate Institute)

More people live longer – but with more diseases: To reduce the global burden of disease, research and the best of science has to be translated into better health for all. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) of the United Nations and the Agenda 2030 provide a comprehensive and a holistic orientation and guideline. This can only be implemented using a trans-sectoral interdisciplinary approach. The concepts of "One Health" and "Planetary Health" are already taking into account the facts, that health of the people can only be achieved, if we include the complex interactions of man with animals and with nature. Animal health and the consequences of environmental factors such as climate changes on health are closely linked.

Health is the most important value for the individual person and for society
G20 Insights PB 2017
- Detlev Ganten (Charité – Universitätsmedizin Berlin)
- Ilona Kickbusch (The Global Health Centre at The Graduate Institute)

In the spirit of the G20 Berlin Declaration of May 2017 *"Together today for a healthy tomorrow" we have* to bring the health agenda forward and ensure it continues to be part of the G20 agenda in Argentina in 2018 and in Japan in 2019.

Health is now the concern of world leaders and heads of government – it must remain a permanent feature of their engagement. The G20, the G7, the BRICS and others – will increasingly be called upon to support the United Nations to address the key health challenges at hand. This includes supporting the provision of global public goods such as health research and development, dealing with cross-border externalities such as pandemics and antimicrobial resistance, and supporting leadership and stewardship of global institutions. It includes aiming to reach the "great convergence" in health by investing in universal health coverage and promoting strategies that build on the interface of human and environmental health. The economists' statements highlights: adequate finance of these global functions is likely to prove the most efficient path to improving conditions of

the poor in middle-income countries. Who else to spearhead such a way forward – not alone but in close cooperation with other key actors in the global arena.

SDGs and health: A vision for public policy
G20 Insights PB 2017

- Zoe Boutilier (International Development Research Centre)
- Ilona Kickbusch (The Global Health Centre at The Graduate Institute)
- Ali Mehdi (Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations (ICRIER))
- Sunisha Neupane (International Development Research Centre)
- Miriam Sangiorgio (The Global Health Centre at The Graduate Institute)
- Peter Taylor (International Development Research Centre)
- Michaela Told (The Global Health Centre at The Graduate Institute)

Ensuring 'health for all' remains a persistent and entrenched global challenge. G20 governments should elevate the priority accorded to health, and acknowledge the centrality of health to attaining the SDGs. We call on G20 leaders to build nations that are more inclusive and less divided, by: adopting a Health-in-All-Policies approach, prioritizing the most vulnerable, engaging citizens in policy processes, and filling health data gaps.

Implementations

-- to be added –

B. Global institutional and/or financing issues for achieving the SDGs

Challenge

Following the description of PB

- Given the vast funding requirements for the realization of the SDGs, discussion on the effective and sustainable financing mechanisms for the SDGs is gaining impetus.
- Introduction of innovative financing mechanisms for development, such as International Financing Facility for Immunization (IFFIm), should be accelerated in order to ensure stable and predictable flow of money to the realization of the SDGs.
- Attention should be paid to the distortion brought about by the excessive concentration of fund to specific sectors and agenda as well as rising transaction cost due to the establishment of numerous assistance initiatives.
- Proper institutional arrangement must be made so that the remittance by emigrant workers, which is vital for poor households in developing countries, be duly protected.
- Equitable and efficient tax system (including the prevention of tax evasion by the affluent) should be constructed and international tax policy should be duly coordinated to stop the exacerbation of income/asset inequality that undermines social cohesion.

Policy Briefs / Literature

Implementation of the 2030 Agenda by G20 members: how to address the transformative and integrated character of the SDGs by individual and collective action
G20 insights PB 2017
- Chen Dongxiao (Shanghai Institutes for International Studies (SIIS))
- Paulo Esteves (Pontifícia Universidade Católica do Rio de Janeiro / BRICS Policy Center)
- Edna Martinez (Proactivo Sostenible)
- Imme Scholz (German Development Institute / Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE))

The implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development will benefit considerably from the contributions of G20 countries. The G20 Development Working Group (DWG) can support this endeavour by agreeing on specific steps in three areas that would specify its mandate to "act as a forum for sustainable development dialogue" and to facilitate "mutual learning and exchange of experiences and good practices among G20 members on their respective national actions for sustainable development". These three areas are mainstreaming, partnerships and building capacity / sharing experience.

ALIGNING FINANCIAL SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE AND INNOVATION WITH SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
G20 Insights PB 2018
- Simon Zadek (UNEP Inquiry into the Design of a Sustainable Financial System)
- Homi Kharas (The Brookings Institution)

Finance is a keystone to the successful implementation of the Agenda 2030 but significant barriers exist to securing adequate public and private financing to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals. A broader strategy is needed to align the systemic features of finance and its relationship with the universally-embraced 2030 Agenda. The G20 has a central role in shaping the future direction of the global financial system, and given G20 Leaders commitment to further align the G20's work with the 2030 Agenda, the policy brief considers ways in which the G20 could advance such a systemic strategy.

Implementations

-- to be added –

C. Private Sector's Role for achieving the SDGs

Challenge

Following the description of PB

- The private sector provides a vital role in providing financing and driving innovation for sustainable development. In light of the width and depth of corporate activities and the holistic and inter-related nature of the SDGs, it is important to establish collaborative mechanisms--building on partnerships among industries, social entrepreneurs, governments, and academia--where global challenges are effectively communicated and proper matching between business seeds and development needs can be made. There is also a need to accumulate in-depth research in this area by think-tanks under the collaborative framework of T20.

- The expansion of global value chains (GVCs) by multinational corporations (MNCs) into low-income countries provides a strong drive for SDG achievements; at the same time, this may bring significant social and environmental consequences to the host countries unless such GVCs are managed in a responsible and sustainable manner. Proper incentive measures should be introduced so that MNCs and corporate investors give due attention to sustainability issues throughout the entire value chains. T20 may play a role in the rule-making in this regard. Capacity development of the host countries for setting national standards and strengthening legal enforcement is also important.

- To maximize the benefits of GVCs such as global market access and FDI expansion, the public and private sector of developing countries need to make vigorous efforts to enhance their policy, human and enterprise capabilities to improve quality, productivity and competitiveness of their industries. International cooperation and policy dialogue for industrial capacity building should be promoted, including FDI-local linkage building, supporting industry development, industrial human resource development, technology transfer, etc. MNCs should also assume responsibility for upgrading capacity of their local partners.

- Corporate behaviors come to be incentivized and guided not only by the government or shareholders but by the norms and actions of ordinary citizens who are increasingly connected and empowered by social media and technological innovations. Hence, innovative mechanisms to foster interactive and mutually-beneficial relationships between corporates and well-informed and enlightened citizens should be created.

Policy Briefs / Literature

How to attract Quality FDI?
G20 Insights PB 2017
- Holger Görg (Kiel Institute for the World Economy (IfW))
- Christiane Krieger-Boden (Kiel Institute for the World Economy (IfW))
- Theodore Moran (Georgetown University)
- Adnan Serič (United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO))

Quality FDI that help integrating the indigenous firms of developing countries into world-wide supply-chain networks have proven a promising tool for advancing these countries, as has been evidenced in numerous scientific studies. In their aim of setting up a strategy with Africa, the G20 countries together with International organizations should consider measures of turning FDI into quality FDI as one element of such strategy, and to this end should support own efforts of African countries.

Fostering the Sustainability of Global Value Chains (GVCs)

G20 Insights PB 2017

- Fernando Blumenschein (Getulio Vargas Foundation (FGV))
- Axel Berger (German Development Institute / Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE))
- Clara Brandi (German Development Institute / Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE))
- Diego Navarro (Getulio Vargas Foundation (FGV))
- Adriana Neligan (Cologne Institute for Economic Research (IW))
- Isabel Jandeisek (Zeppelin University gGmbH (ZU))
- Johannes Blankenbach (German Development Institute / Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE))
- Josef Wieland (Zeppelin University gGmbH (ZU))
- Joshua Wickerham (ISEAL Alliance)
- Lise Johnson (Columbia Center on Sustainable Investment (CCIS))
- Philipp Harms (Johannes Gutenberg University Mainz (JGU))
- Uri Dadush (Bruegel)

The world economy is increasingly embedded in Global Value Chains (GVCs). Meanwhile, although the rising significance of GVCs increases the importance of removing both export and import restrictions, the willingness of nations to cooperate in that regard is at an ebb, noticeably regarding Deep Preferential Trade Arrangements (PTAs), something which needs to be addressed by policy-making.

Our main proposals are to (i) measure and set targets for the manifold contribution of GVCs to the global economy, (ii) commit to standards for the mitigation of economic disruption and sudden change, and (iii) set up a Global Pact for Sustainable Trade that sets a social and environmental agenda for the three other policy proposals, underlining the significance of the globally agreed 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Implementations

-- to be added –

D. Gender issue

Challenge

Following the description of PB

- While women's economic empowerment is one of key issues in SDGs, in T20 Argentina, the task force "Gender economic equity" already discussed a broad range of topics related to women's economic activities: labor, financial and digital inclusion, and rural women. The following are issues for policy recommendations in T20 Japan:
- First is women's rights and security. In peace-building, disaster prevention, and reconstruction, all people of society, such as women, ethnic minorities, and the poor should participate in the decision-making processes in political, economic, and social fields. Since trafficking in person occurs all over the world, relevant systems and capacity of countries need to be strengthened in order to prevent trafficking in persons and to protect and rehabilitate victims.
- Second is women's education and lifetime health. Girls' education to reduce gender disparities across the whole education sector should be provided in coordination with the health sector. Maternal and child health care should be strengthened to promote women's and children's health and welfare; and, it improves the status of women as health and medical resources.
- Third is gender responsive governance. It is essential to establish rules and systems that will realize gender equality. In addition, for ensuring the execution of such rules, it is necessary to make the judicial system easy to use by both men and women, and provide capacity development of the police to prevent violence against women.
- Lastly, infrastructure development should also be gender responsive. It is indispensable to fully understand the infrastructure needs of vulnerable people, such as women and the disabled, and this should be considered from the planning stage.

Policy Briefs / Literature

A Future of Work that Works for Women
G20 Insights PB 2018

- Jose Florito (Centro de Implementacion de Politicas Publicas para la Equidad y el Crecimiento (CIPPEC))
- Margarita Beneke de Sanfeliu (Fundación Salvadoreña Para El Desarrollo Economico Y Social (FUSADES))
- Urvashi Aneja (Tandem Research)

Future of Work debate has been more centered on robots than on workers. The excessive focus on automation and technology's potential displacement of jobs has neglected other trends that are also re-shaping the labor market as we know it. Digitalization and the gig economy, demographic changes and the associated care crisis, and the demand of new skills are equally important and will have a major impact on how we understand and carry out work. Critically, evidence suggests that these trends have specific implications for gender equality and women's empowerment. The contribution

of this brief is to place a gender lens on the future of work debate, highlighting what is known – as well as remaining data gaps – and make firm policy proposals.

Gender Mainstreaming: A Strategic Approach

G20 Insights PB 2018

- Arjan de Haan (International Development Research Centre)
- Cesar Cordova Novion (Jacobs, Cordova & Associates)
- Gimena de León (Centro de Implementacion de Politicas Publicas para la Equidad y el Crecimiento (CIPPEC))
- Margo Thomas (Chatham House – The Royal Institute of International Affairs)
- Maxime Forest (Sciences Po)
- Sandhya S. Iyer (Tata Institute of Social Sciences)

"Women make up a little over half the world's population, but their contribution to measured economic activity, growth, and well-being is far below its potential, with serious macroeconomic consequences. …. The challenges of growth, job creation, and inclusion are closely intertwined." [Elborgh-Woytek et al., 2013]

As a starting point, this brief recognizes the importance of gender equity for economic growth, societal well-being, and sustainable development. Moreover, the brief acknowledges that while women make up half of the world's population, most policy, program and government initiatives affect women and men differently. To address gaps in policies, implementation and impacts the authors propose a strategic approach to gender mainstreaming that strengthens inclusive policy making by adding a gender lens and tools for assessing the impact of policies on women and other under-represented groups and targets the determinants of gender inequity, based on three pillars: systematic reviews of policies, laws and regulations that limit women's economic activity; gender budgeting; and improving the quality of gender disaggregated data to support impact assessments, policy analyses, and advocacy.

The commitment of the Argentine presidency to fostering a gender mainstreaming strategy across the whole G20 agenda and boosting "women's empowerment, the elimination of gender disparities in employment, science, technology and education, and protection from all forms of gender-based violence." provides an opportunity for bringing this issue forward for the 2018 G20.

Bridging the Gender Digital Gap

G20 Insights PB 2018

- Alina Sorgner (Kiel Institute for the World Economy (IfW))
- Gloria Mayne (Centro de Investigación y Docencia Económicas)
- Judith Mariscal (Centro de Investigación y Docencia Económicas)
- Urvashi Aneja (Tandem Research)

Despite the headway the world has experienced over the years in terms of a substantial increase in digital access, there are still significant challenges to overcome in ensuring women are included in the transformation to a digital society and leapfrogging productivity and social development. Efforts to increase internet adoption access through broadband plans and legislative reforms have yielded

improvements in use and adoption. However, a stark gender inequality is pervasive in terms of access, ownership of digital devices, digital fluency as well as the capacity to make meaningful use of the access to technology. Even though affordability is a key source of exclusion, there are also significant socio-cultural norms that restrict access for women. This policy brief brings forward the argument that access alone is not enough, women need agency and capacity to leverage access. We thus highlight the need to make an assessment of the global gender gap and develop meaningful indicators that contribute to the design and implementation of effective policies that drive adoption. We need effective promotion of women´s digital adoption not only from the government but from the private sector and civil society to lead the digital adoption for women of best practices around the world.

Implementations

-- to be added –

E. Education

Challenge

- To bridge the Education-Workforce Divide and mitigate future inequalities arising from digital innovations and labor market transformations, supporting functions must be in place to tailor and improve curriculum redesign processes and teacher professional development at all levels of education across G20 countries. Such mechanisms must be implemented to provide children and youth with opportunities for deep learning and skills development as part of students' basic school life cycles.
- Transform the manner in which education financing mechanisms work

Following the description of PB:

- Education is a fundamental right, innate to all people. Education is a powerful engine for sustainable growth and plays a significant role as an enabler in achieving all the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Nurturing respect for diversity and different values through education lays a solid foundation for inclusive and peaceful societies.
- The improvement of quality of education is a part of the SDGs Goal 4 and contributes to achieving other goals. It is necessary to take comprehensive approach including curriculum reform, better teaching and learning materials, and the strengthening of school management and teacher training. Advanced technologies, such as ICT, will help these reforms.
- Non-cognitive skills are also important for children's educational attainment and future jobs. Since education in school can play a greater role in developing these skills, educational curriculum and extra curricula activities should incorporate components to foster children's non-cognitive skills. In addition, because children develop their non-cognitive skills from the early years of their life, it is essential to provide quality early childhood development (ECD).
- Given rapid technological advancement, STEM (science, technology, engineering and mathematics) education should be strengthened in each stage of schooling, for instance, solid arithmetic skills at primary level, application skills at secondary level and research skills at higher education level.

Policy Briefs / Literature

Bridging the Education-Workforce Divide: Strategies to Meet Ever Changing Needs and Mitigate Future Inequalities.
G20 insights PB 2018
- Allan Michel Jales Coutinho (Harvard Graduate School of Education)
- Claudia Costin (The World Bank)

High-order cognitive skills, such as creativity and critical thinking, will face burgeoning demand as a result of digitalization and technological innovations. To build the workforce of the future and

diminish future inequalities within and among countries, educational systems must close the education-workforce divide. In other words, they must integrate unforeseeable social and work demands into schools' practices to ensure that students, especially those from impoverished backgrounds, develop the skills to participate in their local economies and democracies. Hence, supporting functions must be in place at the highest levels of government in order for G20 countries timely and equitably meet the needs and aspirations of children and youth while facing market changes. In this context, equal emphasis must be allocated to competency based curriculum reforms, teacher professional development and evaluation mechanisms.

Transforming education financing for inclusive, equitable and quality learning outcomes for the 2030/SDG4 Agenda
G20 insights PB 2018
- Kazuhiro Yoshida (Hiroshima University)
- Shinichiro Tanaka (Japan International Cooperation Agency)
- Yasushi Hirosato (Sophia University)

Education in developing countries faces the daunting responsibility of trying to enact realistic policies and strategies, while keeping to the principles and targets of SDG4 and the demands of Results-Based Financing. The education agenda demands ambitious and transformative changes that require significantly more financial resources and many related efforts to achieve learning outcomes. However, there is insufficient knowledge on how to achieve these goals, and we have yet to come up with more effective modalities and mechanisms for aid. This brief presents pitfalls that await these countries and partners and proposes possible policy actions and corresponding measures.

Implementations

-- to be added –