



*Japan Parliamentarians Federation for Population*

**NEWS LETTER**

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Post-2015 Development Agenda and SDGs

Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)	
 <p><b>Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Halve the proportion of people whose income is less than \$1.25 a day.</li> <li>● Halve the proportion of people who suffer from hunger.</li> </ul>	 <p><b>Improve maternal health</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Reduce by three quarters the maternal mortality ratio.</li> </ul>
 <p><b>Achieve universal primary education</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Ensure that children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling.</li> </ul>	 <p><b>Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Have halted and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS.</li> </ul>
 <p><b>Promote gender equality and empower women</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Eliminate gender disparity in all levels of education.</li> </ul>	 <p><b>Ensure environmental sustainability</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Halve the proportion of the population without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation.</li> </ul>
 <p><b>Reduce child mortality</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Reduce by two-thirds the under-five mortality rate.</li> </ul>	 <p><b>Develop a global partnership for development</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● In cooperation with the private sector, make available benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications.</li> </ul>

Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) are eight international goals that aim to accelerate development in the world's poorest countries. MDGs are set out in 21 time-bound, quantitative targets and 60 indicators for measuring and monitoring progress.

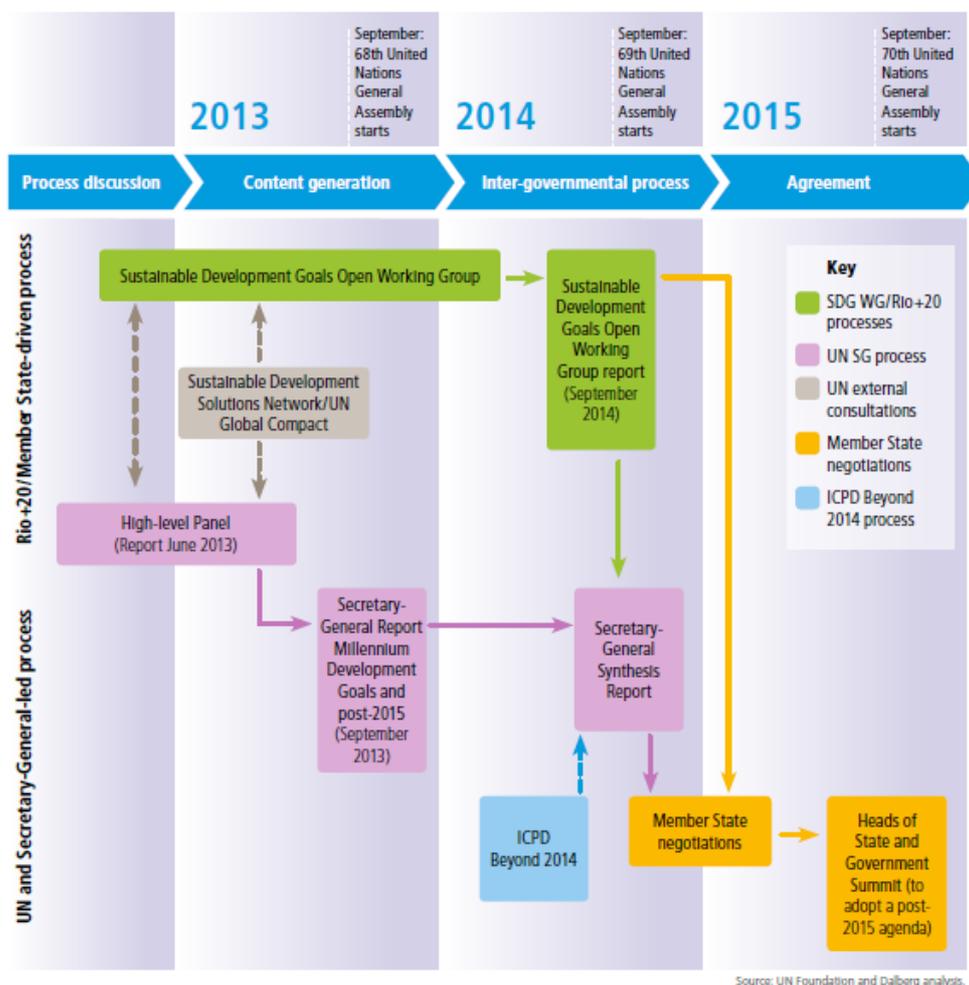
MDGs will end in 2015, therefore, on September 2015, the United Nations will agree on and adopt the framework that will replace the Goals. These will be known as the Sustainable Development Goals. The international community and stakeholders are currently working to influence the issues that will be prioritized in the next framework.

## Key Processes Feeding into the Post-2015 Development Agenda

In July of 2012, Secretary - General Ban Ki-moon announced the 27 members of a High-level Panel of Eminent Persons on the Post-2015 Development Agenda. The High-level Panel submitted its report containing recommendations to the Secretary-General on 30 May 2013. These processes were complemented by a set of eleven thematic consultations and national consultations in 87 countries facilitated by the United Nations Development Group (UNDG).

On a foundation of these consultations, an inter-governmental process has been launched in September 2014, at the beginning of the 69th United Nations General Assembly. Hon. Karen Makishima, Vice Chairperson of the JPPF Gender Issues Committee represented Japan at the Special Session of the General Assembly on follow-up to the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) Beyond 2014.

The next important milestone in the Post-2015 Development Agenda process will be the Secretary-General's Synthesis Report on Post-2015 due on November 2014. This may serve as the basis for negotiations by the Member States that will end on September 2015 with the adoption of the Post-2015 Development Agenda.



*"Post-2015 made simple", International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF)*

## United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20) and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

One of the main outcomes of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20) , held in Rio de Janeiro in June 2012, was the agreement by Member States to launch a process to develop a set of sustainable development goals (SDGs). Rio+20 did not elaborate specific goals but stated that the SDGs should be limited in number, aspirational and easy to communicate. The goals should address in a balanced way all three dimensions of sustainable development and be coherent with and integrated into the UN development agenda beyond 2015.

Now, a 30-member Open Working Group (OWG) of the General Assembly is tasked with preparing a proposal on the SDGs. Open Working Group on SDGs and inter-governmental Committee of Experts on Sustainable Development Financing were established on January 2013. The final report from these processes will serve as the foundation for the negotiations.

Sustainability is being considered as a key factor in the process of integration of SDGs into the post-2015 development agenda. Highlighting the linkages between SDGs and MDGs for a new framework is an important issue to consider in understanding and promoting international cooperation beyond the MDGs.

The Post-2015 Development Agenda will reflect new development challenges and serve as a guiding principle for global development efforts after 2015. Japan will continue to actively contribute to the discussion on the setting of the post-2015 development agenda.

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