Prospects for Promoting Cohesion in the EU and Asia-Pacific through SDGs

-Creative Public Space Design-

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CREAPS-DESIGN

Required personal qualities of the creative city in Landry, C (2008) The Creative City (2nd ed.)

- There can be no creative organizations or cities without creative individuals, people who think resourcefully, openly and flexibly, who are willing to take intellectual risks, to think problems afresh and to be reflexive. Their learning style fosters a virtuous cycle of creation and re-creation which opens up some possibilities and invigorates others. They can prioritize effectively and ensure that the routine demands are never allowed to smother the time for innovation. The creative individuals need to be brought into play at strategic points because, though not everyone in the creative city needs to be creative, it depends on a critical mass of open-minded, courageous and fresh thinkers. A handful of strategically placed creative people can transform a city if they are in the right positions of influence - not necessarily of power. Barcelona, Glasgow and Emscher probably started with fewer than a dozen such individuals.

Those who do not have the will to be independent must not be deeply concerned about their country" (Yukichi Fukuzawa). This is the era of Global Entrepreneurship, the spirit and practice of independence

- The future is entrepreneurship. In the coming age of VUCA, the spirit of "independence," of starting one's own business, rather than the entrepreneurial spirit of just making money, will be necessary.

- Fukuzawa Yukichi said, "Those who lack the will to be independent must not think too deeply of their country. He who depends on others must be afraid of others. Those who fear others will always obey others." Konosuke Matsushita also quoted this saying, "Even if thousands or tens of thousands of people gather together without a spirit of independence, they are nothing more than a crowd of people. It is not only countries. It is the same for a company if its employees do not have an independent mind. Leaders must know that the cultivation of an independent mind is the key to the rise and fall of a company, an organization, or a nation. (From "Words of Konosuke Matsushita")

- The time has come for the spirit and practice of GINOS "Global Entrepreneurship" independence.

GS

幻冬舎新書

国民の底意地の悪さが、日本経済低迷の元凶

加谷珪一

Keiichi Kaya

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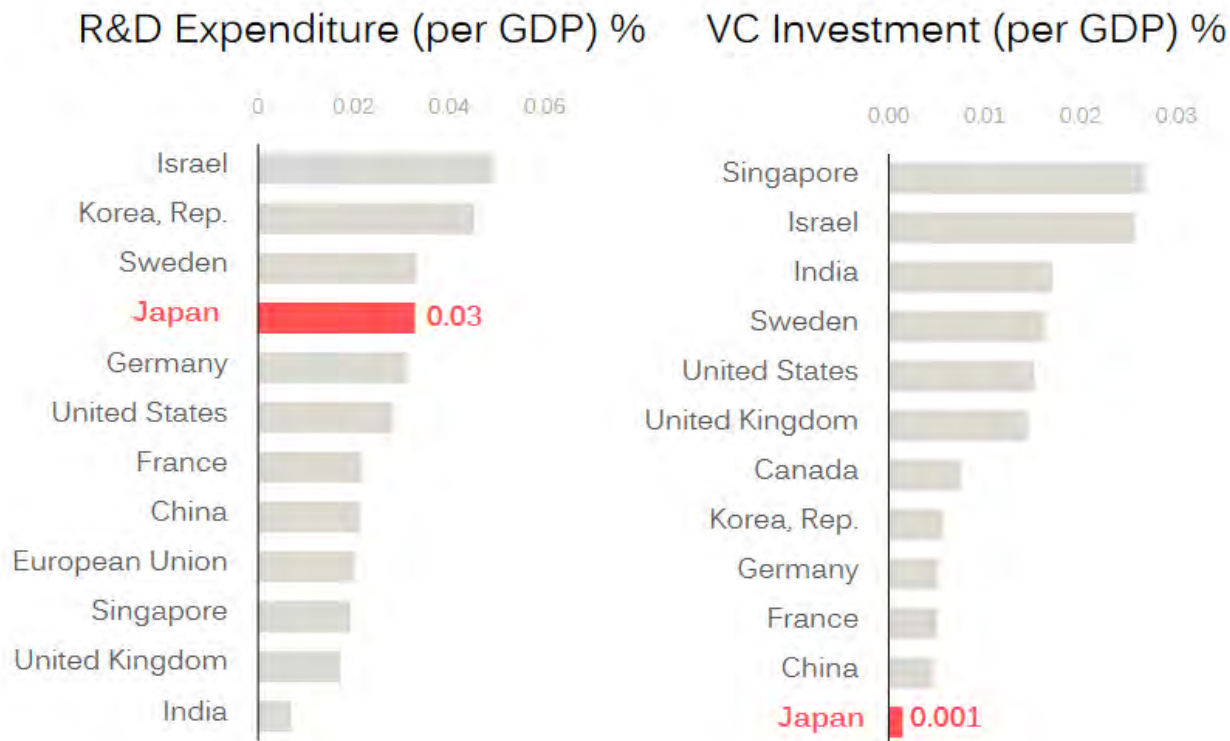The people's lack of willpower is the main cause of Japan's economic stagnation.

While other developed countries are expanding consumption, why is it that Japan is the only country that continues to sink? During the period of high economic growth and the bubble economy, Japan enjoyed the springtime of its own life with a growing population and export-led economy. However, despite the self-absorbed images of "kindness," "compassion," and "kizuna" (bonds), the "lost 30 years" revealed the hidden nature of the Japanese people to be paranoid and to drag others down with them. Economic improvement cannot be achieved with a backward-looking mindset. This book analyzes the current state of atrophied consumer confidence among the Japanese people, points out the reasons why the economy cannot be boosted based on numerous data, and proposes solutions.

なぜ日本は没落するか

森嶋通夫

Japan will surely fall if nothing is done. ・・・・・ The author, who lived in England at the end of the 1990s, warns about the future of Japan in the year 205 The author, who lived in England in the late 1990s, sounds a warning about the future of Japan in the year 205. He points out the flaws in the Japanese mentality and in Japan's financial, industrial, and educational sectors, respectively, and offers the only remedy.

If nothing is done, Japan will surely fall. This book, written at the end of the 1990s with an eye toward the year 250, is surprisingly prescient of the situation in which Japan finds itself today. Why is this so? The book tongue-in-cheek points out the structural flaws in the Japanese mentality and in Japanese finance, industry, and education, and presents the only remedy: the concept of a "Northeast Asian Community.
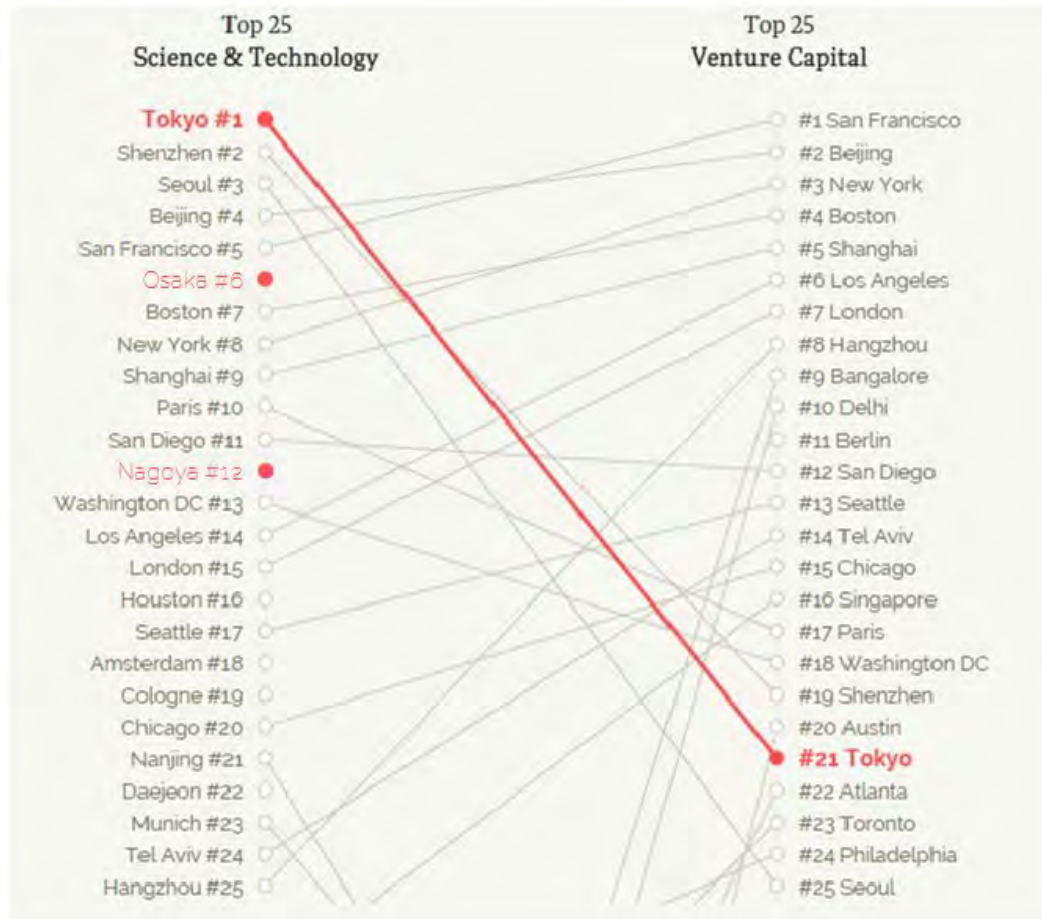
R&D Expenditure (per GDP) %

Country	Value
Israel	
Korea, Rep.	
Sweden	
Japan	**0.03**
Germany	
United States	
France	
China	
European Union	
Singapore	
United Kingdom	
India	

Scale: 0, 0.02, 0.04, 0.06

VC Investment (per GDP) %

Country	Value
Singapore	
Israel	
India	
Sweden	
United States	
United Kingdom	
Canada	
Korea, Rep.	
Germany	
France	
China	
Japan	**0.001**

Scale: 0.00, 0.01, 0.02, 0.03

Note: Japan data includes all sources of startup funding

Japan's **innovation ecosystem has not evolved** yet to the new startup-led model.

Whereas Japan is a leader in traditional R&D, **VC investment** level is **extremely low** for its GDP.

https://www8.cao.go.jp/cstp/tyousakai/innovation_ecosystem/1kai/siryo7_print.pdf

Top 25
Science & Technology

	Top 25 Venture Capital
Tokyo #1	#1 San Francisco
Shenzhen #2	#2 Beijing
Seoul #3	#3 New York
Beijing #4	#4 Boston
San Francisco #5	#5 Shanghai
Osaka #6	#6 Los Angeles
Boston #7	#7 London
New York #8	#8 Hangzhou
Shanghai #9	#9 Bangalore
Paris #10	#10 Delhi
San Diego #11	#11 Berlin
Nagoya #12	#12 San Diego
Washington DC #13	#13 Seattle
Los Angeles #14	#14 Tel Aviv
London #15	#15 Chicago
Houston #16	#16 Singapore
Seattle #17	#17 Paris
Amsterdam #18	#18 Washington DC
Cologne #19	#19 Shenzhen
Chicago #20	#20 Austin
Nanjing #21	#21 Tokyo
Daejeon #22	#22 Atlanta
Munich #23	#23 Toronto
Tel Aviv #24	#24 Philadelphia
Hangzhou #25	#25 Seoul

Japan's **science and technology clusters** are among the **best in the world**, producing high-quality outputs.

However, Japan **does not have VC startup clusters at par** to translate this output into the productive economic returns necessary **to compete globally**.

Sources: Dutta, Lanvin, and Wunsch-Vincent, 2020; Florida and Hathaway, 2018

https://www8.cao.go.jp/cstp/tyousakai/inno
vation_ecosystem/1kai/siryo7_print.pdf

Preparing to Face Your Counterpart

The map below sorts nationalities according to how confrontational and emotionally expressive they are. Although negotiators often believe that the two characteristics go hand in hand, that's not always the case.

EMOTIONALLY EXPRESSIVE

Russia

Saudi Arabia

Israel

Italy

India

France   Spain

Brazil

Mexico

Philippines

U.S.

CONFRONTATIONAL

AVOIDS CONFRONTATION

Netherlands

UK

Germany   Denmark

Sweden

Korea

Japan

EMOTIONALLY UNEXPRESSIVE
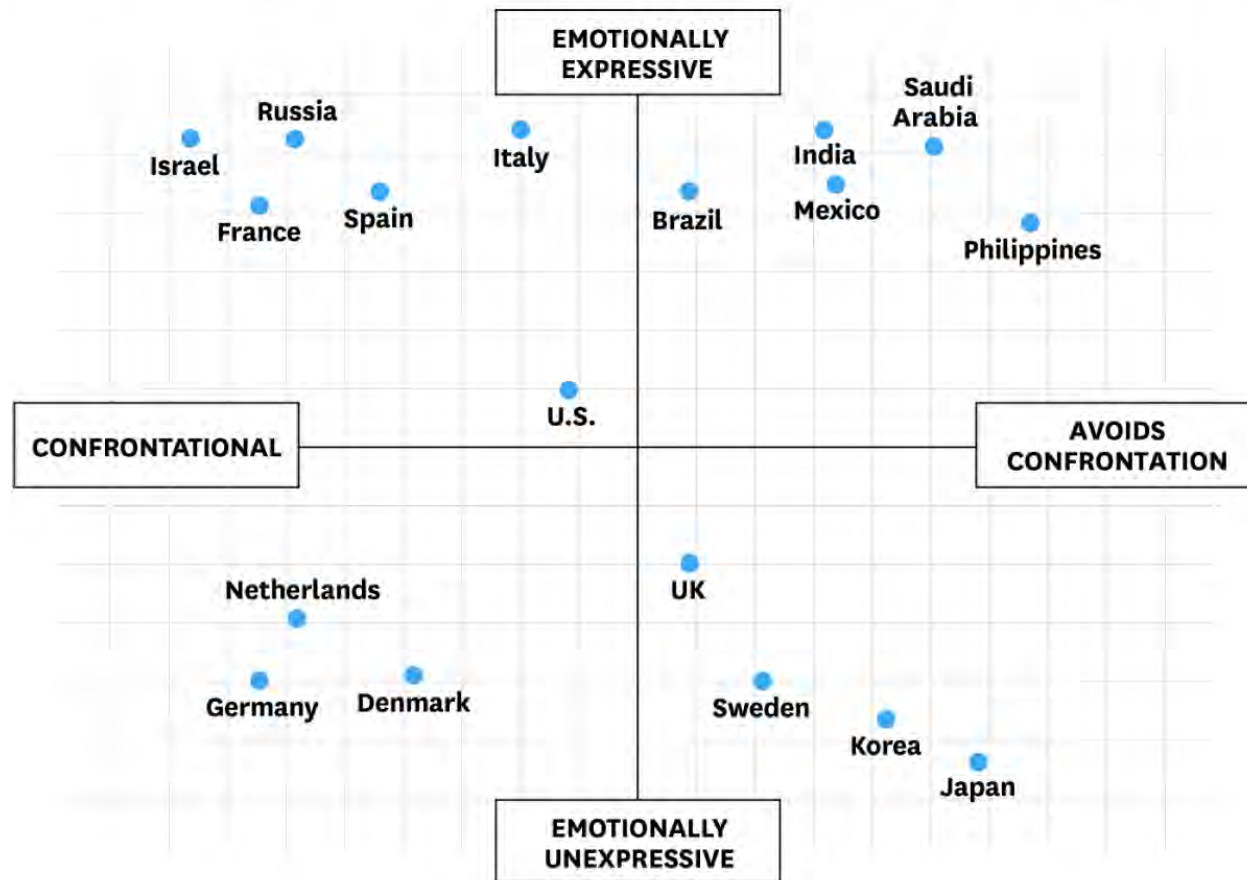
https://hbr.org/2015/12/getting-to-si-ja-oui-hai-and-da

Chart 4-20 Regarding securing human resources, what difficulties in particular have you encountered? (top 2 options)

Category	Percentage
Lack of human resources with foreign language ability	54.4%
Difficulty in finding experts	41.8%
Recruitment, hiring, and employment cost	34.2%
Awareness of workers (e.g. preference for large companies, reluctance to work for foreign-affiliates)	29.7%
Low mobility in labor market	19.8%
other	3.8%

n=263

Which do you think is "Public," policeman or Irish rugby supporters?

Did you know the "Public School" in England is a private school?

Public in European sense and that in Japanese sense

- Public(Longman contemporary)(n.)
  - Ordinary people who <u>do not work for the government</u> or have any special position in society
- Public(Longman contemporary)(adj.)
  - Relating ordinary people <u>who do not work for the government or do not have important jobs</u>
  - Relating to <u>the government and the services it provides for people</u>
- "Kou" in Japanese (Koujien Japanese dictionary)
  - The imperial court, government office, nation, official
  - Society, the real word, the outward
  - Lord , Master, nobleman
- "Koukyou" in Japanese (Koujien Japanese dictionary)
  - Official, Society in general,
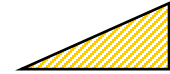
Redistribution

Social economy
(third sector)

State
(public agencies)

Public –TSO partnership
SE providing public goods

Not-for profit

For-profit

Public

Private

SE paid work/volunteer
Informal groups in Southern
countries

FPO –TSO partnership
Fully market - based SE

Community
(households, families)

Private
companies

**Reciprocity**

Informal Formal

Market
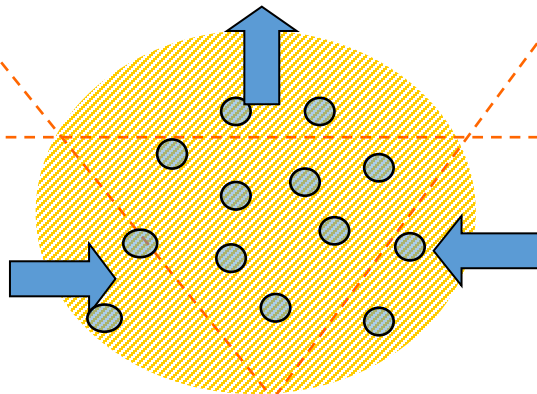
2 Types of Labor Market

Internal Labor market and External Labor market
In ILM, Newly recruits start their carrier from the bottom of the job ladder hierarchy of Internal labor market accumulation firm specific skills

図表7-1 労働市場の2つのタイプ

内部労働市場

外部労働市場
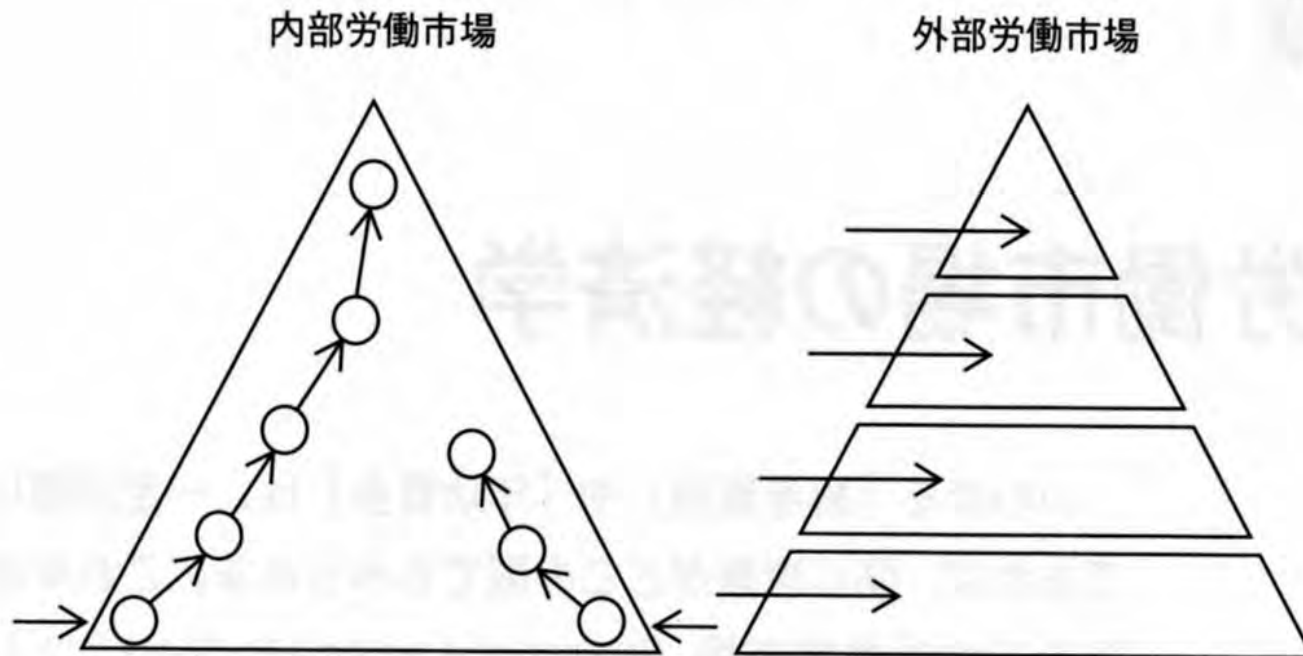
European model of decision making system with horizontal independent membership and Japanese vertical subgroup model

第 2 図
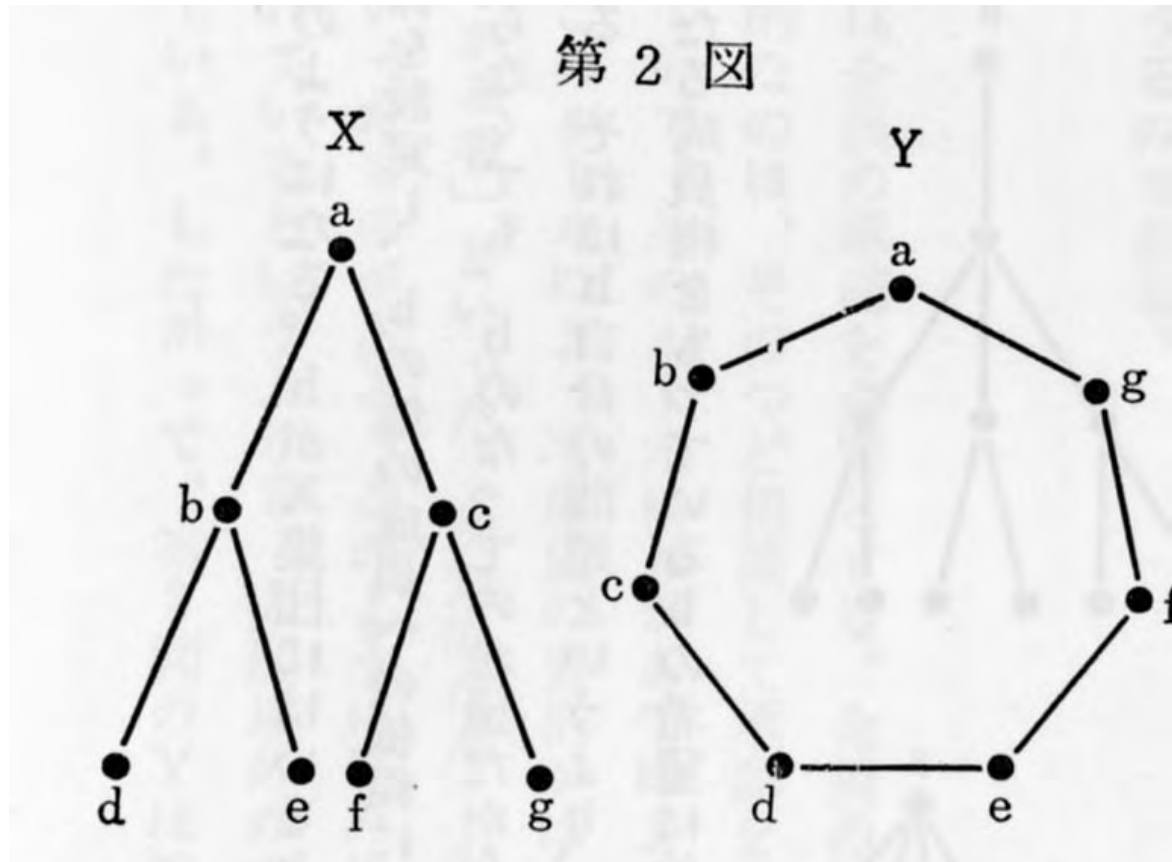
Creative Public Space Design for Innovation, Creativity and Entrepreneurship

- Especially for Japan we must solve the current problem of Japan's economy, which is not only stagnant but also in retreat. If this situation continues, Japan will fall behind in important areas such as AI and ICT technology.

- The key phrase is "organizational and human resource transitions. This is because it will lead to the solution of the problem of how to draw out the "creative commitment of individuals" both in business and in civil society. The loss of confidence among executives in Japanese companies today is particularly serious because they have lost confidence in their ability as executive managers. They operated in middle management positions under difficult circumstances after the collapse of the bubble economy, in contrast to the executives up to the bubble era who experienced middle management positions during the period of high economic growth and managed their businesses with strong confidence.

Creative Public Space Design for Innovation, Creativity and Entrepreneurship

- The DX and innovation in the economy through organizational and human resource transitions is an urgent issue.

- METI announced in July about the "METI Startup Policies - A list of METI Startup Support Policies" and opened related portal site to promote entrepreneurship in Japan. And, Keidanren also corresponds to this challenge from March 2022 to increase the numbers of startups by 10 times and the scale of startups by 10 times in 5 years thorough creating a "startup friendly ecosystem" in Japan.

Creative Public Space Design for Innovation, Creativity and Entrepreneurship

- I visited in Berlin's Adlershof cluster for Optics and Photonics to find the reason behind the success. One of the important causes was well designed and organized "Creative Cluster" of horizontal relation of company, research institute, university. Cluster itself was coming from the idea of Michel Porter and there are many successful cases all over the world but very few in Japan. And also, there is not so successful in France compared to Germany. Some researcher explained me that there is not strong "Mittelstand"(SME) in France.

- What combines organizations and people (researchers, businessmen or Bohemians of arts)? One famous image is coming from the creative and innovative community of Silicon Valley. And, why I would like to invite researchers from Strasbourg and HEC Montreal is they are proposing one solution model of enhancing "Middle Ground"

Creative Public Space Design for Innovation, Creativity and Entrepreneurship

- However, the serious problem in Japan is scarcity of the level of independent entrepreneurship and the culture of avoiding risks. As you can find in the power point, although the Keidanren and METI have finally launched policies to support startups this year, a detailed examination of these policies shows that the reasons for the failure of many clusters have not yet been removed.

- The startup ecosystem itself remains outdated, not to mention the fact that a free, horizontal community like Silicon Valley conflicts with Japan's historical human resource management, and it is still insufficient to encourage young people with an entrepreneurial spirit to take on challenges without fear of taking risks.

Creative Public Space Design for Innovation, Creativity and Entrepreneurship

- I will not say this is the only possible solution, we should find solution on promoting "Creative Public Space"(BA場) with individual positive commitment, and newly designed innovative clusters over crossing the border of Company, university, institution. And finally, most important policy is to increase the numbers of "Entrepreneurial Minded" "Risk Taking" independent researchers, engineers and businesspeople and social entrepreneurs to co-create real and virtual and meta-Uni"verse."

Creative Public Space Design for Innovation, Creativity and Entrepreneurship

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- IMD World Competitiveness Center (2022), World Digital Competitiveness Ranking,
  - https://www.imd.org/centers/world-competitiveness-center/rankings/world-digital-competitiveness/

- Ataka, Kazuto (2020), Shin Nihon: Japan's Revival and Human Resource Development in the AI x Data Era
  - https://publishing.newspicks.com/books/9784910063041

- Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (May 2022), Vision for Future Human Resources
  - https://www.meti.go.jp/press/2022/05/20220531001/20220531001-1.pdf　（only available in Japanese）

- Keidanren (March 2022), Startup Breakthrough Vision - Aiming for 10X10X -
  - https://www.keidanren.or.jp/policy/2022/024_honbun.html (only available in Japanese)

WHAT IS Human-Centered Design?

Observe   Imagine   Make   Improve
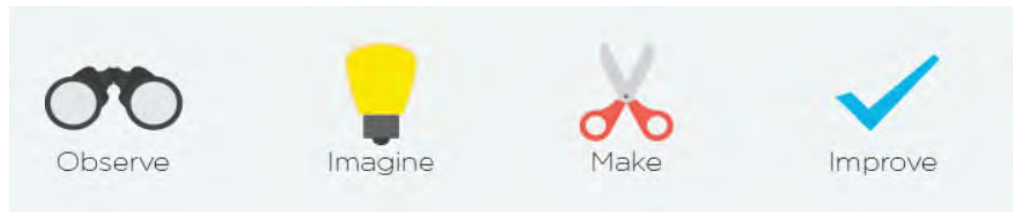
Design Thinking: A Human-Centered Approach is a methodlogy, applicable to all walks of life, of creating new and innovative ideas and solving problems; it is not limited to a specific industry or area of expertise. It is a methodology used by designers to solve complex problems, here are no judgments in design thinking. This eliminates the fear of failure and encourages maximum input and participation. Crazy ideas are welcome, since these often leads to the most creative solutions.

Human-Centered Design is more experimental and less step-by-step. It's fuzzier. It's intuitive. It's empathic. It's integrative thinking, where you put together ideas from different sources. This is a way of thinking that is not quite so linear, but you can build confidence in it if you do it over and over again.

Children who learn human-centered design have a valuable skill set to solve any kind of problem, not just design. Our workshop inspires creative problem solving by combining empathy, and story-based learning.

Learn, Empathise and Prototype

1
Individually

Issues around topic?
Problems?

Group

Sharing of insights

Outdoor observation

2
During Outdoor Observation:

Group

Observe and Interview

Capture Emotion

Ask why

3
Sharing of insights

Creating Journey Map

Point of View:
What surprises you?
Needs and Emotions
Define a problem

4
Select and ideating

Brainstorming

Evaluate and select concepts for prototyping

5
Prototyping

Outdoor prototype testing + gathering feedback

6
Sharing of insights

Concepts Refinement

Group A

Group B

Presentation and pitch

Critique

TRADITIONAL THINKING vs
DESIGN THINKING (HUMAN-CENTERED DESIGN)

Traditional Thinking	Design Thinking
Loves to avoid mistakes	Loves to learn from mistakes
Sustaining order	Taking risks
One way	Interactive
Logic; Numeric models	Emotional insight; Experiential models
Analysis aimed at proving one "best" answer	Experimentation aimed at iterating toward a "better" answer
Planning	Doing
Facts and numbers	Storytelling
Standardization	Humanization
Relevance	Value Redefinition

Cohendet, Patrick, Grandadam, David and Simon, Laurent(2010) 'The Anatomy of the Creative City'

- What is suggested is to have a closer look at the anatomy of the creative city by defining three different layers as the basic components of the creative processes in local innovative milieus, which we name the upperground, the middleground and the underground. Each one of these layers intervenes with specific characteristics in the creative process, and enables new ideas to transit from an informal micro-level to a formal macro-level, through the accumulation, the combination, the enrichment and the renewal of bits of knowledge.

UPPERGROUND
FOCUS ON EXPLOITATION

Communities and collectives may develop contractual relationships with the upperground "Going Start-up"

Delegation of absorptive capacities
Support is capacity building

MIDDLEGROUND
FOCUS ON PROJECTIZATION / CODEBOOK MAKING
INTEGRATION OF DIVERSITY
IDENTITY BUILDING
TENSION BETWEEN EXPLORATION AND EXPLOITATION

Individuals get involved in collective codebook production

Communities and collectives find inspiration and members in the underground

UNDERGROUND
FOCUS ON EXPLORATION

Individuals signal themselves to firms in order to get hired

Fertilization through competitions / awards / events "Headhunting" activities through "network entrepreneurs"

MOSAIC(HEC Montréal) ÉCOLE D'ÉTÉ EN MANAGEMENT DE LA CRÉATIVITÉ DANS LA SOCIÉTÉ DE L'INNOVATION

Why "Play" and "Dialogue" is necessary

Dynamics of the Middleground

Places: the realm of near, intimate, and bounded relations, physically established

Spaces: the realm of far, impersonal, and fluid relations, cognitive constructions, challenges.

SPACES

PROJETS

EVENTS

PLACES

Projects : engage local communities in conversations and work together

Events: open the small local worlds to new global influences.

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Cluster A
Collection of interested
parties in same location

Cluster B
Could be in a different
city or country but still
have common interests

Companies
Companies with similar interests or
products
Company with offices in different
locations

Cluster organisations
Steering groups or councils created
to identify common needs and goals

Government
Often responsible for setting up
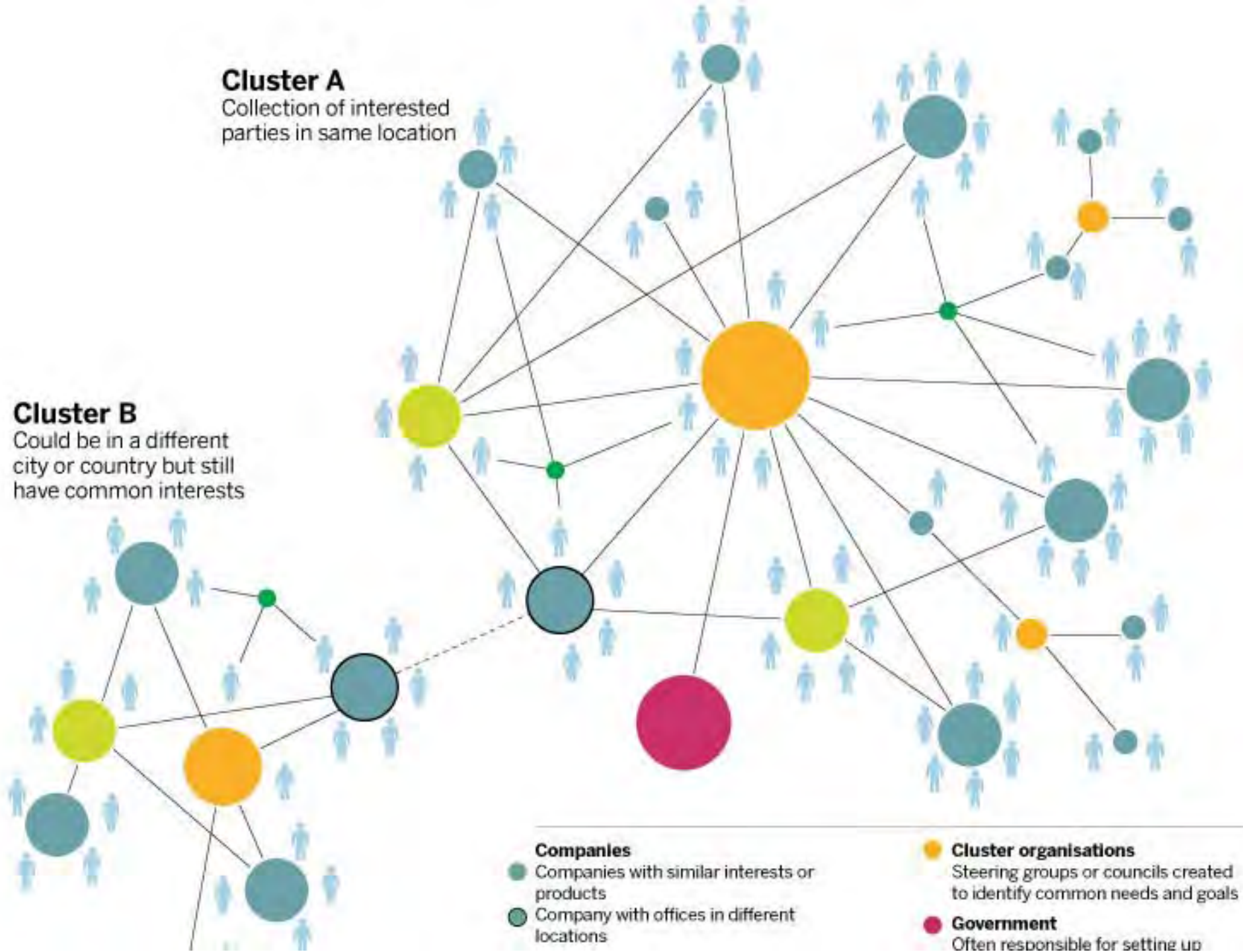
FIGURE I. Spiral Evolution of Knowledge Conversion and Self-transcending Process
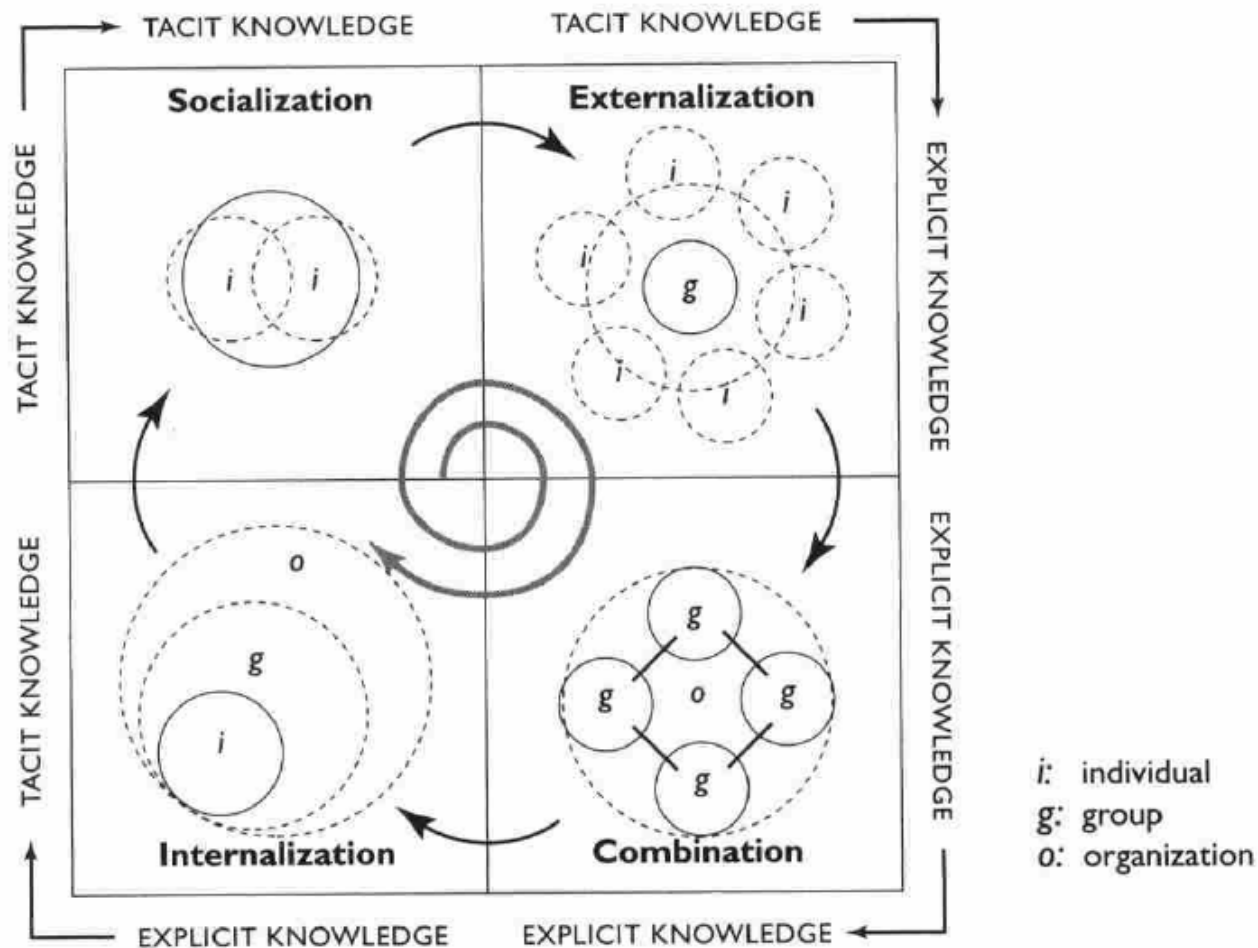
Nonaka and Konno (1998) "The concept of "Ba" building a foundation for knowledge creation" California Management Review

Horizontal Relational skills

- Skills that enable cooperation overcrossing the border of the sectors, consequently general skill

- Not "one way" skill but works in "bilateral" or "multilateral" mechanism

- Not only a communication skill but it requires broad range of specialist knowledge in coordinating complex and heterogeneous tasks and human resources

- Basically, composed from friendly attitude with genuine interest in people, and being considerate with the feelings and opinions of others

- Skills that enables negotiation more flexible in the next period

Agenda 21   UNCED, 1992

- Agenda 21 is a comprehensive plan of action to be taken globally, nationally and locally by organizations of the United Nations System, Governments, and Major Groups in every area in which human impacts on the environment.

- Agenda 21, the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, and the Statement of principles for the Sustainable Management of Forests were adopted by more than 178 Governments at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 3 to 14 June 1992.

- The Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD) was created in December 1992 to ensure effective follow-up of UNCED, to monitor and report on implementation of the agreements at the local, national, regional and international levels. It was agreed that a five year review of Earth Summit progress would be made in 1997 by the United Nations General Assembly meeting in special session.

- The full implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the Commitments to the Rio principles, were strongly reaffirmed at the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) held in Johannesburg, South Africa from 26 August to 4 September 2002.

「リオ+20」に集結した各国の首脳,閣僚級の参加者たち

United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, 20-22 June 2012, Rio de Janeiro

- (1)The United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20) was held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 20 to 22 June, 2012.

- (2)In 1992, the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (Earth Summit) was held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, where the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development and Agenda 21 were adopted, and the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change(UNFCCC) and the Convention on Biological Diversity(CBD) were signed as the outcome. The Earth Summit has greatly influenced our awareness of global environmental issues and sustainable development. In 2002, ten years after the summit, the World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg Summit) was held in Johannesburg, South Africa.

- (3)The United Nations General Assembly in its 64th session in 2009, following the proposal made by the Brazilian Government to hold a follow-up meeting on the occasion of the 20 years anniversary of the Earth Summit, decided to convene Rio+20. Head-of-State level participants are expected to attend Rio+20.

①What is Rio + 20 ?

UN Conference for Sustainable Development（UNCSD）

Economy, society and environment for the next decade will be discussed at Head-of-State level.

Theme：
①Green Economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication
②Institutional framework for sustainable development

Sustainable Development Summit every ten years

2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) (Johannesburg)

・Adoption of Action Plan on Sustainable Development
・Official delegation over 500 people including the PM and FM from Japan

1992 United Nations Conference on Environmental Development (UNCED)
(Rio de Janeiro)

・Adoption of Rio Declaration and Agenda 21
・Achievements include signing of UNFCCC, CBD and UNCCRD

Crucial theme for various international conferences and discussions

Green Economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication

・For the global sustainable growth, transition to green economy balancing environment and economy is essential
・To be discussed at G8/G20 summits. Rio + 20 is a platform to summarize these discussions

Institutional Framework for sustainable development

・In order to promote sustainable development, institutional enforcement/efficiency, inter alia enforcement of environmental governance is important.
・Possibility of establishing Committee for Sustainable Development and building specialized agency based on UNEP will be discussed.
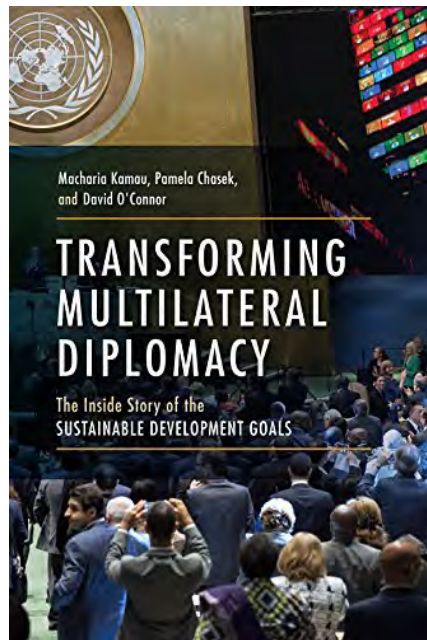
Stephen Browne(2017) *Sustainable Development Goals and UN Goal-Setting (Global Institutions)*

Felix Dodds , David Donoghue et.al(2016) *Negotiating the Sustainable Development Goals: A transformational agenda for an insecure world*

Norichika Kanie＆Frank Biermann(2017) *Governing through Goals: Sustainable Development Goals as Governance Innovation (Earth System Governance)*

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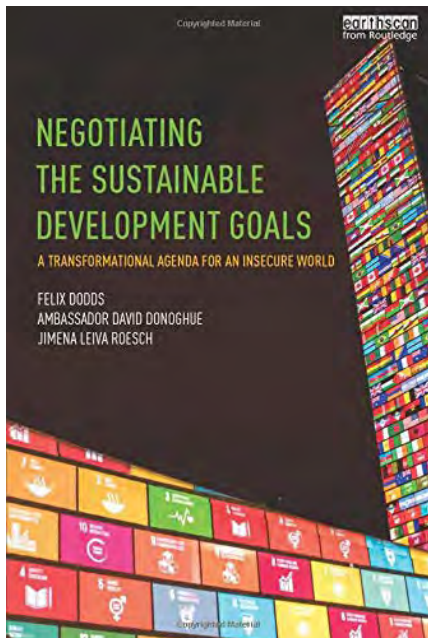
16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

PEACE, JUSTICE, AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS:
WHY THEY MATTER

What's the goal here?

Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.

Why?

People everywhere need to be free of fear from all forms of violence and feel safe as they go about their lives whatever their ethnicity, faith or sexual orientation.

Conflict, insecurity, weak institutions and limited access to justice remain threats to sustainable development. In 2019, the number of people fleeing war, persecution and conflict exceeded 79.5 million, the highest level ever recorded. One in four children continues to be deprived of legal identity through lack of birth registration, often limiting their ability to exercise rights in other areas. The COVID-19 pandemic threatens to

Every day, **100 civilians** – including women and children – **are killed in armed conflicts** despite protections under international law

amplify and exploit fragilities across the globe.

What needs to be done to address this?

Governments, civil society and communities must work together to implement lasting solutions to reduce violence, deliver justice, combat corruption and ensure inclusive participation at all times.

Freedom to express views, in private and in public, must be guaranteed. From 2015 to 2019, the United Nations recorded at least 1,940 killings and 106 enforced disappearances of human rights defenders, journalists and trade unionists across 81 countries, with over half of killings occurring in Latin America and the Caribbean. Laws and policies must be applied without any form of discrimination. Disputes need to be resolved through functioning and justice systems.

National and local institutions must be accountable and need to be in place to deliver basic services to communities equitably and without the need for bribes.

How does this goal apply to me, wherever I live?

Crimes that threaten the foundation of peaceful societies, including homicides, human trafficking and other organized crimes, as well as discriminatory laws or practices, affect all countries. Even the world's greatest democracies face major challenges in addressing corruption, crime and human rights violations for everyone at home.

What would be the cost of not taking action now?

Armed violence and insecurity have a destructive impact on a country's development, affecting economic growth and often resulting in long-standing grievances among communities.

Violence affects children's health, development and well-being, and their ability to thrive. It causes trauma and weakens social inclusion.

Lack of access to justice means that conflicts remain unresolved and people cannot obtain protection and redress. Institutions that do not function according to legitimate laws are prone to arbitrariness and abuse of power, and less capable of delivering public services to everyone.

To exclude and to discriminate not only violates human rights, but also causes resentment and animosity, and could give rise to violence.

What can we do?

Exercise your right to hold your elected officials to account. Exercise your right to freedom of information and share your opinion with your elected representatives.

Promote inclusion and respect towards people of different ethnic origins, religions, gender, sexual orientations or different opinions. Together, we can help to improve conditions for a life of dignity for all.

To find out more about Goal #16 and other Sustainable Development Goals, visit:

http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Goal 16:PEACE, JUSTICE, AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

- Without peace, stability, human rights and effective governance, based on the rule of law - we cannot hope for sustainable development. We are living in a world that is increasingly divided. Some regions enjoy sustained levels of peace, security and prosperity, while others fall into seemingly endless cycles of conflict and violence. This is by no means inevitable and must be addressed.

- High levels of armed violence and insecurity have a destructive impact on a country's development, affecting economic growth and often resulting in long standing grievances that can last for generations. Sexual violence, crime, exploitation and torture are also prevalent where there is conflict or no rule of law, and countries must take measures to protect those who are most at risk.

- The SDGs aim to significantly reduce all forms of violence, and work with governments and communities to find lasting solutions to conflict and insecurity. Strengthening the rule of law and promoting human rights is key to this process, as is reducing the flow of illicit arms and strengthening the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance.

Goal 16 targets

- Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere
- End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children
- Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all
- By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime
- Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms
- Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels

Goal 16 targets

- Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels

- Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance

- By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration

- Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements

- Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime

- Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development

Suggested topics for SDG 16 "Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions"

- Definitions of justice: retributive and rehabilitative
- Crime and punishment, comparing laws and punishments across the globe
- Climate Justice
- Trade Justice
- Child labour and exploitation of children
- Global treaties and agreements related to war, peace and refugees
- Corruption and how to measure it
- The illegal weapons trade
- Drug abuse and its trade
- The international criminal court and its role

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

PARTNERSHIPS:
WHY THEY MATTER

What's the goal here?

To revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

Why?

In light of the consequences of the global COVID-19 pandemic, we have seen that strengthening multilateralism and global partnerships are more important than ever if we are to solve the world's problems. The Sustainable Developmet Goals remain the framework for building back better. We need everyone to come together—governments, civil society, scientists, academia and the private sector.

Why does this matter to me?

We are all in this together. The Agenda, with its 17 goals, is universal and calls for action by all countries, both developed countries and developing

Strong international cooperation is needed now more than ever to ensure that countries have the means to achieve the SDGs

countries, to ensure no one is left behind.

How much progress have we made?

Support for implementing the SDGs has been steady but fragile, with major and persistent challenges. Financial resources remain scarce, trade tensions have been increasing, and crucial data are still lacking. The COVID-19 pandemic is now threatening past achievements, with trade, foreign direct investment and remittances all projected to decline by up to 40% in 2020.

A growing share of the global population has access to the Internet, and a Technology Bank for Least Developed Countries has been established, yet the digital divide persists.

As partners, what would we need to do to achieve the Agenda?

We will need to mobilize both existing and additional resources— technology development, financial resources,

capacity building— and developed countries will need to fulfill their official development assistance commitments.

Multistakeholder partnerships will be crucial to leverage the inter-linkages between the Sustainable Development Goals to enhance their effectiveness and impact and accelerate progress in achieving the Goals.

How can we ensure the resources needed are effectively mobilized and monitored?

This will be primarily the responsibility of countries. Reviews of progress will need to be undertaken regularly in each country, involving civil society, business and representatives of various interest groups. At the regional level, countries will share experiences and tackle common issues, while on an annual basis, at

the **United Nations, the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF),** they will take stock of progress at the global level, identifying gaps and emerging issues, and recommending corrective action.

What can we do to help?

Join/create a group in your local community that seeks to mobilize action on the implementation of the SDGs.

Encourage your governments to partner with businesses for the implementation of the SDGs.

Register your initiatives on the SDGs Partnerships Platform to inform, educate, network, and be inspired!

To find out more about Goal #17 and other Sustainable Development Goals, visit:

http://www.un.org/ sustainabledevelopment

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Goal 17 targets

- **Finance**
- Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection
- Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of ODA/GNI to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries
- Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources
- Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress
- Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries

Goal 17 targets

- **Technology**

- Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism

- Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed

- Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology

Goal 17 targets

- **Capacity building**

- Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the sustainable development goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation

- **Trade**

- Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda

- Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020

- Realize timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries, consistent with World Trade Organization decisions, including by ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from least developed countries are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access

Goal 17 targets

- **Systemic issues**
- *Policy and institutional coherence*
- Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence
- Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development
- Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development
- *Multi-stakeholder partnerships*
- Enhance the global partnership for sustainable development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the sustainable development goals in all countries, in particular developing countries
- Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships

Goal 17 targets

- *Data, monitoring and accountability*
  By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts

- By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries

Development of Human Society

Keidanren
Policy & Action

- To date, humankind has lived in four types of society: Hunting, Agrarian, Industrial, and Information. Digital transformation heralds a fifth stage.

2
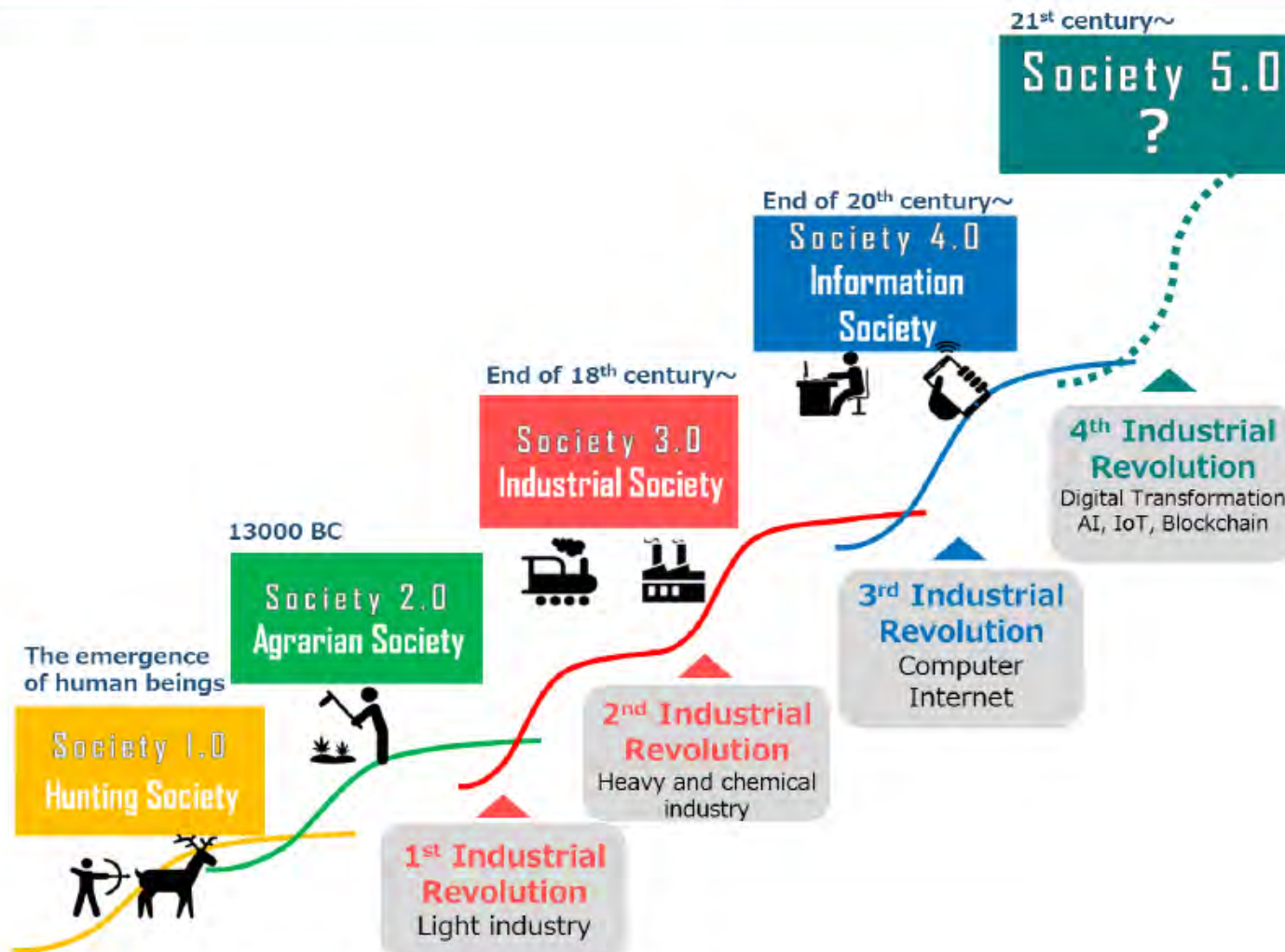
Blueprint of Society 5.0 for SDGs

■ Aiming to resolve social issues in harmony with nature, Society 5.0 will contribute to delivering on United Nations SDGs. The two reforms share a common direction.

Society 5.0

① Cities and Regions
② Energy
③ Disaster Prevention
④ Healthcare
⑤ Agriculture and Food
⑥ Logistics
⑦ Manufacturing and Services
⑧ Finance
⑨ Public Services

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS
17 GOALS TO TRANSFORM OUR WORLD

Source:
http://www.unic.or.jp/activities/economic_social_development/sustainable_development/2030agenda/sdgs_logo/

①Cities and Regions

1 Data will be shared to facilitate smarter solutions.

2 Decentralized communities will be created in suburbs and rural areas.

3 Such developments will enable diverse lifestyles and creating a society where diversity is respected.

Choices for designing Post Covid-19 world

- In this time of crisis, we face two particularly important choices. The first is between totalitarian surveillance and citizen empowerment. The second is between nationalist isolation and global solidarity.

  - Yuval Noah Harari: "the world after coronavirus | Free to read, This storm will pass. But the choices we make now could change our lives for years to come" , Financial Times, MARCH 20, 2020
 - https://www.ft.com/content/19d90308-6858-11ea-a3c9-1fe6fedcca75

"Re-constructing the Public Spaces of Proximity" and the "Global Solidarity"

- How to analyze the background of violence to women and/or medical workers under Covid-19 pandemic, And, how to find out some solutions to either of both phenomenon by "Re-constructing the Public Spaces of Proximity" and/or the "Global Solidarity"
  - Development of the human resources overcrossing the border of organizations
  - Enhancing non-formal education platform for independent citizenship
  - Creating cooperatives under the participatory democracy of "Co-production"
  - To form a large and dense network of various organizations throughout the region mutually connected
  - "Folkbildning" ("People's learning" in English)
    The non-formal education in Sweden
  - Citizenship Education Peaceful School Program in the Netherlands

Development of the human resources overcrossing the border of organizations

- Japanese human capital accumulation until now
  - Accumulation of organizational specific human capital through the process of sharing the management and governance within the organization
  - There should not be big difference between mechanism of intra-organizational enhancement of organizational specific human capital in the for-profit enterprises and in the non-profit organizations
  - Problem is the mutually exclusive mechanism of accumulation of intra-organizational social capital and inter-organizational social capital, because of the long lasting idea of life time employment system
- Flexible circulation of those human and social capital among the different sectors makes it sustainable for creating the new platform of human capital and social capital development in Japan

"Territoire" when referring to Développement Territorial is roughly the size at which public actors in a region are optimally connected (in France: more than three cities in general).

Région

(州)

(27)

Department

(県)

(101)

[Territoire]

Communune

(市)

(36,680)
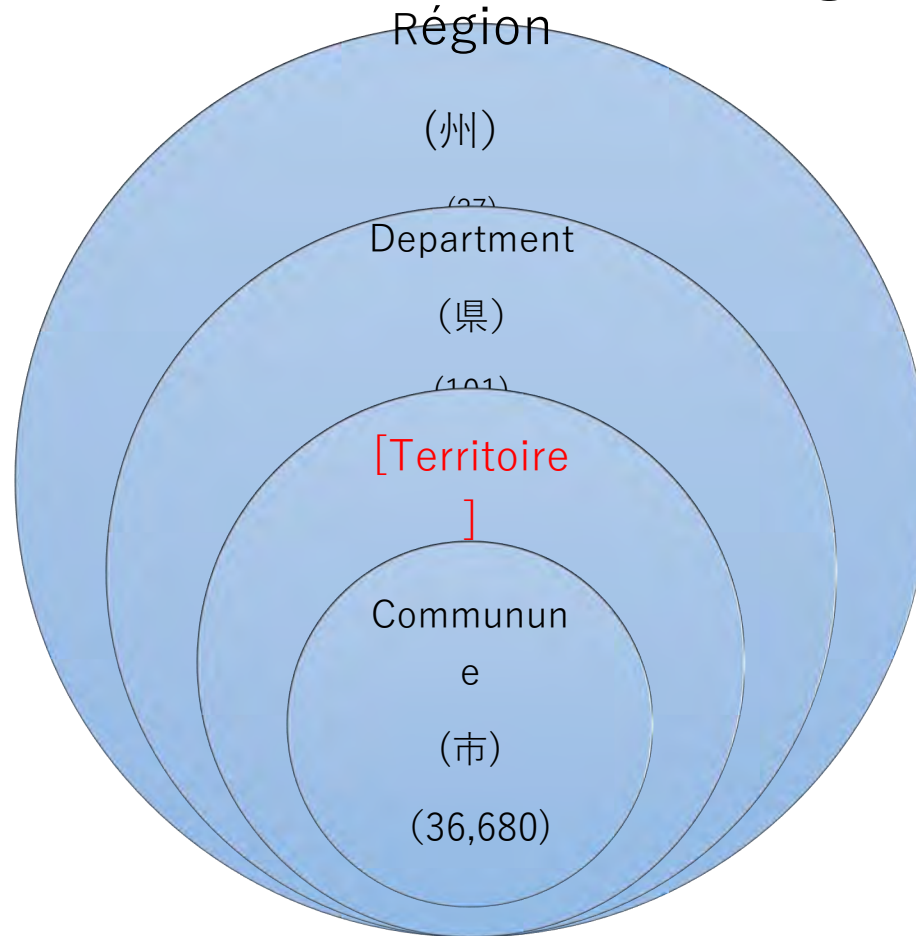
フランスの社会連帯経済法(2014年7月)
La loi Economie sociale et solidaire

La loi Economie sociale et solidaire (ESS) répond à cinq objectifs :

Reconnaître l'ESS comme un mode d'entreprendre spécifique

Renforcer les politiques de développement local durable

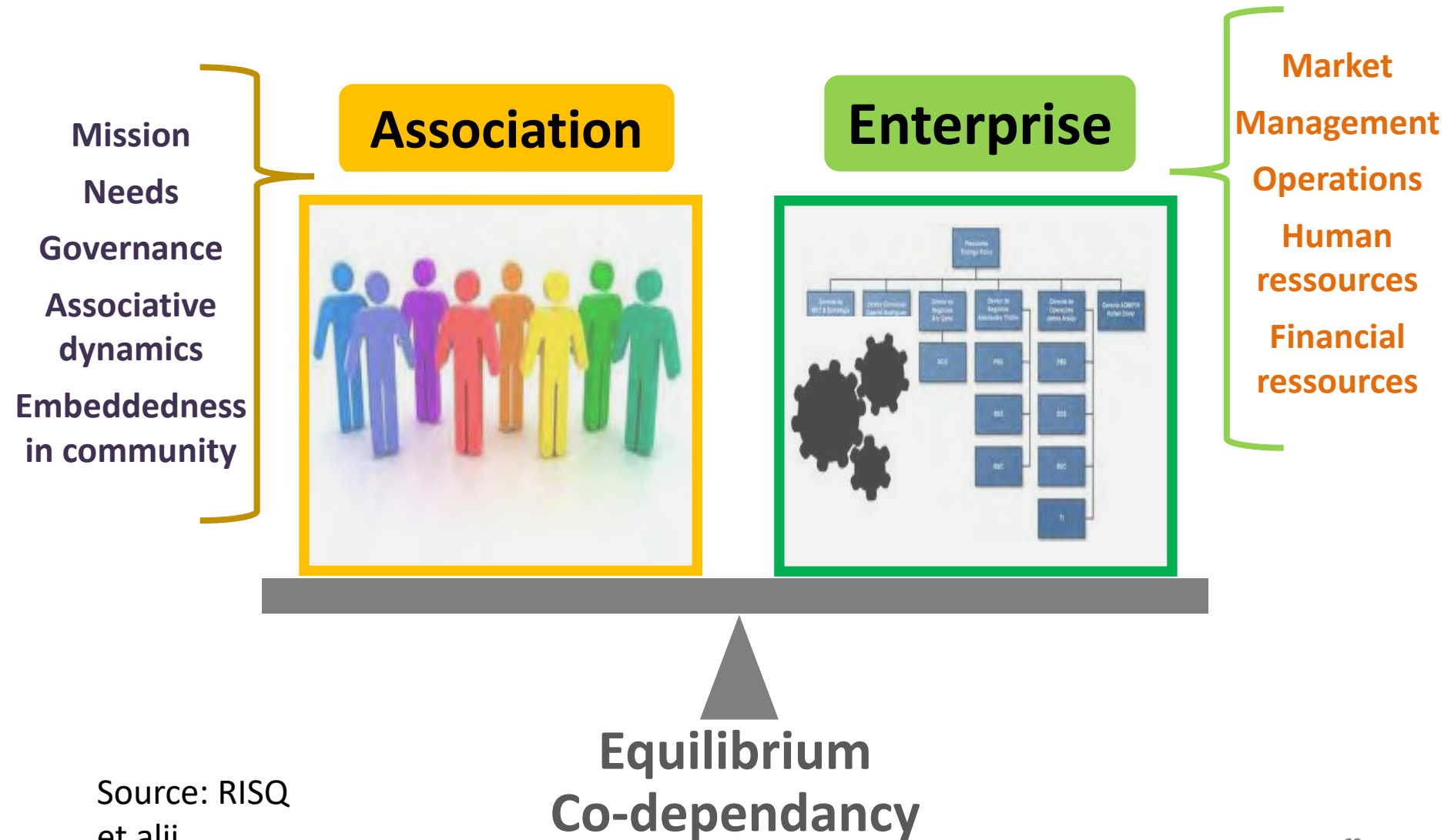Consolider le réseau, la gouvernance et les outils de financement des acteurs de l'ESS
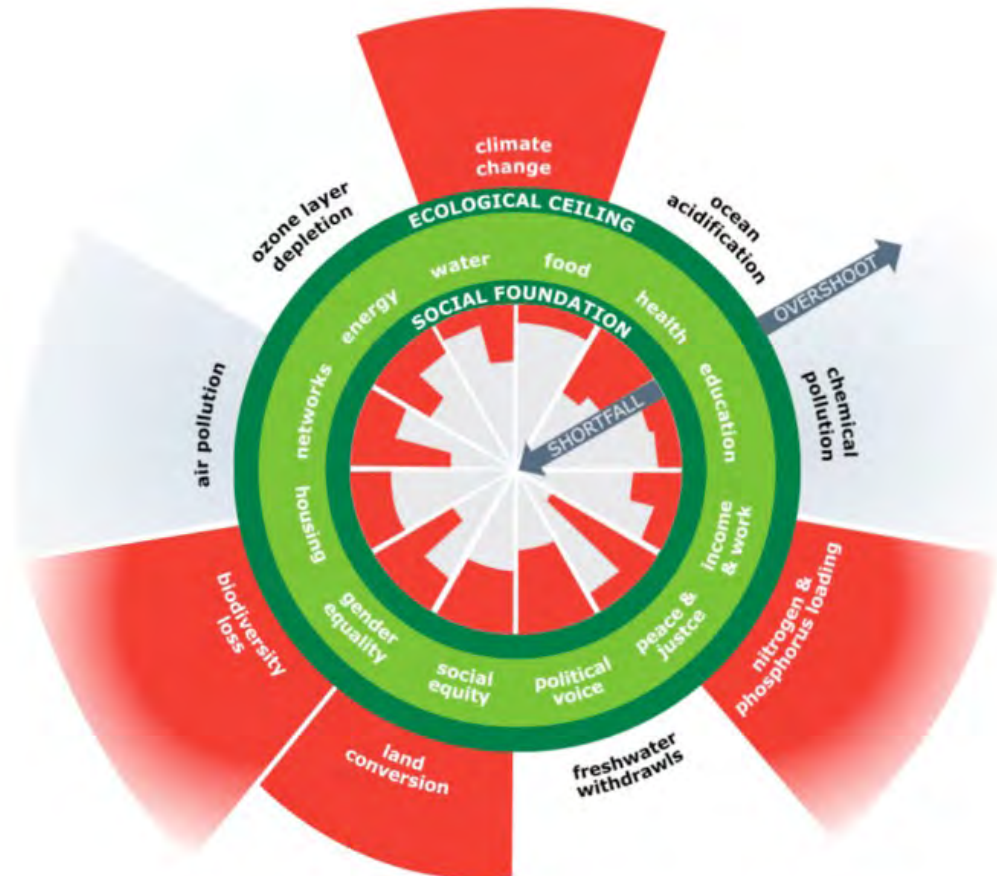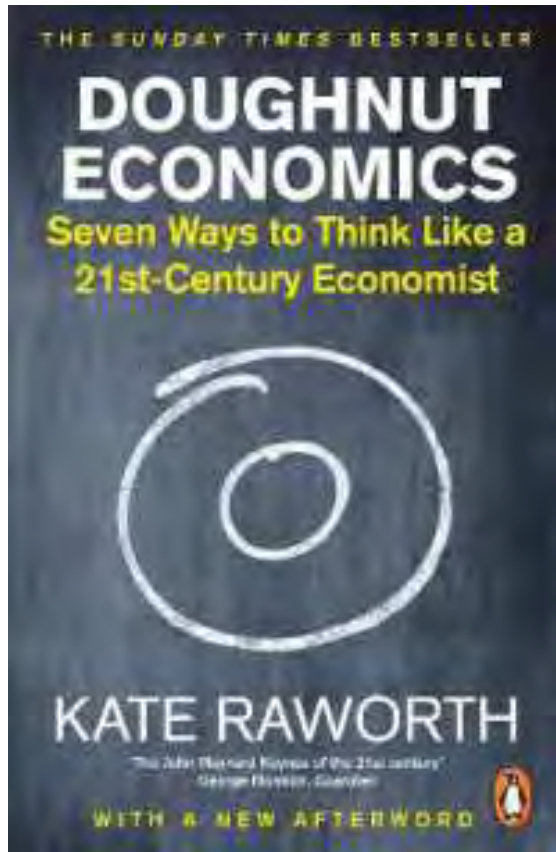
5 objectifs

Provoquer un choc coopératif

Redonner du pouvoir d'agir aux salariés

Risk analysis

Mission

Needs

Governance

Associative dynamics

Embeddedness in community

Association

Enterprise

Market

Management

Operations

Human ressources

Financial ressources

Equilibrium
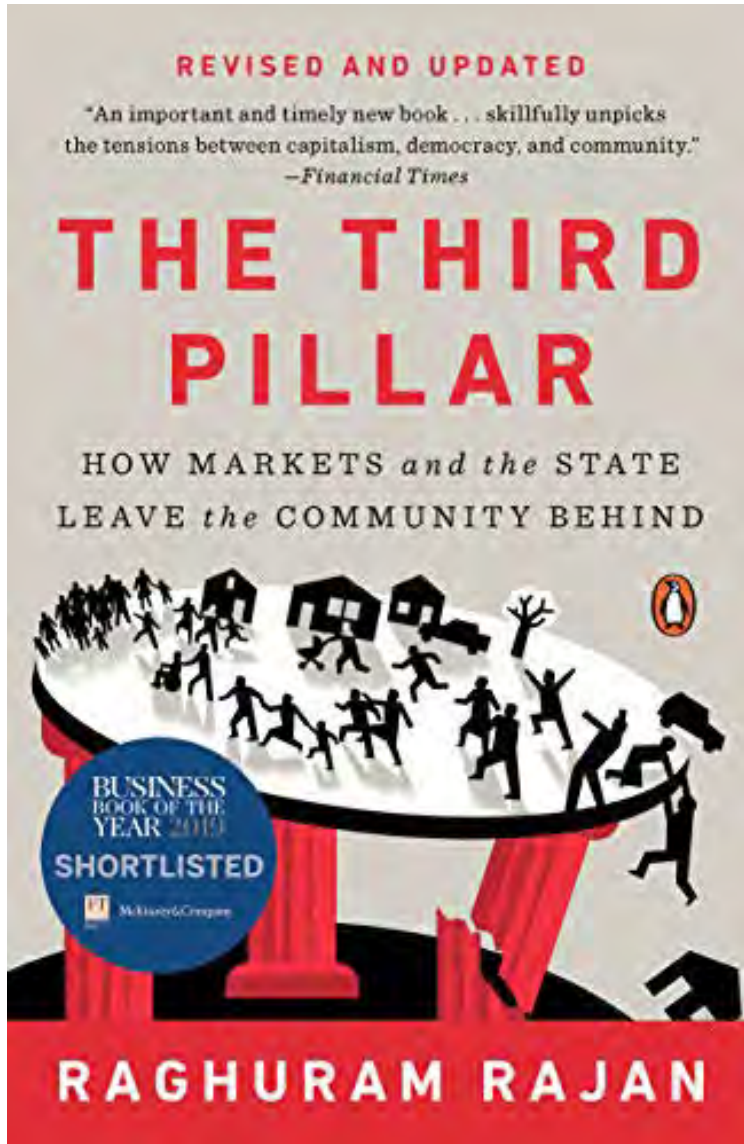**Co-dependancy**

Source: RISQ et alii

Doughnut Economics

What is the Doughnut?

- What on Earth is the Doughnut?…
- Humanity's 21st century challenge is to meet the needs of all within the means of the planet. In other words, to ensure that no one falls short on life's essentials (from food and housing to healthcare and political voice), while ensuring that collectively we do not overshoot our pressure on Earth's life-supporting systems, on which we fundamentally depend – such as a stable climate, fertile soils, and a protective ozone layer. The Doughnut of social and planetary boundaries is a playfully serious approach to framing that challenge, and it acts as a compass for human progress this century.
- https://www.kateraworth.com/doughnut/

REVISED AND UPDATED

"An important and timely new book . . . skillfully unpicks the tensions between capitalism, democracy, and community."
—*Financial Times*

THE THIRD PILLAR

HOW MARKETS *and the* STATE LEAVE *the* COMMUNITY BEHIND

BUSINESS BOOK OF THE YEAR 2019
SHORTLISTED

RAGHURAM RAJAN

The "third pillar" of the title is the community we live in. Economists all too often understand their field as the relationship between markets and the state, and they leave squishy social issues for other people. That's not just myopic, Rajan argues; it's dangerous. All economics is actually socioeconomics - all markets are embedded in a web of human relations, values and norms. As he shows, throughout history, technological phase shifts have ripped the market out of those old webs and led to violent backlashes, and to what we now call populism. Eventually, a new equilibrium is reached, but it can be ugly and messy, especially if done wrong.
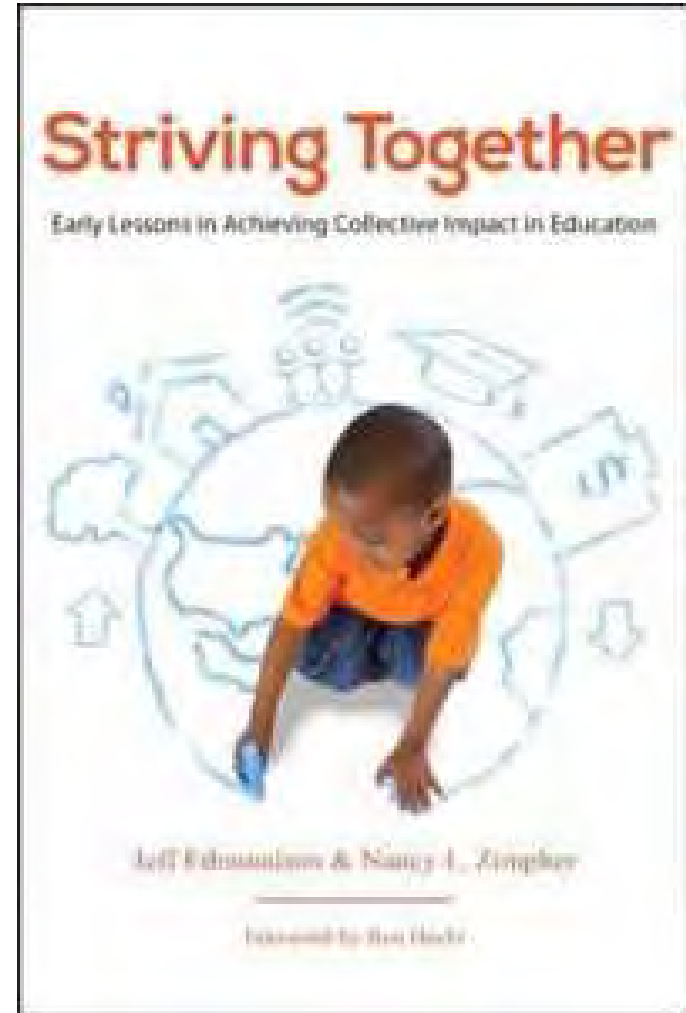
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HtXADImsW84

The Third Pillar

- The "third pillar" of the title is the community we live in. Economists all too often understand their field as the relationship between markets and the state, and they leave squishy social issues for other people. That's not just myopic, Rajan argues; it's dangerous. All economics is actually socioeconomics – all markets are embedded in a web of human relations, values and norms. As he shows, throughout history, technological phase shifts have ripped the market out of those old webs and led to violent backlashes, and to what we now call populism. Eventually, a new equilibrium is reached, but it can be ugly and messy, especially if done wrong.

- The Third Pillar, an important and timely new book, the economist describes an ongoing struggle for balance between the three building blocks of a good society: market, state and community. The Third Pillar represents a new departure into grand social history, which in its breadth often echoes big-picture theorists such as Barrington Moore and Francis Fukuyama and their attempts to tease apart the long-term tensions between capitalism and democracy. — Read the complete FT review

- Financial times, Best business books 2019

Collective Impact

THE JOURNEY OF
COLLECTIVE IMPACT

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE FIELD
FROM TAMARACK INSTITUTE

EDITED BY LIZ WEAVER

Striving Together

Early Lessons in Achieving Collective Impact in Education

https://ssir.org/articles/entry/collective_impact#

https://www.strivetogether.org/

Collective Impact

- Tackling Complex Social Problems through Collective Impact
- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pzmMk63ihNM&t=101s
- Large-scale social change requires broad cross-sector coordination, yet the social sector remains focused on the isolated intervention of individual organizations.
- John Kania & Mark Kramer(2011), "Collective Impact" Social Innovation Review, Winter
- Collective impact is a network of community members, organizations, and institutions who advance equity by learning together, aligning, and integrating their actions to achieve population and systems level change.
- Collective impact initiatives implement the five conditions, outlined below, with equity practices incorporated throughout.
- The five conditions and equity practices are a framework and guide, rather than a checklist or formula, and should be customized for the local context.

The Five Conditions of Collective Impact

It starts with a common agenda

This means coming together to collectively define the problem and create a shared vision to solve it.

It establishes shared measurement

That means tracking progress in the same way, allowing for continuous learning and accountability.

It fosters mutually reinforcing activities

That means integrating the participants' many different activities to maximize the end result.

It encourages continuous communications

That means building trust and strengthening relationships.

And it has a strong backbone

That means having a team dedicated to aligning and coordinating the work of the group.

Implementing People-first Public-Private Partnerships (PPP) The United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

Introduction: Context and challenge

THE GLOBAL GOALS
For Sustainable Development

UNECE

✓ 2015: Adoption of the UN 2030 Agenda and its 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

✓ SDG 17 calls for a stronger commitment to partnership and cooperation to achieve the SDGs:

Goal17: Partnerships for the Goals - "Revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development"

⇒ Need to mobilize efforts of governments, businesses and civil society to achieve the 2030 UN Agenda

Why we should embrace the People-first PPP model

THE GLOBAL GOALS
For Sustainable Development

UNECE

✓ **Objective:** Achieve the UN SDGs by mobilizing investment in infrastructure and public services

✓ **What is at stake:** Fill the infrastructure gap <u>while</u> complying with the SDGs

✓ **Challenge:** The "traditional" PPP model is not suitable for the SDGs:
  - Focusses on "value for money"
  - Is not used to help eradicate poverty nor to support environmental sustainability
  - Can cause significant economic damage in low-income countries

✓ **Solution:** Adopt a new model of PPP that brings not only "value for money" but also "value for people"

⇒ **The current PPP model needs to change to become a more effective and valuable tool to meet the challenge of the UN 2030 agenda**

Guiding Principles on People-first PPPs for the SDGs (1/2)

✓ **The existing international guidance**

  - Focuses on how to create legal and regulatory frameworks and establish PPP related institutions
  - Is informative rather than normative
  - Is not aligned with 2030 Agenda

✓ Paragraph 48 of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda calls for the promulgation of Guidelines for the appropriate structure and use of PPPs:

"[…] We also commit to holding inclusive, open and transparent discussion when developing and adopting guidelines and documentation for the use of public-private partnerships […]"

⇒ Need to elaborate unified guidelines that will assist policy makers in bringing about PPPs that will put people first and achieve the SDGs

Guiding Principles on People-first PPPs for the SDGs (2/2)

THE GLOBAL GOALS
For Sustainable Development

*The **5 criteria** that define People-first PPPs go beyond the traditional quantitative analysis of projects and focus on the **qualitative dimension** of projects before, during and after implementation.*

People-first PPPs can deliver a pipeline of projects that:

- Improve **access and equity** to infrastructure and public services
- Are **economically effective**
- Invest in **resilience and climate change**
- Are **replicable**
- Ensure large **stakeholder engagement**

possible SDG Qualitative Equations for Cities

The Rules of the Game

The Players of the Game

Pedro Mateus das Neves, PhD @ Tokyo _ January 26th 2022

"Social" Impact as the third dimension of Risk and Return in the capital investment market for more balanced innovation,

- The financial crash of 2008 highlighted the need for a renewed effort to ensure that finance helps build a healthy society. This requires a paradigm shift in capital market thinking, from two-dimensions to three. By bringing a third dimension, impact, to the 20th century capital market dimensions of risk and return, impact investing has the potential to transform our ability to build a better society for all.
  - Report of the SOCIAL IMPACT INVESTMENT TASKFORCE
  - IMPACT INVESTMENT:THE INVISIBLE HEART OF MARKETS
  - Harnessing the power of entrepreneurship, innovation and capital for public good Report (15 September 2014)

Typical Example of Social impact bond (Pay for success) for multi stakeholders


Figure 1: Flow of capital in a PFS financing
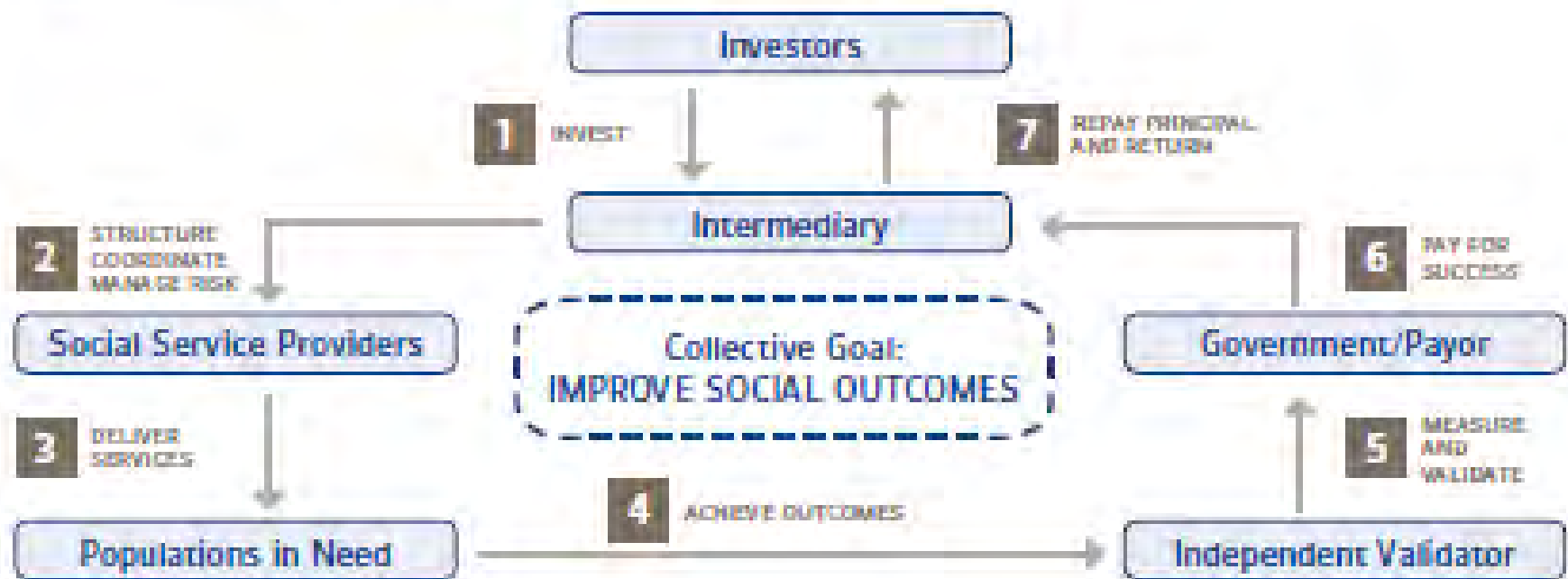
SIB is not just a financial scheme, but an innovative structure to enhance horizontal solidarity among different players for social service provision

- Successful combination of the Commissioner and Entrepreneur
- Intermediary structure from Commissioner to Outcomes
  - It is not just buying services or outcomes from outsourcing
  - Making clear what is "Success," and the goal of social service provision become visibly shared by players in SIB
  - Cabinet office of UK for SIB don't differentiate between PbR and SIB just for ensuring outcomes of service provision
- Entrepreneurship with creative model of outcome provision and collaborative attitude is necessary
  - One of the typical successful case is the Manchester City Council, Teens & Toddlers and Bridges Ventures
- Innovative scheme of horizontal solidarity among plural players
  - Align interests of beneficiaries, service providers, statutory bodies and private capital (Alex Nicholls)

Challenge of Architect KUMA　KENGO Post COVID-19

MACHIYA（町家）, the traditional clean air flow and community-oriented housing

アオーレ長岡
City Hall Plaza Aore Nagaoka
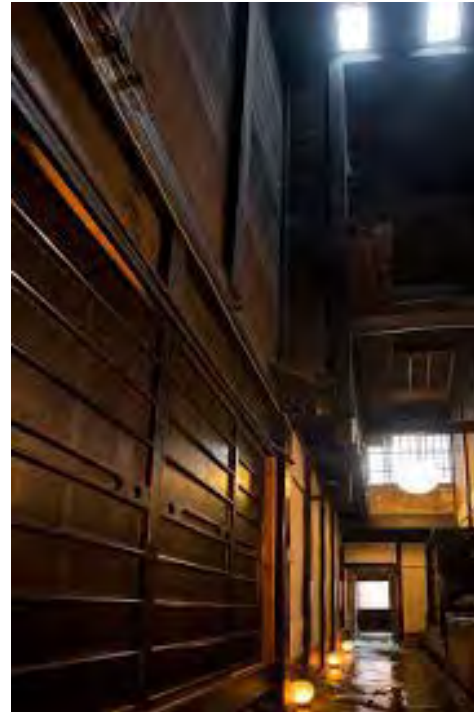
人が集う、出会いが生まれる

新世代の交流の拠点

Aore Nagaoka
10th
Anniversary

2022年4月1日でアオーレ長岡は10周年
みんなで祝おう！アオーレ10周年

関連イベントはこちら

重要なお知らせ　2022.5.25　「アオーレ長岡10年の軌跡」装飾作業について　＞

2022.06
03 [金]

開館時間　8:00 〜 21:00

開催中

2022.5.30[月] - 6.05[日]　スポーツ・健康　子ども長岡ぴったり３・１・２弁当作品展

SCROLL

Post COVID-19 Renaissance of Tokyo
Rebooting Tokiwabashi Project start partly in July

- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=stqH3DtOJ1M&list=TLPQMDcwNzIwMjFP9BZbqwCw9w&index=1
- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dOIcIhIcx14&list=TLPQMDcwNzIwMjFP9BZbqwCw9w&index=2

Prominent landmark of
Tokyo evolution

ARCH the new challenge of big corporations to collaborate horizontally

- The 3,800m² ARCH incubation center on the fourth floor is a new business-creation base in the Toranomon Hills area, designed to serve as global business center.

- Its facilities include meeting rooms, co-working spaces, a training room, cafe and lounge. U.S. Silicon Valley-based venture capital firm WiL, which supports large enterprises in new business creation as well as nourishing and investing in venture companies, helped to plan the facility and participating in its ongoing operation

ARCH Incubation Center

- The center offers a range of support services, including various sector know-how, educational programs and enlightenment events. In addition, consultants experienced in creating new business opportunities at large enterprises help facilitate collaboration between resident companies with the aim of supporting new business development.

- The incubation center is aimed at becoming a key base for Japan's unique innovation ecosystem. In particular, it enables residents to leverage the abundant resources of established large enterprises, including their human resources, goods, capital and know-how. It also supports initiatives for internal business reforms as well as new business creation.

- By linking with various international networks, ARCH is destined to become a bridge between diverse industries and enable innovation originating in Tokyo to permeate throughout Japan and overseas.

- https://arch-incubationcenter.com/

Berlin's Princess Garden Organic Local Economy in Practice

- A vacant lot of about 6,000 square meters facing Moritz Square at a busy roundabout had been abandoned for more than 60 years and turned into a dump. Historian Marco Clausen and filmmaker Robert Shaw, who set their sights on the place, began squatting in 2009. As soon as that happened, people gathered to support the project, and together with more than 100 other people, they transformed an empty lot into a space full of greenery. Today, the "Prinzessinagarten", with more than 500 varieties of crops, is a "community farm" where citizens and tourists gather every day.

- The land is owned by the city, and vegetables and plants are planted in movable planters for interim use. Despite the precarious terms of the contract, which is renewed every year, a café and toilets have been set up to serve snacks in the containers, and it has been featured on Berlin's tourist map, making it a place that is firmly rooted in the city.

- They have set up a common interest limited company (gGmbH) with no profit as its purpose, and make ends meet with the rent on the land from donations and the sale of the café. There are about 20-30 people, including artists, architects, and other people interested in food and the environment, who are working together.

- Baba, Nakae, and Kato (2017), "CREATIVE LOCAL Area Innovation Overseas Edition,

御屋草で栽培されている野菜

Open space.
To the urban living room.

Coredo Nihonbashi (Tokyo)
Open A works

Decks, furniture, WiFi... a few touches.
The corridor is transformed into a rich space.

The backyard of the Coredo Nihonbashi was initially just a traffic line, but in 2005, we were commissioned by an advertising company to renovate it into a space where people can gather with OpenA Design. The work done was simple, covering the wood deck in a stepped pattern and arranging benches, tables and chairs in places. By roaring furniture in vivid colors, as if inserting color into a gray city, he tried to convey the message that "this is a space that's okay to use.In addition, he added other details such as creating a stepped area where you can sit down next to the plants and installing lighting on the tables. It is now possible for anyone to communicate by laying down a wireless LAN and spreading the PC.Now we see them spreading their papers out on the table and conversing in the bright sunshine. Some of them are eating lunch on the benches, and the mix of them shows the appeal of the open space in the city.Translated with www.DeepL.com/Translator (free version)

Baba, Masataka + OpenA (2013)
'RePUBLIC
Renovation of Public Spaces, Gakugei

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an informa business

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Team Academy in Diverse Settings

EDITED BY BERRBIZNE URZELAI AND ELINOR VETTRAINO

Routledge

ROUTLEDGE FOCUS

Team Academy in Diverse Settings

EDITED BY
BERRBIZNE URZELAI
AND ELINOR VETTRAINO

ROUTLEDGE

Notes

1 Social enterprise is defined in a broader sense, referring to purpose-oriented busi-
nesses. It includes businesses in the third sector and beyond in the UK context.
2 The Innovation Voucher Scheme is a UK Government Initiative which provides
up to £5,000 of funding for academic assistance in the development of business
projects.
3 Algae Limited | Interface Knowledge Connection (interface-online.org.uk).

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and-development/enterprise-and-entrpreneurship-education-2018.pdf?sfvrsn=
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Stuart, M., Lido, C., Morgan, J., & May, S. (2011). The impact of engagement with
extracurricular activities on the student experience and graduate outcomes for
widening participation populations. *Active Learning in Higher Education, 12*(3),
203–215. https://doi.org/10.1177/1469787411415081

United Nations. (n.d.). www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/sustainable-development-
goals/

5   Educating Creativity for Innovation – Unprecedented Challenge in Japan

Hajime Imamura

Introduction

The encounter between our new department, GINOS (Department of
Global Innovation Studies), and the Mondragon MTA, which occurred at
an extremely serendipitous time, may prove to be historic in retrospect in
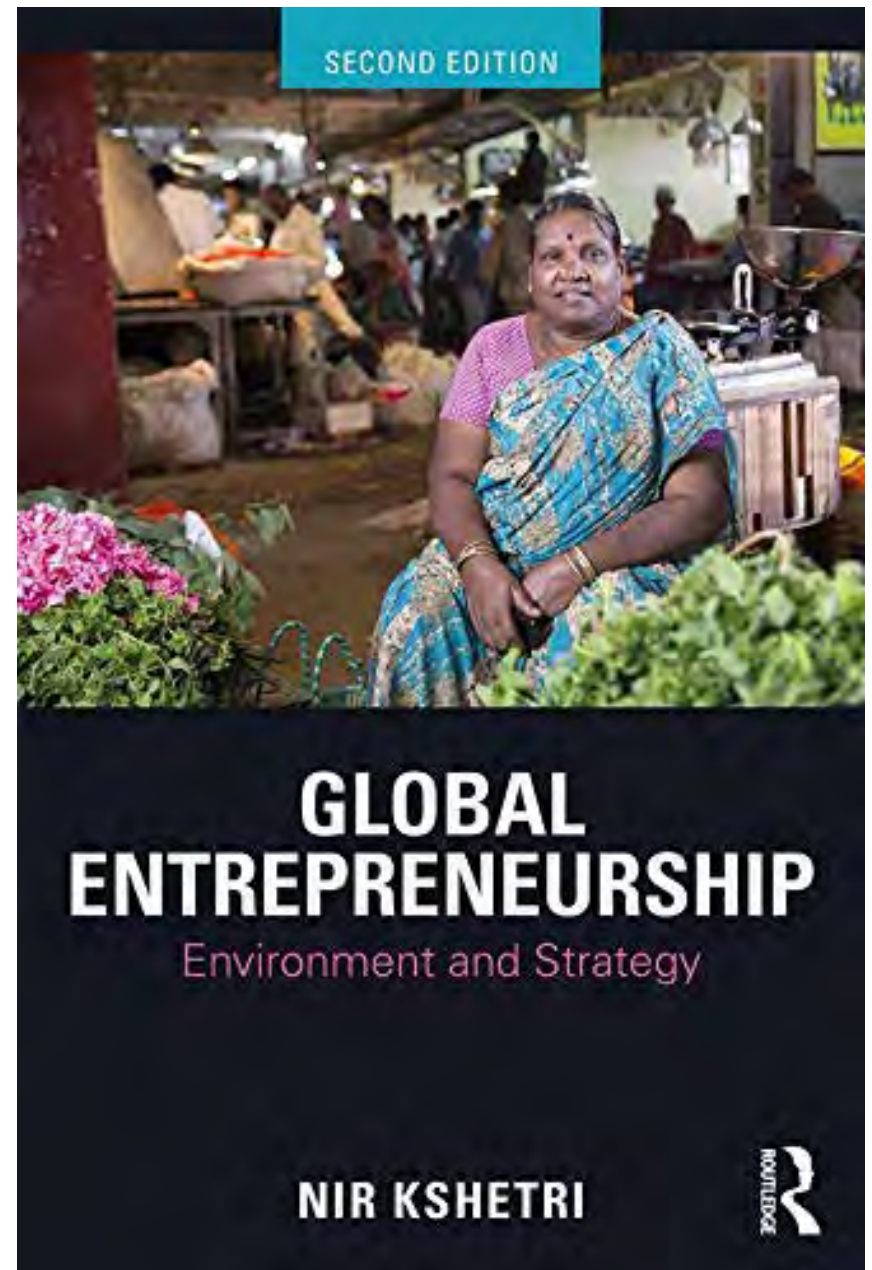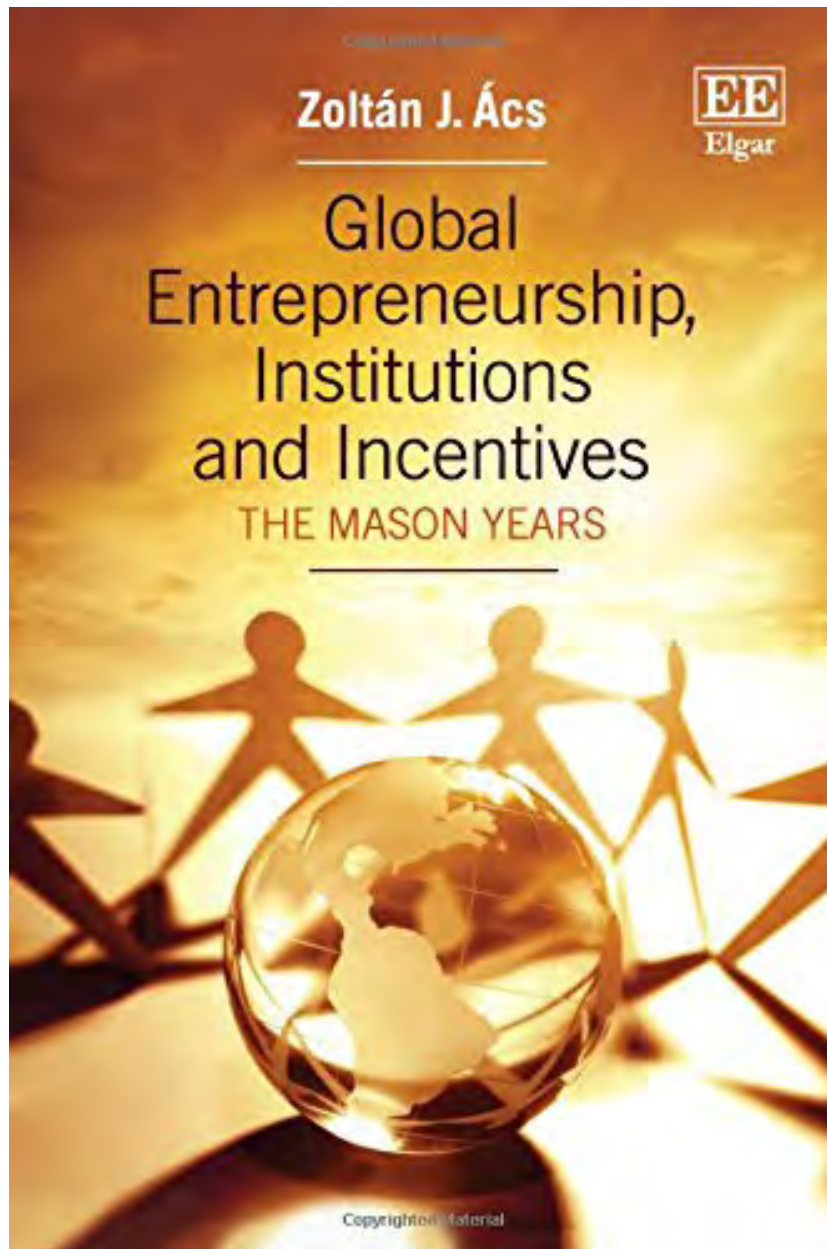terms of achieving its goal of compensating for the lack of entrepreneurship
in Japan.

Japan's human resource development system, which achieved high eco-
nomic growth, performed extremely well in building human capital through
long-term employment and internal human resource development modelled
on that of large-scale corporations. Within the pyramidal internal labour
market formed by internal promotion, the systematic job rotation formed
skills with many company-specific elements. This is the so-called member-
ship type employment system.

However, with the intensification of global competition and innovation,
long-term human resource development plans are no longer able to provide
the necessary human resources, and an increasing number of Japanese com-
panies have recently declared that they cannot maintain lifetime employ-
ment and are shifting from membership-based employment to job-based
employment.

This is our starting point to create GINOS to revitalize Japanese innova-
tion ecosystem from the human resource point of view (GINOS, 2020).
With the evidence below in our GIC (Center for Global Innovation Studies)
ranking initiated from 2019.

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