SDGs and Post-2020: Toward Biodiversity 2050 Vision "Living in Harmony with Nature"

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Sustainable Development Goals and Aichi Targets

SDGs: Global goals for 2016 - 2030 included in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development adopted at the United Nations Summit in September 2015

- There are many targets adopted from the Aichi Targets among the Goals 14 (Life below water) and 15 (Life on land) of SDGs.
- The year of achievement of SDGs is 2030, but the targets derived from the Aichi Targets are to be achieved in 2020 .

Achievement of Aichi target contributes to achieving SDGs → Post 2020 Target

Relationship between Each Goals of SDGs

- The goals and targets of SDGs are integrated and indivisible, and it is necessary to integrally improve the three aspects of sustainable development -- environment, economy and society.
- Since 17 goals of SDGs are closely related to each other, it is important to lead to a simultaneous solution of economic and social issues through achieving a goal that is deeply involved with the environment.

Source: Created by Ministry of the Environment from Kanji Kanie (2017)

Linking Aichi Biodiversity Targets (ABTs) with the SDGs

- ABTs link with all 17 Goals and can map with 45 targets
  - By causal relations: e.g. Target 4.7 on education for sustainable development can help achieve ABT 1 (Awareness increased);
  - By similarities: e.g. Target 12.8 on awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles is similar to ABT 1.
  - ABTs 4（SCP), 7（Food), 11（PA) and 14（ES) and SDGs 2（Food), 12（SCP), 14（Sea）and 15（Land) play important roles in the ABT-SDG linkages.

Note: ABT logo (c) BIP/SCBD.

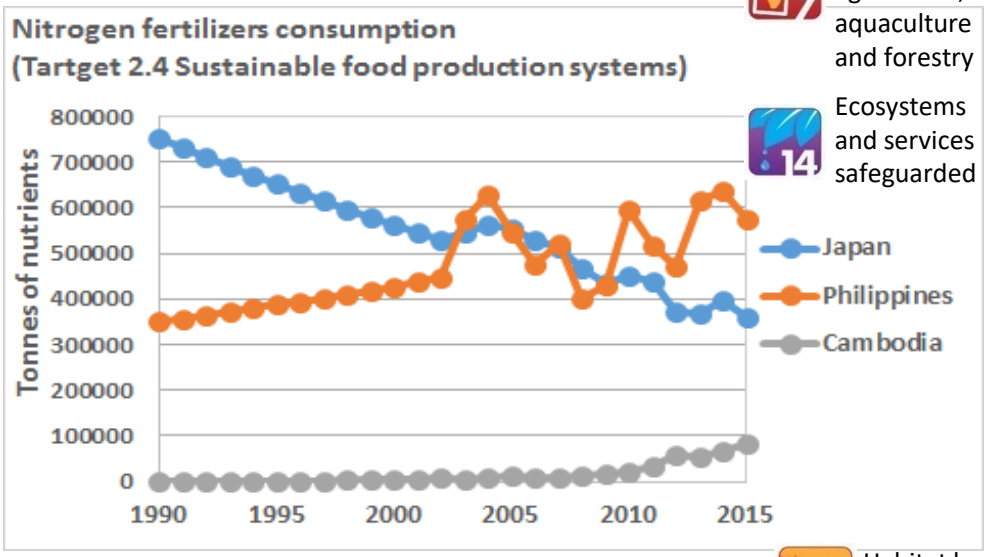
Numbers in the matrix indicate how many SDG targets under the Goals.

- Linkages not by similarities;
- Linkages partly by similarities;
- Linkages by similarities;
- Important ABTs or SDGs.

ABTs/SDGs	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Total/ Goals (Targets)
1				1								1						2 (2)
2	1													1	1			3 (3)
3		1												1	1			3 (3)
4								1	1			1		1	3			5 (7)
5						1								1	5			3 (7)
6												1		3				2 (4)
7		2						1				1		1	2			5 (7)
8			1			1						1		1				4 (4)
9															1			1 (1)
10													1	2				2 (3)
11						2					1			2	3			4 (8)
12														2	3			2 (5)
13		1																1 (1)
14		1				1		2				1		2	3			6 (10)
15													2	1	2			3 (5)
16		1													1			2 (2)
17															1		1	2 (2)
18	1	1														1		3 (3)
19				1										3			3	3 (3)
20										1					2		1	3 (3)
Total ABTs	2	6	1	2	0	4	0	3	1	1	1	6	2	13	13	1	3	

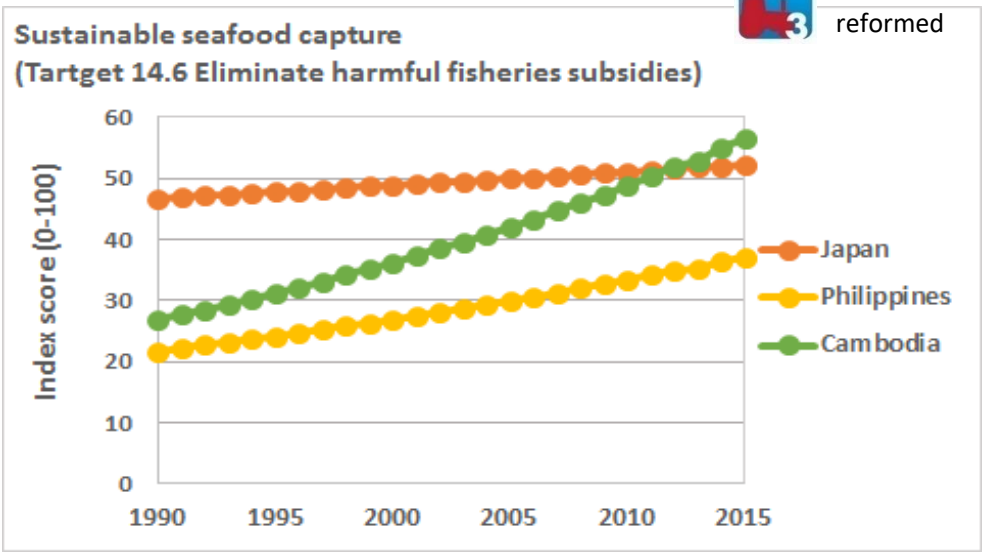
Source: Zhou, et al. Paper In submission.

Historical Trend of Selected ABT-linked SDG Targets

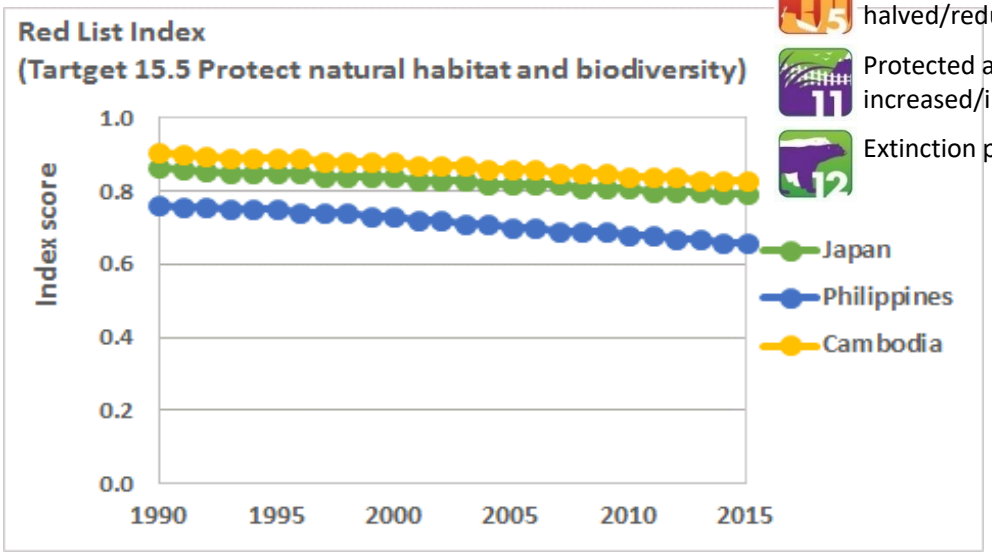


Sustainable agriculture, aquaculture and forestry

Ecosystems and services safeguarded



Incentives reformed



Habitat loss halved/reduced

Protected areas increased/improved

Extinction prevented

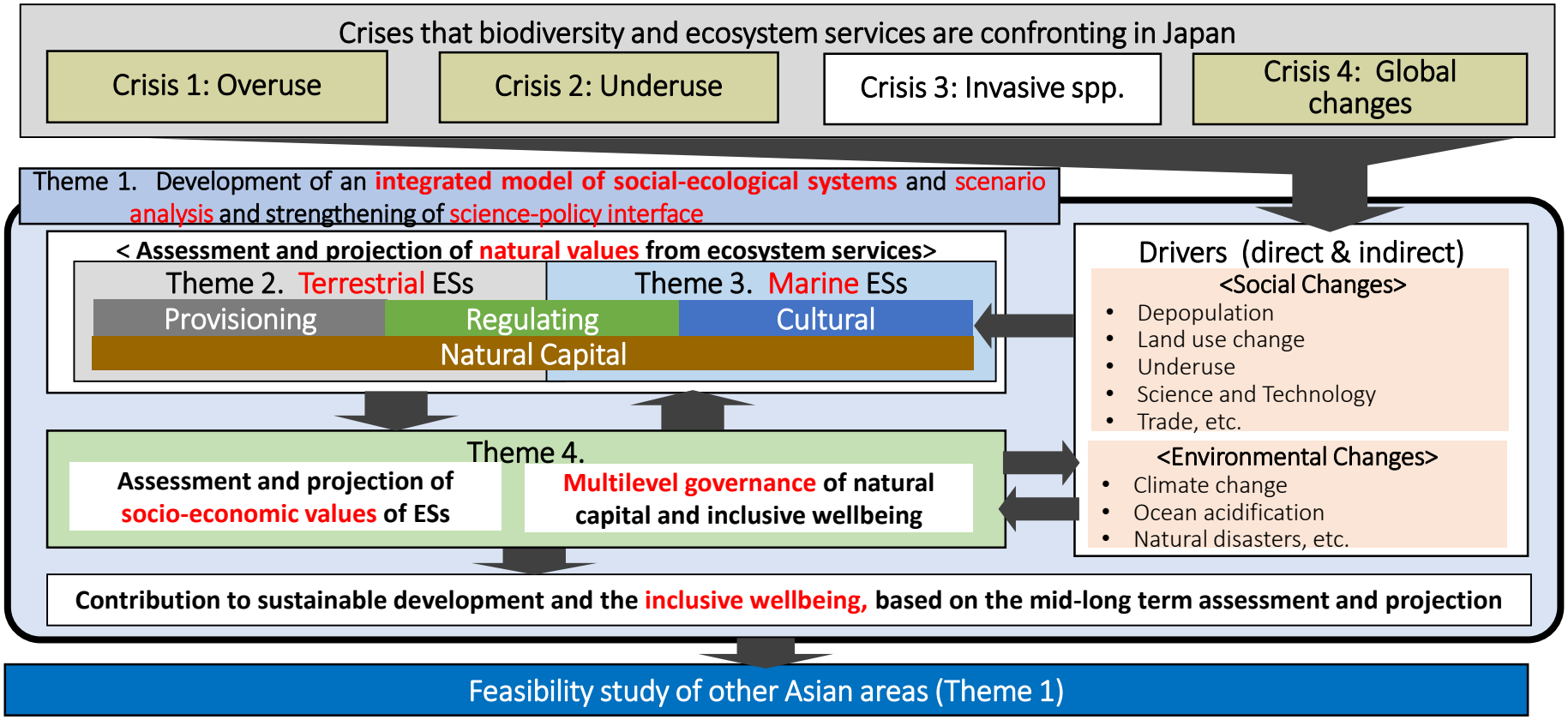
- Countries have different historical trends for some ABT-linked SDG targets (Target 2.4).
- Countries are on track for some ABT-linked targets (Target 14.6)
- Countries need transformative changes to bend the trend for some ABT-linked targets (Target 15.5).

Source: Zhou, et al. Paper In submission.

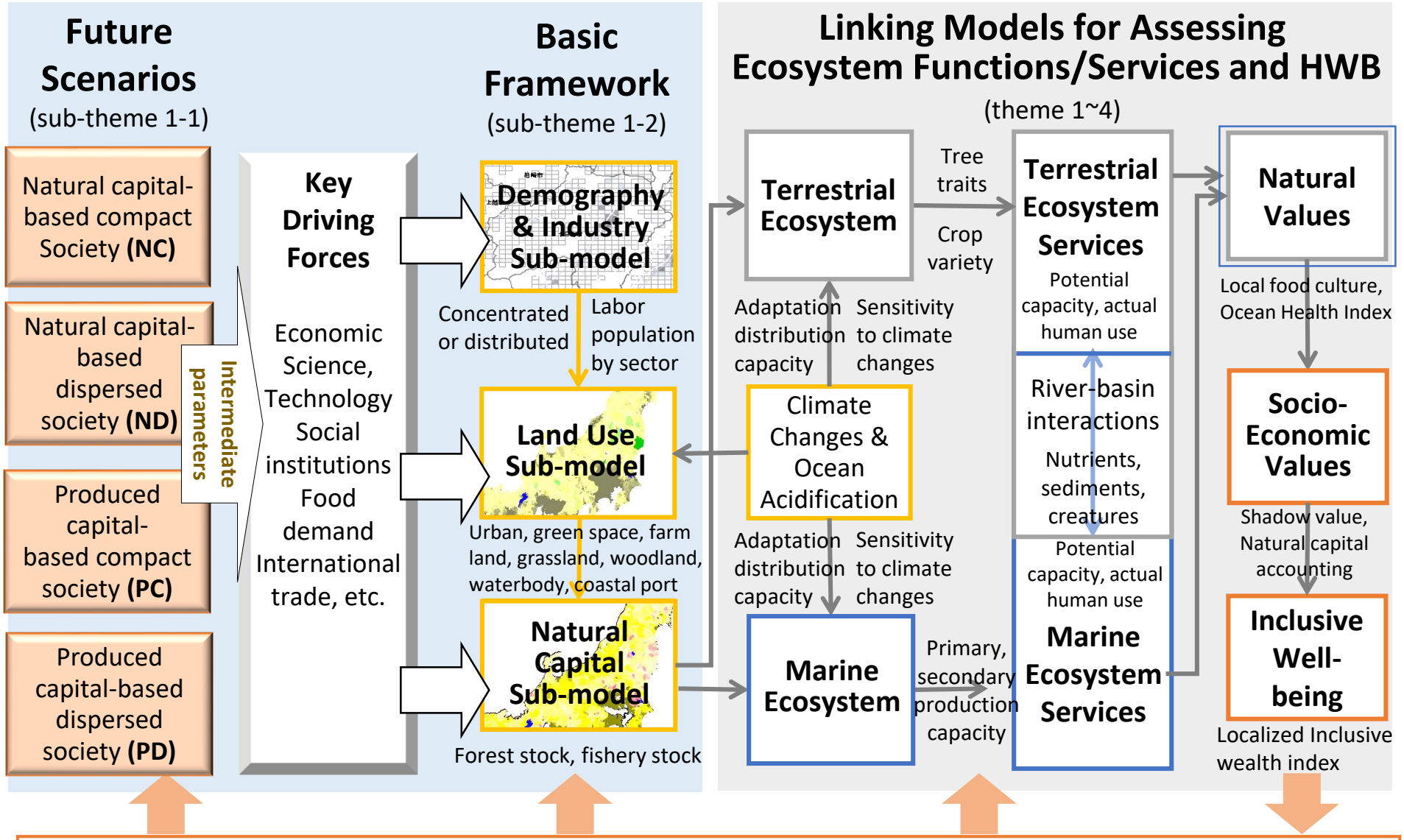
PANCES Project for Natural Capital and Ecosystem Services

Objectives

- Develop an integrated assessment model of social-ecological systems to predict and assess natural and socio-economic values of natural capital and ecosystem services under different future scenarios of socio-economic conditions and policy options;
- Design a new conceptual framework to promote **multilevel governance** of natural capital to maintain and improve "inclusive wellbeing";
- Demonstrate the integrated assessment model at both national and local scales in Japan, and examine effectiveness and applicability to other areas in Japan and beyond.



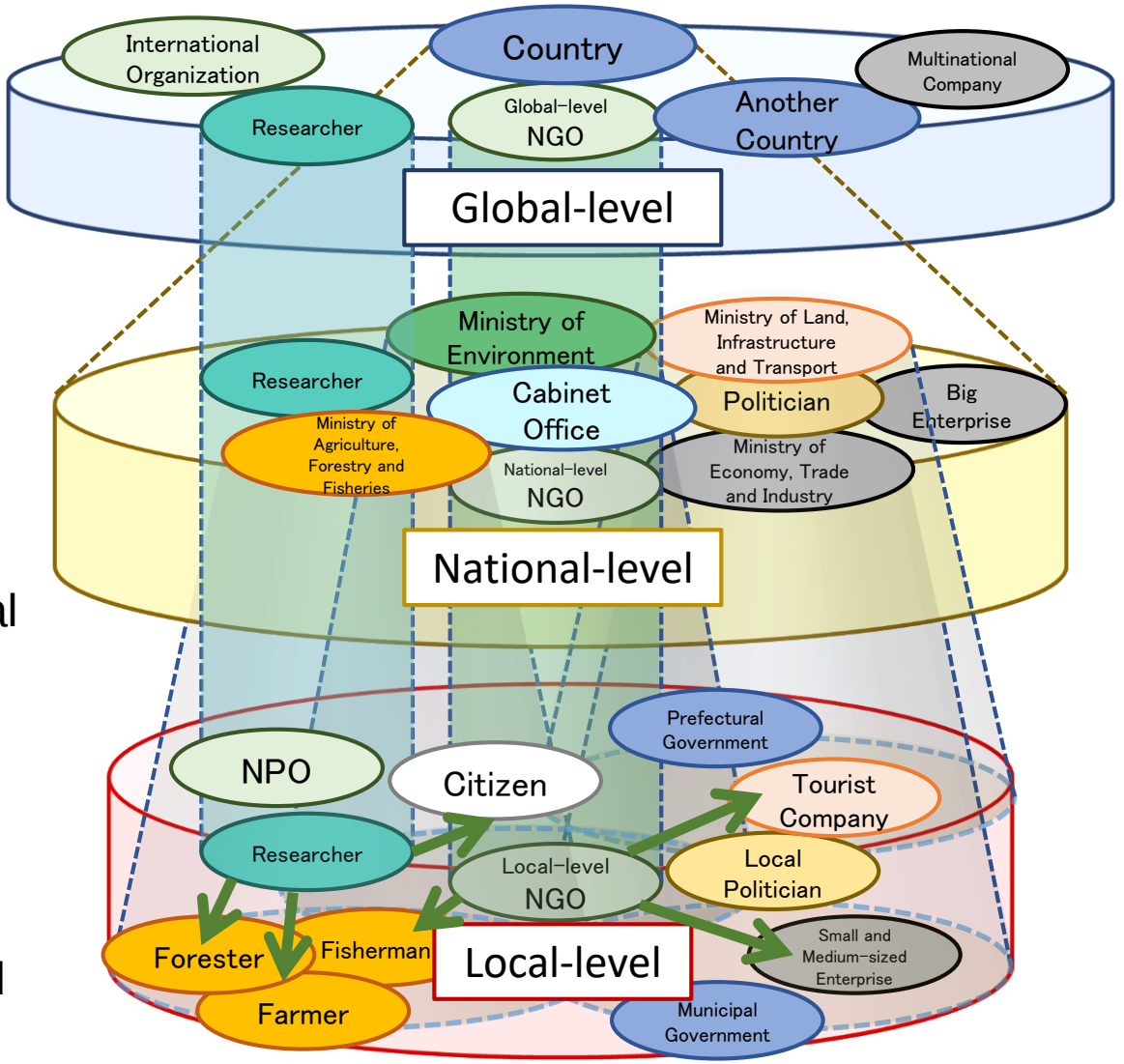
Framework of PANCES Scenarios and Models



Multi-level Governance of Natural Capital

- Multi-level Governance is defined as the political coordination system or institution where the interdependent situation of natural capital goes beyond each administrative jurisdiction.

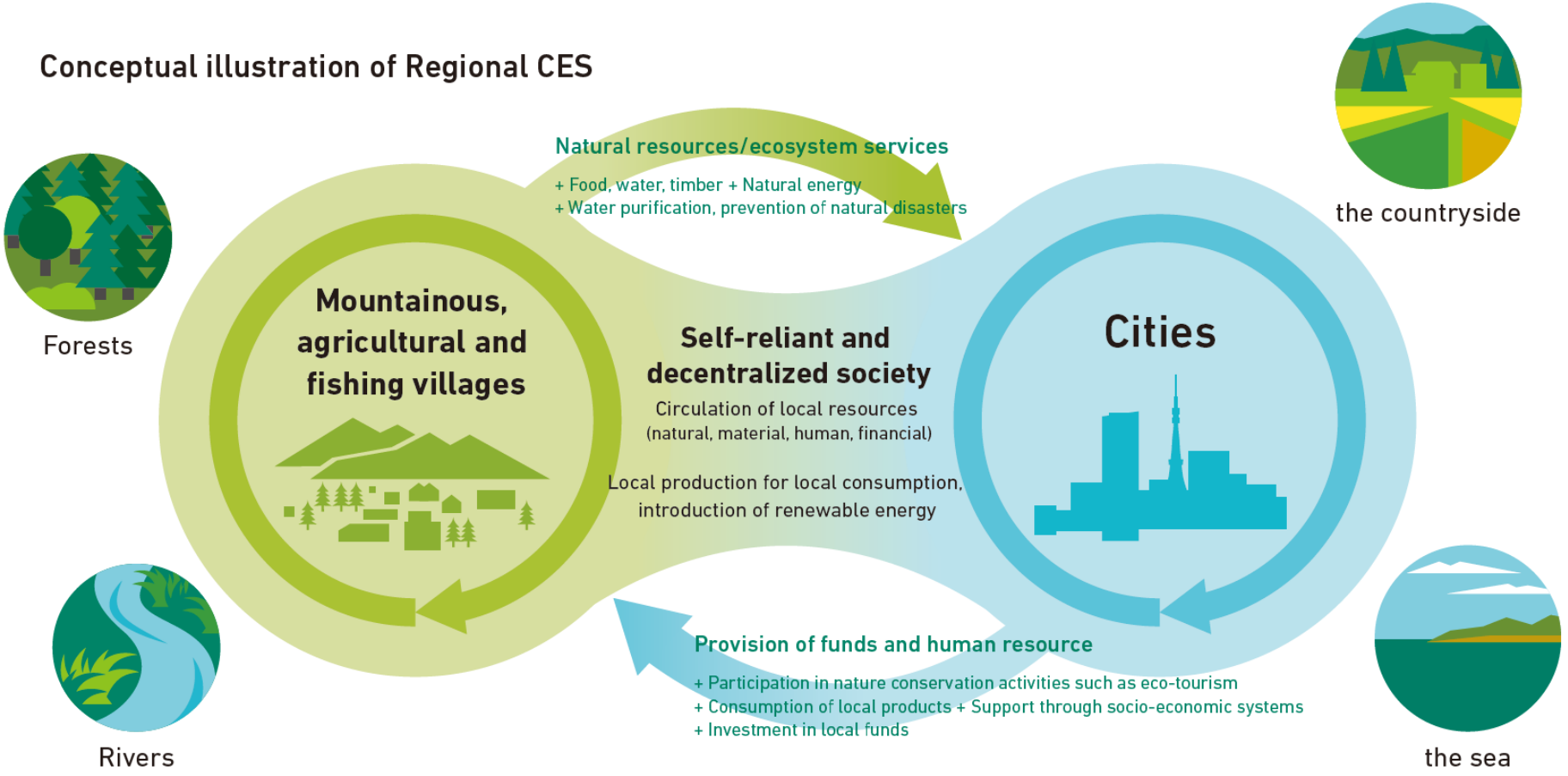
- The coalitions of each government and environmental experts act across each level, taking the actual situation of the local site and trying to penetrate the biodiversity policy based on scientific assessment such as GBO and IPBES.



Nested Structure from global to local-level.

Regional Circular and Ecological Sphere (Regional CES)

Each region demonstrates its strengths by utilizing its unique characteristics, thereby building a self-reliant and decentralized society where different resources are circulated within each region, leading to symbiosis and exchange with neighboring regions according to the unique characteristics of each region.

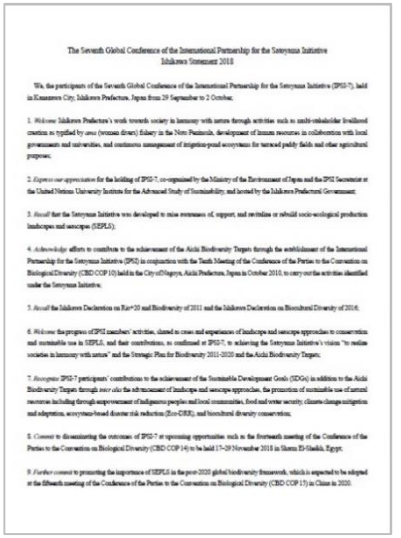


Source : Ministry of the Environment

"Satoyama Initiative's contributions towards achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and SDGs"

Key outcomes:

- "**Ishikawa Statement 2018**": IPSI will **further commit to promoting the importance of SEPLS in the post-2020** global biodiversity framework
- Call for **engagement of government at all levels** for successful mainstreaming
- **Landscape and seascape approaches can also contribute to multiple global challenges** such as conservation, food security, poverty reduction, Eco-DRR
- Although lacking base-line data, **IPSI members try to assess achievement and contribution**:
  - 57 indicators used by IPSI members, some can be used for future survey



"Ishikawa Statement 2018"

Group photo (130 participants from 27 countries)

IPSI Roadmap