Submission on proposals on the post-2020 global biodiversity framework (CBD Notification 2019-075)

The United Nations University Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability (UNU-IAS) serves as Secretariat of the International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (IPSI).

We have been promoted the Satoyama Initiative under "Landscape and seascape approaches". “Landscape and seascape approaches” mean conservation approaches that act at the landscape or seascape scale as an integrated social-ecological system rather than focusing on individual elements or sectors, which will be one of holistic approaches for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. And “Landscape and seascape approaches” could be a bridge between the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and other relevant processes due to its umbrella-like nature.

On 3–6 September 2019 the Expert Thematic Workshop on Landscape Approaches for the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework was held in conjunction with the Eighth Global Conference of the International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (IPSI-8). Experts from CBD Parties and other organisations, UNU-IAS, and member organisations of the International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (IPSI), for which UNU-IAS serves as the secretariat, participated in plenary and working-group sessions over the course of the workshop. The workshop was organized by the UNU-IAS International Satoyama Initiative project, in cooperation with the CBD Secretariat, the Ministry of the Environment, Japan, and Kumamoto Prefectural Government.

Given the discussion at the workshop, the IPSI Secretariat submits proposals focused on the structure of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. as follows.

1. “Landscape and seascape approaches” can address many of the possible issues that have been identified so far to be reflected

Landscape and seascape approaches can be one of the cross-cutting ways to promote and facilitate actions and can be a powerful tool to address many of the possible issues that have been identified so far to be reflected (e.g., the challenges for implementation, sustainable use, mainstreaming).

It can be able to advance the efforts of the Convention and its Parties and stakeholders in strategizing and implementing policies, plans and programmes to attain the 2050 vision.

2. Adopting “Landscape and seascape approaches” will be one of the most promising actions to materialize the 2050 Vision.

For “living in harmony with nature”, landscape and seascape approaches are recognized as effective for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use. The landscape or seascape level has been found to be an appropriate level for working towards societies in harmony with nature, so adopting landscape and seascape approaches to conservation and human livelihoods, is one of the most promising actions to materialize the 2050 Vision.

3. “Landscape and seascape approaches” can be solution to support the mainstreaming biodiversity

The concept that both conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity can contribute to solving social challenges should be incorporated into the post-2020 framework so that the mainstreaming of biodiversity will be further promoted with positive involvement of relevant sectors.

Production landscapes and seascapes such as agricultural areas, forestry, fisheries, etc. can be managed well for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use. So they should become central to the post-2020 framework and will be expected as a solution to support the mainstreaming biodiversity into production sectors.

4. “Landscape and seascape approaches” will promote integrated regional protection and OECM implementation.

Regarding the target based on land area, 83% of the land area not covered by protected areas should be considered in the target after 2020.

“Landscape and seascape approaches” is to manage the entire landscape or seascape beyond the protected area designation and will promote integrated protection and OECM implementation.

5. Effectiveness of implementation could be strengthened by incorporating “Landscape and seascape approaches” the approaches in the NBSAPs of each countries.

Production landscapes and seascapes, for example agricultural areas, places with forestry, fisheries, etc., can be managed well for biodiversity conservation through sustainable use, contributing to the 2nd objective of the Convention. So they should become central to the post-2020 framework.

Concrete guidance for mainstreaming biodiversity into production sectors using a landscape/seascape approach should be included in the post-2020 framework, including guidance for Parties to incorporate landscape and seascape approaches in their NBSAPs and other national policies. UNU-IAS is working with SCBD to develop an applied manual on implementing integrated approaches of production landscapes and seascapes in NBSAPs for Parties and interested practitioners. This manual is to be completed in March 2020.