# Submission on further views on the post-2020 global biodiversity framework

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

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), a global partnership working towards “societies in harmony with nature”. Given the initial discussion document on the post-2020 global biodiversity framework (CBD/POST2020/PREP/1/1), the IPSI Secretariat submits further views as follows to complement its initial views dated on 15 December 2018.

## 1. Significance of landscape and seascape approaches

“Landscape and seascape approaches” as conceived under IPSI mean conservation approaches that act at the landscape or seascape scale as an integrated social-ecological system for its multi-functional mosaic of ecosystems and land uses rather than focusing on individual elements or sectors, and consider the interests of all stakeholders appropriate to the local context.

Looking at the issues and questions for discussion compiled in the initial discussion document (CBD/POST2020/PREP/1/1), the IPSI Secretariat reaffirms the significance of landscape and seascape approaches, which have been promoted under the Satoyama Initiative, as one of holistic approaches to biodiversity governance for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. This is explained and justified below by responding to some key issues and questions. Paragraph numbers are from the initial discussion document.

## 2. Responses to some key issues and questions

### 1) 2050 Vision for Biodiversity (paragraph 13)

Questions: What, in real terms, does “living in harmony” with nature entail, what are the implications of this for the scope and content of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and what actions are needed between now and 2050 to reach the 2050 Vision?

Landscape and seascape approaches are recognized as effective for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use, and therefore for “living in harmony with nature”. 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, particularly in areas heavily affected by human production activities such as agricultural landscapes, is one of the most promising actions between now and 2050 to materialize the 2050 Vision.

### 2) Mission (paragraph 14)

Questions: What would be the elements and content of an actionable 2030 mission statement for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework?

As described in the initial discussion document, the mission should both address what needs to be achieved by 2030, and what needs to be in place to promote and facilitate actions in future decades. Landscape and seascape approaches can be one of the cross-cutting ways to promote and facilitate actions. The approaches cover the 2nd objective of the Convention and can serve as an umbrella for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

### 3) Biodiversity Targets (paragraph 15)

Questions: What does “SMART” targets mean in practical terms? How should the set of targets in the post-2020 global biodiversity framework relate to existing Aichi Biodiversity Targets? How should the set of targets in the post-2020 global biodiversity framework align with other global targets, including those adopted under the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development?

The concept of “integration into the wider landscape and seascape” (as seen in Aichi Target 11) for officially-designated protected areas, and other conserved areas such as “other effective area-based conservation measures (OECMs)”, indigenous and community conserved areas (ICCAs), and privately-owned lands, should be clarified and emphasized in a post-2020 target.

While numerical targets based on land area are important, management of the whole landscape, particularly the 83% of land area not covered by Aichi Target 11, should be considered in a post-2020 target because most biodiversity is still found in the areas.

In addition, production landscapes and seascapes are critically important for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework as well as for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, because they encompass most of the ecosystems in which biodiversity is located and which are actively used to serve human needs and development. Hence, landscapes and seascapes approaches could be a bridge between the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and other relevant processes, including the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

A priority for the post-2020 framework should be to align with other conventions and processes, most notably the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and for this reason targets and indicators should be made to synchronize with or complement SDG indicators. For example, a list of gender-related SDG indicators has been compiled by UN Women.[[1]](#footnote-1) It is notable that none of the indicators for SDG 15 (the only one that mentions biodiversity) are considered to be gender-related. This is disappointing but also a possible opportunity to create CBD indicators that complement the SDGs process and make existing processes more effective by explicitly emphasizing diverse perspectives (this also relates to paragraph 17 below, on integrating diverse perspectives).

### 4) Relationship between the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and other relevant processes (paragraph 17)

Questions: How could a post-2020 global biodiversity framework help to ensure coherence, integration and a holistic approach to biodiversity governance and what are the implications for the scope and content of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework?

As described in the above, landscape and seascape approaches, which are one of the holistic approaches to biodiversity governance, could be a bridge between the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and other relevant processes due to its umbrella-like nature.

### 5) Mainstreaming (paragraph 18)

Questions: How can the post-2020 global biodiversity framework incorporate or support the mainstreaming of biodiversity across society and economies at large?

Production landscapes and seascapes – for example agricultural areas, places with forestry, fisheries, etc. – can be managed well for biodiversity conservation through sustainable use. Therefore, highlighting production landscapes and seascapes is a form of “mainstreaming” of biodiversity into production sectors. As such, they should become central to the post-2020 framework as a following-up with the current Aichi Target 7, and as a solution to support the mainstreaming biodiversity into production sectors.

### 6) Implementation and NBSAPs (paragraph 21)

Questions: How can the effectiveness and implementation of the NBSAPs be strengthened, what additional mechanisms or tools, if any, are required to support implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and how should these be reflected in the framework?

Given the importance of landscape and seascape approaches described in the above, the effectiveness and implementation of the NBSAPs could be strengthened by incorporating the approaches in the 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 and we hope that all the Parties will update and revise their NBSAPs using this manual after 2020.

As an additional mechanism, local communities are encouraged to develop Local Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans (LBSAPs), which will support implementation of the post-2020 framework at a local level. Local Governments for Sustainability (ICLEI), UNU-IAS and SCBD developed the LBSAP guidelines.

### 7) Integrating diverse perspectives (paragraph 27)

Questions: How can the post-2020 global biodiversity framework facilitate the involvement of indigenous peoples and local communities, sub-national governments/cities/other local authorities, civil society, youth, and private sector?

The International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (IPSI) has 240 members[[2]](#footnote-2) all over the world and is proud of its diversity, including national and local governments, international and regional organizations, indigenous peoples and local communities, civil society, research institutes, and private sector. Therefore, IPSI can be a good platform to integrate diverse perspectives for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. In other words, the post-2020 framework should shed light on and make use of existing partnerships like IPSI.

In order to contribute to the post-2020 process, the IPSI Secretariat is planning to hold a thematic consultation on landscape and seascape approaches in early September 2019 in Japan.

1. https://www.data2x.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/05/UNWomenList\_GenderSDGIndicators.pdf [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. The list of the member organizations is available at <https://satoyama-initiative.org/partnership/ipsi_members/> [↑](#footnote-ref-2)