

Template for submitting comments on the draft manual for Strengthening NBSAPs through Landscape Approaches (UNU)

Please submit comments by **26 May 2023** to the following email address: landscape_approaches_nbsaps@unu.edu (cc: secretariat@cbd.int)

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Please provide general comments on the draft manual below.	
<p>The manual is a good start, but there are two main elements which we want to comment it:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - rewilding should be considered as best practice for landscape approach especially in relation to restoring degraded ecosystems - the manual should promote transboundary cooperation as it is also required under the Kunming-Montreal GBF 	
Please provide other comments indicating the line number below.	
Line number	Comments
31	It should also be noted that landscape approaches would also help to harmonise NBSAPs amongst countries through considering transboundary conservation. This is relevant to the CBD also because the Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) “invites Parties and other Governments to cooperate at the transboundary, regional and international levels in implementing the Kunming-Montreal GBF”
86	the figure needs at least a legend and further explanation. It is hard to interpret it in its current form
105	conservation and RESTORATION priorities both of which are targetted in the GBF.
109	I disagree, it is not less likely but rather less effective even less area is effectively protected

	<p>Effectiveness of protection might be increased with the landscape approach, because the various stakeholders might find those areas where their prioritised benefits are available</p> <p>Landscape approach also help to provide the 3Cs which are critical to successfully rewild our landscape and hence tackle the intertwined biodiversity and climate crises</p> <p>The 3 Cs are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - conservation - connectivity - co-existence (between human and wildlife)
110	Effectiveness of protection beyond the 30% target should also be mentioned here
112	The European Landscape Convention might be mentioned as a good practice example to the approach
128	<p>The restoration target of the GBF must also be mentioned here . The landscape approach can be most relevant to restoring degraded habitats. One of the tools to respond on this target is rewilding. IUCN's Commission on Ecosystem Management set up a Rewilding Thematic Group. This group published the rewilding guiding principles, which can easily be adopted to the landscape approach.</p> <p>The guiding principles are available here https://conbio.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/cobi.13730</p>
139	<p>When talking about the operationalising of landscape approach, the transboundary possibilities must be mentioned too. There are number of landscapes which form one entity but are cut but national boundaries. While these boundaries sometimes do not mean a physical barrier (eg. in Bayerischer Wald, DE / Sumava, CZ, or in Fertő, HU / Neusiedlersee AT) there might also be physical barriers (eg. between the Polish and Belarusian part of Bialowieza). Talking about landscape approach without recognising the transboundary issues do not make any sense.</p>
156	This is exactly an issue where rewilding can play a significant role through protecting core, establish corridors, and encourage sustainable use in other areas on a landscape level
171	Transboundary stakeholders are also important to mention. The CBD manual must also be in line with the Espoo convention, which requires transboundary impact assessment in case of development project with likely cross border impacts
189	The importance of geography, but also humanities studies which can help understanding the history of the landscape
228	<p>Highlighting again the importance of involving transboundary partners</p> <p>This can also help the NBSAPs of neighboring countries do not conflict each other</p>
250	<p>Target 2: This is where the rewilding guiding principles can play an important role as a possible tool to help restoring habitats</p> <p>Target 5: Nature-based Solutions Ecosystem services</p> <p>The landscape approach provides the scale to ensure ecosystem resilience which is critical to climate mitigation and adaptation as well</p> <p>Target 8: Nature-based Solutions</p>

	<p>Ecosystem services</p> <p>The landscape approach provides the scale to ensure ecosystem resilience which is critical to climate mitigation and adaptation as well</p> <p>Target 11: Principle 4 of rewilding aims at re-establishing ecosystem function</p>
252	It might also be wise to mention non-country-based examples such as the rewilding as a method of delivering the GBF targets
277	This list implies that the landscape approach should be considered as a transboundary method. There are many Ramsar and World Heritage sites which are cross border
353	We suggest including the IUCN CEM's rewilding principles here. Carver et al, 2021 https://conbio.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/cobi.13730