

Submission on initial views on the scope and content of 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”. After discussing the post-2020 global biodiversity framework at the recent Seventh IPSI Global Conference (IPSI-7) and soliciting views from all IPSI members through our communications network, we would like to submit the following views on behalf of our 240 member organizations¹:

1. Landscape and seascape approaches to conservation

Landscape and seascape approaches² are recognized as effective for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use, and therefore for “living in harmony with nature”. This should be clearly emphasized in the post-2020 framework.

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. They are critically important for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework as well as for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development as they encompass most of the ecosystems in which biodiversity is located and which are actively used to serve human needs and development. As such, they should become central to the post-2020 biodiversity framework. This is a form of “**mainstreaming**” of biodiversity into production sectors.

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.

2. A post-2020 Target on protected areas (following the current Aichi Target 11)

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

¹ The list of the member organizations is available at https://satoyama-initiative.org/partnership/ipsi_members/

² 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.

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 on protected areas.

National-level biodiversity plans should be encouraged to consider a full, integrated landscape, with appropriate goals for not only protected areas, but also biodiversity-friendly human-influenced areas as **corridors and buffer zones** around protected areas, OECMs, urban areas, and others. These are proven to improve the effectiveness of a protected-areas system and increase its effective area. Guidelines should be included for counting protected areas, OECMs, buffer zones, corridors, sustainably-managed production landscapes, and other biodiversity-friendly land-planning measures towards area-based conservation targets, and for securing local stakeholders' rights and capacity to manage their land and resources, considering the whole landscape.

3. Consideration of areas beyond those covered by Aichi Target 11

While numerical targets based on land area are important, guidance should be provided for **management of the whole landscape**, particularly the 83% of land area not covered by Aichi Target 11, where most biodiversity is still found. Guidance for biodiversity-friendly management of areas that are not protected areas, OECMs, buffer zones, or corridor areas should also be provided to promote mainstreaming biodiversity into all areas, especially areas used for human production activities.

4. Links to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

Targets and priorities of the post-2020 biodiversity framework should be explicitly tied to those of the SDGs, with **shared sub-targets and indicators** where possible. This will streamline implementation at all levels, and also encourage cooperation with all parties related to the SDGs.

Biodiversity should be **mainstreamed in other UN processes** like poverty reduction, gender, climate change mitigation and adaptation, Eco-DRR, etc., and these other processes should also be incorporated in CBD policymaking. The post-2020 framework should include specific measures to cooperate with other UN processes and conventions. For example, the CBD should work towards increased collaboration with the FAO's Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems (GIAHS) programme, and with UNESCO on the links between biological and cultural diversity³ through the proposed Nature-Culture Alliance among others, with a view to mainstreaming biodiversity into agriculture and cultural heritage.

5. Sub-targets for the post-2020 biodiversity Targets

Even if the main post-2020 Targets are broad and ambitious, **specific and measurable sub-targets** should be identified for each. This will make the targets more SMART (specific,

³ See the "[2016 Ishikawa Declaration on Biocultural Diversity](#)" produced as an outcome of the 1st Asian Conference on Biocultural Diversity, organized by UNESCO, the Secretariat of the CBD, United Nations University, Ishikawa Prefectural Government, and Nanao City on 27-29 October 2016 in Nanao City, Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan.

measurable, achievable, relevant and time-bound), and help their achievement. Measures to achieve these targets should be included.

Targets and sub-targets should include a process of: 1) baseline analysis 2) implementation 3) monitoring and evaluation (M&E) 4) ex-post-baseline analysis, beginning from the planning phase. **Indicators** should be developed for this purpose, and resources should be available for assessment. Baseline information can be provided by IPBES where appropriate.

6. Enhancement of governance, and engagement of governments and different stakeholders

National governments are the leaders of CBD processes, but cannot achieve goals without subnational governments, on-the-ground practitioners, and others. Also, the CBD contact ministry in each government cannot do it alone – cooperation with other ministries is needed. Specific guidance for **vertical integration** at all levels should be included in the framework, including guidance towards LBSAPs, public-private sector cooperation including resource mobilization, and independent M&E mechanisms.

On-the-ground practitioners are the key to implementation. CBD planning should include capacity-building and inclusion of local-level NGOs, IPLCs, women, youth, and similar stakeholders to facilitate their engagement in the governance of their landscapes and seascapes.