

# Integrating landscape approaches into National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans (NBSAPs)

[Zoom link: https://unu-edu.zoom.us/j/99878466152](https://unu-edu.zoom.us/j/99878466152)

18 March 2022, Geneva, CBD Resumed Technical meetings



# Integrating landscape approaches into National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans (NBSAPs)

Presented by

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18 March 2022, Geneva, CBD Resumed Technical meetings

UNU-IAS, IGES, MOEJ, UNDP



# Applying Landscape Approaches in National Biodiversity Strategies & Action Plans (NBSAPs)

## About landscape approaches

A “landscape” or “seascape” can be thought of as a mosaic of ecosystems and human settlements, characterized by diverse human-nature interactions. If managed in a multifunctional way, landscapes and seascapes can provide a variety of ecosystem services to ensure and enhance quality of life. Landscape approaches, which are generally also applicable to seascapes, can broadly be thought of as the integration of developmental priorities and conservation priorities at the scale of the landscape. A careful and inclusive approach is especially important when a diverse range of stakeholders is involved, which is another key feature of landscape approaches.

## Landscape approaches and NBSAPs

Countries submit their national biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAPs) to the Convention on Biological Diversity and use them to coordinate biodiversity work at the national level. NBSAPs are, therefore, the ideal place to integrate landscape approaches into the planning process.

## Landscape approaches and the post-2020 global biodiversity framework

The post-2020 global biodiversity framework (GBF) is designed as a guide for national biodiversity target-setting and is expected to be adopted by all 196 Parties to the CBD. The integration of landscape approaches into biodiversity planning, therefore, needs to be aligned with the GBF. The figure [alongside] shows how the key elements of landscape approaches can contribute to the goals and the targets of the GBF.

## Steps in applying landscape approaches

The two unique features of landscapes approaches are *managing a diversity of land uses* and *coordinating a diversity of stakeholders* involved in the use of that land. Much of the preparation for applying landscape approaches requires actively involving these stakeholders and working through the trade-offs between their differing needs. Then they can jointly plan to manage the landscape and implement planned activities according to the NBSAP. Periodic monitoring and reporting on progress in consultation with all stakeholders to refine the next phase.

## Post-2020 GBF *goals & milestones*

*Goal A: Enhanced integrity and connectivity of ecosystems, reduced rate of extinction, safeguarding of genetic diversity*

*Goal B: Nature's contributions to people are maintained or enhanced through conservation & sustainable use*

*Goal C: The benefits from the utilization of genetic resources are shared fairly and equitably*

*Goal D: Sufficient financing to achieve 2050 Vision, living in harmony with nature*

## NBSAP

### Landscape approaches

*Managing at the scale of landscape or seascape*

*Managing for multifunctionality*

*Involving local stakeholders*

## Post-2020 GBF *targets*

### Reducing Threats



- Land/sea use change
- Climate change
- Pollution
- Over-exploitation
- Invasive species

### Meeting People Needs



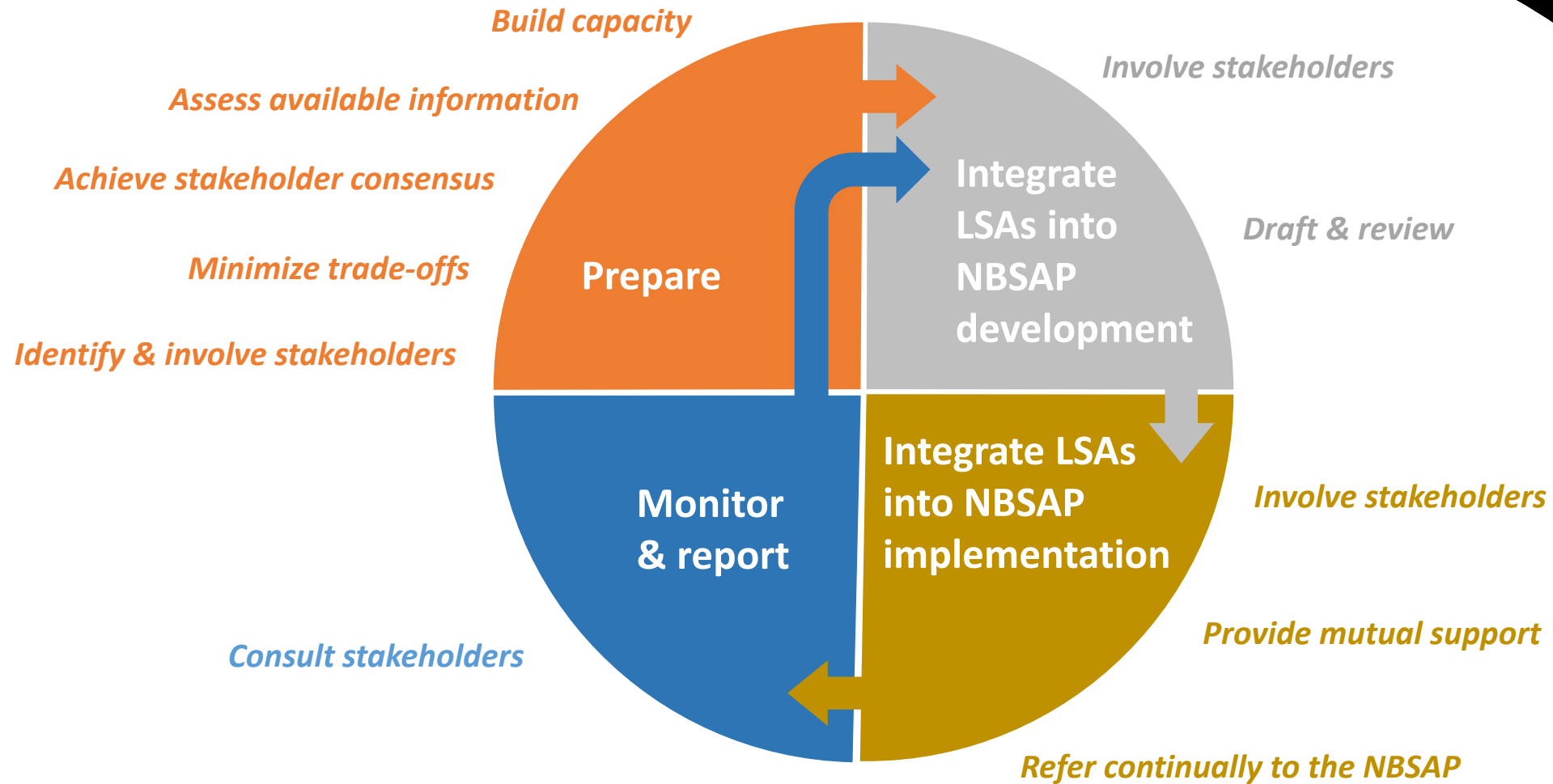
- Sustainable use
- Food, water, health
- Sharing benefits

### Tools & Solutions



- Incentives & economics
- Laws, regulations, policies
- Mainstreaming
- Behavior change
- Sustainable consumption & production

***Multiple-use landscapes with diverse stakeholders and conflicting interests***



***Sustainable landscapes managed collaboratively to support nature & people***

# Key considerations

- **Stakeholder engagement in the continual evaluation of trade-offs through the NBSAP development and implementation:**  
*adaptive co-management, which hinges on long-term stakeholder engagement to collectively identify and justify trade-offs and maximize synergies for ethical and legitimate outcomes.*
- **A shared understanding of the problem together with visioning for sustainable futures through strategic communications:**  
*strategic communications play a key role in ensuring continual learning.*
- **Cross-sector and cross-level institutional coordination for systemic change:**  
*clarify roles and responsibilities of institutional actors across sectors and levels for effective collaboration and systemic change*
- **Strategic benefit sharing with a fair provision of incentives supported by legislation:**  
*effectively motivate and engages stakeholders defining their rights, roles and responsibilities.*
- **Capacity building attentive to local priorities and broad stakeholder engagement to ensure biodiversity conservation and sustainability:**  
*carefully attend to local priorities*

# Thank you for your attention

For further comments and suggestions, please contact us

[isi@unu.edu](mailto:isi@unu.edu)

[SAVE THE DATE]

**A virtual consultation workshop** on a draft manual on the application of landscape approaches in NBSAPs

**25 April (18:00-20:00 EST) / 26 April (7:00-9:00 EST)**

Details will be announced in due course