

ISAP 2021 Thematic Track 10
Keynote Speech
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Landscape Approach for Biodiversity, Climate Change and Sustainable Development Co-benefits

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The Satoyama Initiative

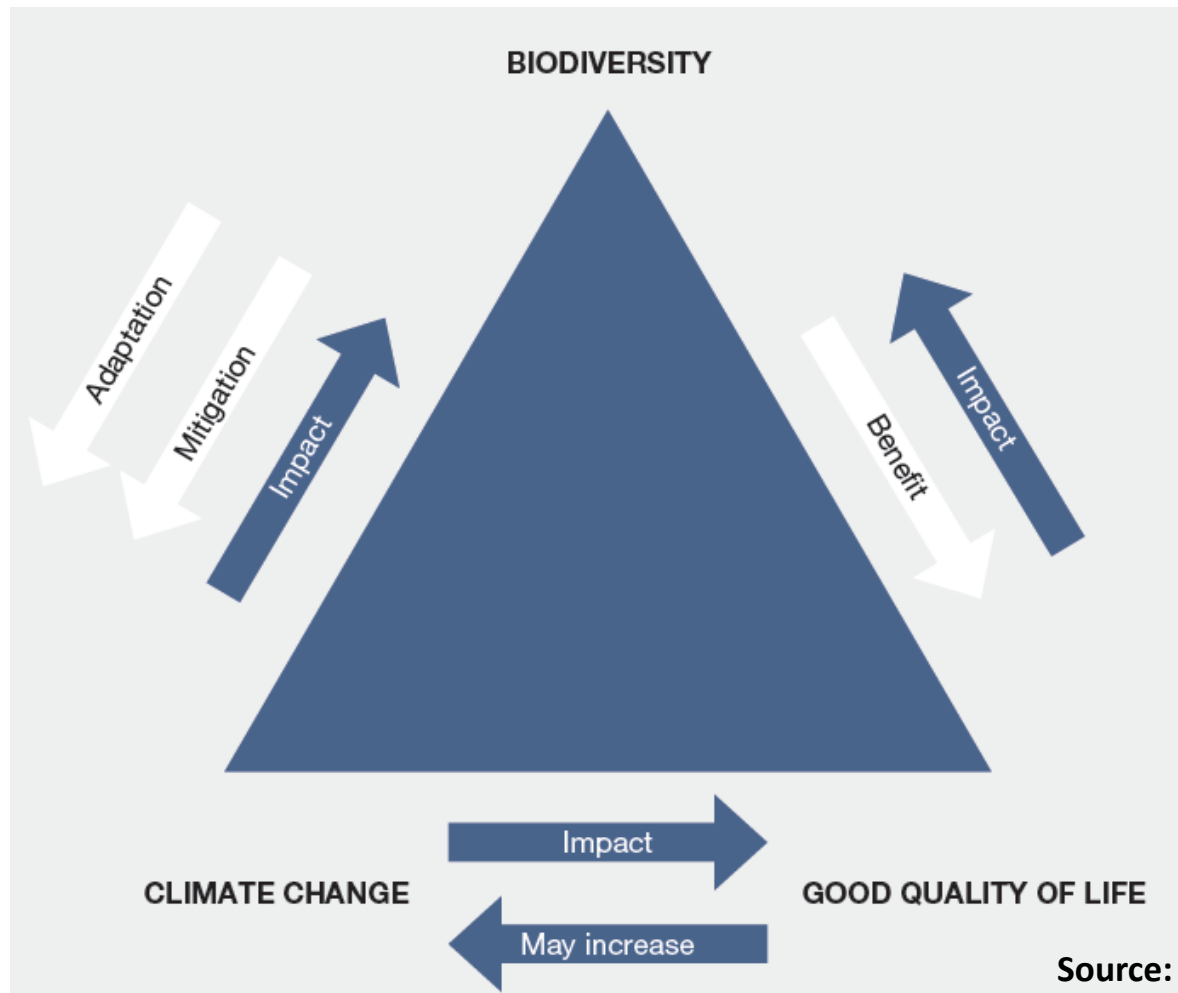


- ◆ Global effort to promote **landscape/seascape approaches** for biodiversity and human wellbeing
- ◆ “Socio-Ecological Production Landscapes & Seascapes” (**SEPLS**): **Dynamic mosaics of habitats and land/sea uses**
- ◆ **Enhance biodiversity while provide the goods and services needed for human wellbeing**
- ◆ SEPLS can be “**Other Effective area-based Conservation Measures**” (**OECMs**), **complementing protected areas**



Biodiversity & Climate Change

- ◆ Climate and biodiversity goals are **mutually supportive**
- ◆ Treat climate, biodiversity and human life as **coupled systems**



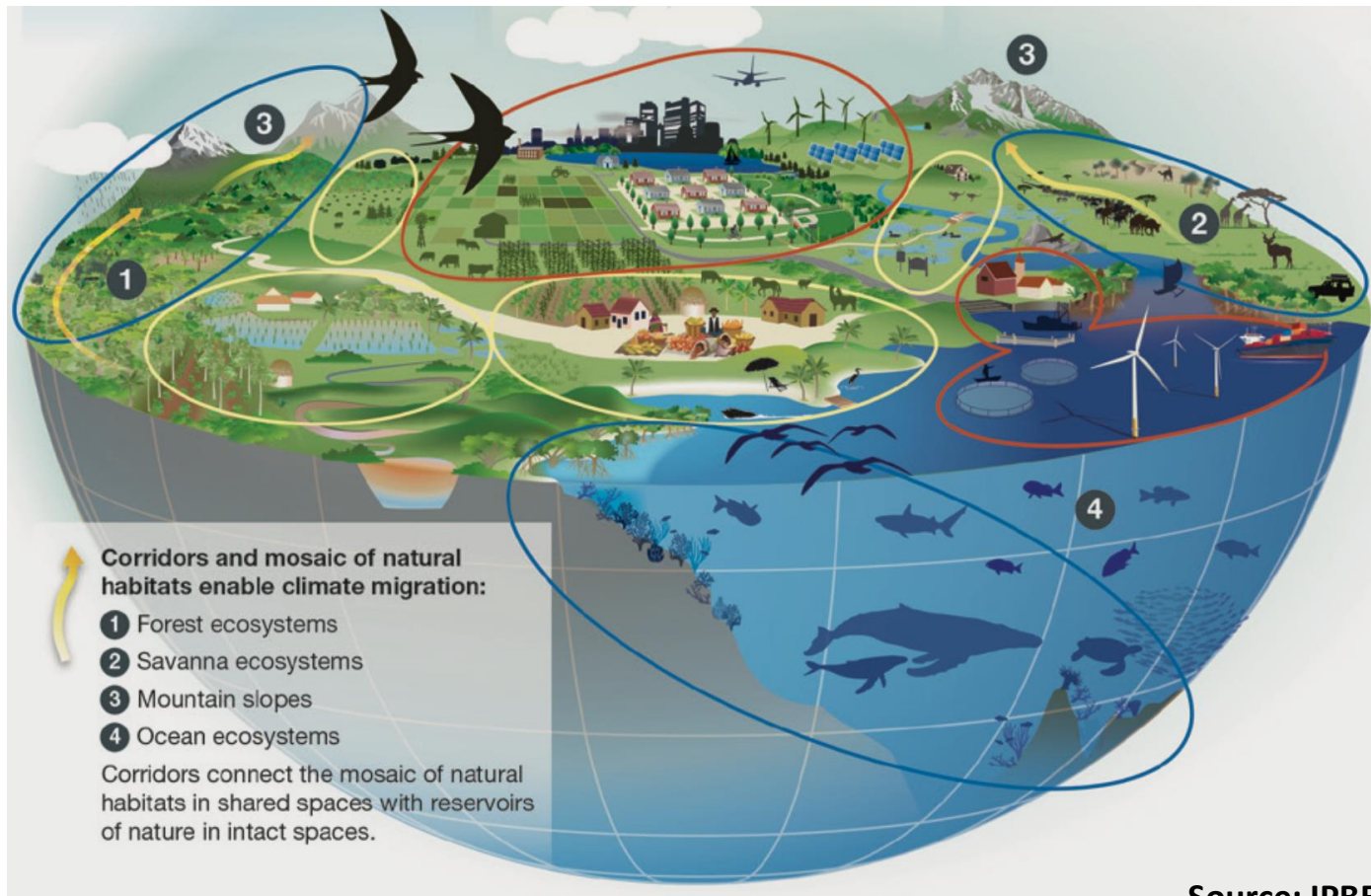
Nature-based Solutions (NbS)

- ◆ Actions to **protect, sustainably manage, and restore natural and modified ecosystems** that address societal challenges and provide human well-being and biodiversity benefits
- ◆ Avoiding and reversing the loss and degradation of, and restoring **carbon- and biodiversity-rich ecosystems**
- ◆ Sustainable **agriculture, forestry and fisheries**

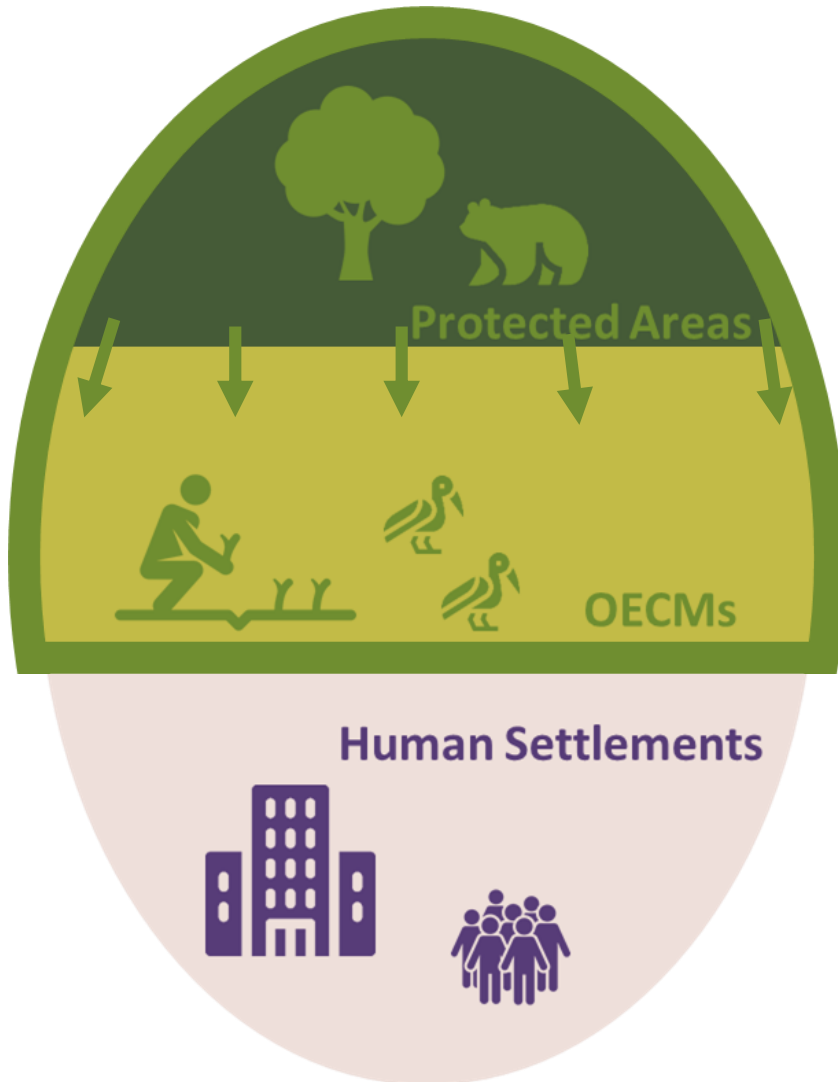


Biodiversity & Climate Change

- ◆ Transformative change in governance of social-ecological systems:
 - ‘scape approach
- ◆ Every local initiative matters



Post 2020 Global Biodiversity Framework



- ◆ Good progress towards the Aichi Target 11 on **protected areas**
- ◆ **Widen the concept** to achieve the Post 2020 Biodiversity Framework: **30 x 30**
- ◆ Create spaces where people and nature can coexist: **SEPLS** as potential **OECMs**
- ◆ The proposed new Target 8 on **ecosystem-based approaches to climate action** including minimum 10 GtCO₂e storage per year

Increasing attention to integrated approaches

- ◆ **Planetary Health**: manage the landscape, ecosystems and biodiversity to protect natural systems, and indirectly, reduce human disease risk (Whitmee et al., 2015)
- ◆ **One Health**: human health is closely related to animal health and environmental health (Bonilla-Aldana et al., 2020)
- ◆ **Working lands conservation**: support biodiversity while provide goods and services for humanity over the long term, assuring sustainability and resilience (Kremen and Merenlender, 2018)



Keywords for the Session

- ◆ **Integrated action** to address the interrelated biodiversity, climate and health challenges
- ◆ **NbS**: restoration and sustainable use of natural capital and ecosystem services
- ◆ **SEPLS** as potential **OECMs**
- ◆ **'Scape approach**: multi-level and nested governance of social-ecological systems
- ◆ **Local initiatives** for achieving **global goals**