

**International Workshop on**

**“Mainstreaming Biodiversity in Production Landscapes:  
Integrated Approaches in Design and Implementation of  
National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs)”**

**REPORT**



*16 and 17 January 2018*

*United Nations University Headquarters, Tokyo, Japan*

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## 1. Introduction

### Background of the research

Human livelihoods and well-being depend greatly on the natural resources found in “production landscapes and seascapes”, which cover a large area of the world and are predominantly shaped by high levels of human intervention involving both productive and intangible, cultural, aesthetic, and educational activities. This intervention relies on the sustainable use, conservation and augmentation of biodiversity and all types of natural resources. In recognition of these linkages between human beings and nature, integrated approaches to the management of natural resources in production landscapes and seascapes, that include socio-economic aspects as well as biodiversity conservation, have gained attention for their contributions to sustainable human livelihoods and well-being.

In addition, there has been increasing focus in recent years on the mainstreaming of biodiversity into sectors including agriculture, forestry, fisheries and tourism. The high-level segment of the thirteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD COP 13) held in Cancun, Mexico in December 2016, adopted the “Cancun Declaration on Mainstreaming the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity for Well-Being”, which was welcomed in CBD COP Decision XIII/3. In the Cancun Declaration, CBD Parties committed to update and implement their National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) “to strengthen the mainstreaming of biological diversity.”

Integrated approaches in production landscapes and seascapes, as described above, can contribute to the mainstreaming of biodiversity into relevant production sectors as well as to achieving global and national biodiversity goals such as the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. However, according to the research that forms the basis of this report, these approaches have not yet been widely incorporated into relevant strategies, policies and programmes in many countries at this stage, in particular in updated NBSAPs.

This workshop was part of a research project that the United Nations University Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability (UNU-IAS) and the University of Tokyo Integrated Research System for Sustainability Science (UT-IR3S), in cooperation with the Secretariat of the CBD (SCBD), have conducted since 2016, focusing on integrated approaches in production landscapes and seascapes, with a view to assessing the extent to which such approaches have been included in NBSAPs and their implementation. The research project began with a review of concepts related to integrated management approaches, followed by analysis of NBSAPs through both general reviews and an in-depth study, and the workshop described in this report.



## International workshop

Following the general review and in-depth study of NBSAPs, the *International Workshop on Mainstreaming Biodiversity in Production Landscapes: Integrated Approaches in Design and Implementation of National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs)* was held on 16 and 17 January 2018 at the United Nations University Headquarters in Tokyo, Japan, to learn more about countries' experiences in incorporating integrated approaches in production landscapes and seascapes into NBSAPs and the actual implementation of related measures. Through discussion of these experiences with incorporation and implementation and lessons learned, the workshop aimed to provide useful findings and recommendations for future NBSAP development and implementation.

Two policy experts were invited from each of seven national governments (Cambodia, Colombia, Estonia, Ethiopia, Japan, Mexico and South Africa), who were selected based on the review studies results and geographic balance. Each country made presentations on their policies and projects related to integrated approaches in production landscapes and seascapes as described in their NBSAPs and/or other relevant strategies and policies. Participants also discussed success factors and issues related to incorporation and implementation of these approaches and their contributions to the achievement of relevant Aichi Biodiversity Targets. The workshop programme and participants list are provided as *Annexes A and B* to this report.



Participants of the International Workshop on Mainstreaming Biodiversity in Production Landscapes: Integrated Approaches in Design and Implementation of NBSAPs (Photo by UNU-IAS)

## 2. Presentations

This section summarizes the workshop presentations. All the presentation and meeting materials can be downloaded from the International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (IPSI) website at following link or QR code:

<http://satoyama-initiative.org/16-17-january-2018-workshop-on-incorporation-of-integrated-landscape-management-approaches-in-nbsaps/>.



### Introductory Presentations:

#### UT-IR3S: Background studies and analysis

For full presentation, please download from IPSI website at following link or QR code:

[http://satoyama-initiative.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/UT\\_IR3S-min.pdf](http://satoyama-initiative.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/UT_IR3S-min.pdf)



#### *Review of concepts*

A review was carried out to analyze the relationships between existing concepts (Table 1). “Cultural landscapes”, “Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems (GIAHS)” as defined by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), “integrated landscape management”, “landscape approach” and “socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes (SEPLS)” as conceived under the Satoyama Initiative, were found to be closely related, and are consolidated into the concept of “integrated approaches in production landscapes and seascapes” for practical purposes in this study. All of these concepts are related to the “ecosystem approach” described in CBD COP 5 Decision V/6 as “a strategy for the integrated management of land, water and living resources that promotes conservation and sustainable use in an equitable way” (CBD, 2000), as well as to “biodiversity mainstreaming”.

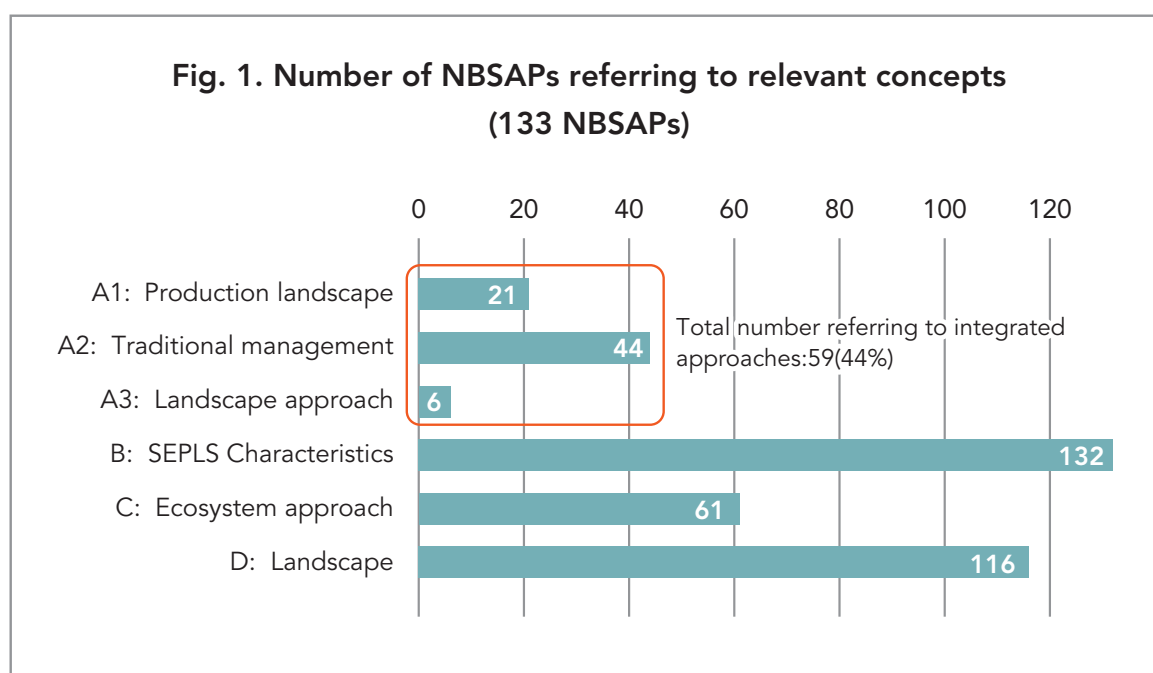


**Table 1. Concepts related to integrated approaches in production landscapes and seascapes**

Concept	Analysis
<b>Cultural landscape</b>	<p>The concept of cultural landscapes is complex and ambiguous owing to their long history (e.g., Vos and Meekes, 1999; Jones, 2003; Plieninger and Bieling, 2012).</p> <p>Some examples of definitions used for cultural landscapes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Combined works of nature and of man (UNESCO, 2017)</li> <li>• Geographical areas in which the relationships between human activity and the environment have created ecological, socioeconomic, and cultural patterns and feedback mechanisms that govern the presence, distribution, and abundance of species assemblages (Farina, 2000)</li> </ul>
<b>Globally Important Agricultural Heritage System (GIAHS)</b>	<p>A programme created by FAO to recognize remarkable land use systems and landscapes which are rich in globally significant biological diversity evolving from the co-adaptation of a community with its environment and its needs and aspirations for sustainable development (FAO, 2013).</p>
<b>Integrated landscape management</b>	<p>Used to signify almost the same thing as “integrated landscape approach” (Estrada-Carmona et al., 2014).</p> <p>“Landscape management” is defined as “action, from a perspective of sustainable development, to ensure the regular upkeep of a landscape, so as to guide and harmonise changes which are brought about by social, economic, and environmental processes” in Article 1e of the European Landscape Convention. Integrated landscape management focuses on merging the natural and cultural aspects of landscape management (Stenseke, 2016).</p>
<b>Landscape approach</b>	<p>Derived from landscape-scale thinking in the context of biodiversity conservation; it is further developed by recognizing the need to address the priorities of people related to landscapes. There is no universal definition of “landscape approach”; it has been widely applied to various types of research and practices (Sayer et al., 2013).</p>
<b>Socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes (SEPLS)</b>	<p>A term coined under the Satoyama Initiative for areas of dynamic mosaics of habitats and land and sea uses where the harmonious interaction between people and nature maintains biodiversity while providing humans with the goods and services needed for their livelihoods, survival and well-being in a sustainable manner. These are found in many places in the world under different names and are deeply linked to local culture and knowledge. Four main characteristics are identified: (1) harmonious interaction between people and nature maintaining biodiversity; (2) providing humans with goods and services in a sustainable manner; (3) deeply linked to local culture and knowledge; and (4) dynamic mosaics of habitats and land and sea uses (IPSI Secretariat, 2015).</p>

### General review of NBSAPs

A quantitative study was conducted on 133 NBSAPs (received by the CBD Secretariat by the end of July 2016), using text mining and statistical analysis to understand overall trends of how concepts related to integrated approaches in production landscapes and seascapes are incorporated into relevant national policies, either fully or in part (Fig. 1). The concept referred to in the highest number of NBSAPs was “deeply linked to local culture and knowledge”, which is one of the four characteristics of SEPLS, followed by “landscape”. Nearly half of the NBSAPs were found to refer to some concepts of integrated approaches in production landscapes and seascapes, and this increased with time as more NBSAPs were updated. There were significant regional differences between Europe and Central Asia and other regions in the use of terms, with Europe and Central Asia tending to use “landscape” more than local terms. Three out of the four characteristics of SEPLS (excepting “dynamic mosaics of habitats and land and sea uses”) were well incorporated into NBSAPs and connected with one another. In summary, the study found that overall, while individual concepts were partially incorporated into NBSAPs, they were often not understood as elements of a common concept.

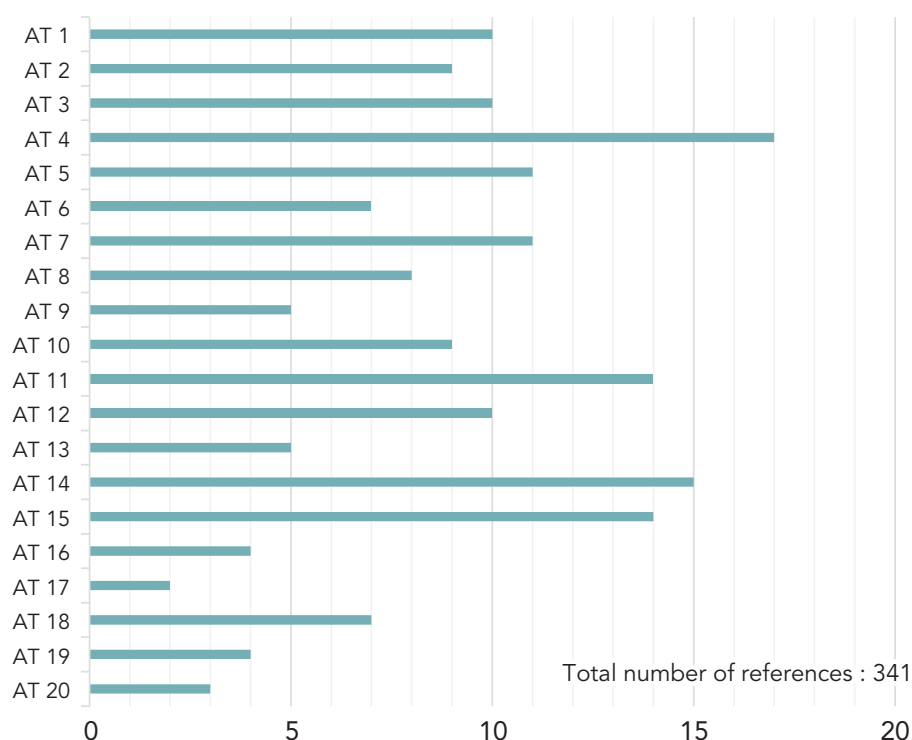


### In-depth study

Based on the general review, 15 NBSAPs were selected for in-depth study, focusing on how related concepts were described and what measures were suggested for implementation. This was followed by assessment of the countries' latest National Reports submitted to the SCBD, which contain measures taken for the implementation of the CBD and their effectiveness. Other related project websites were also screened to assess implementation status and activities on the ground.

Results of this study showed that concepts related to integrated approaches in production landscapes and seascapes were mostly included in “strategies”, “targets” and “action plan” chapters of the NBSAPs, in connection with biodiversity mainstreaming and ecosystem services. The concepts were most associated with Aichi Biodiversity Target 4, followed by Targets 14, 15, 11, 5, and 7 (Fig. 2). However, there were gaps between proposed measures in NBSAPs and projects actually implemented on the ground, with many projects not captured in NBSAPs. Moreover, information concerning incorporation processes and implementation status of these concepts was not available from national reports.

**Fig. 2. Linkages between concepts related to integrated approaches and relevant Aichi Targets in 15 NBSAPs**





### SCBD: Status of updated NBSAPs and initial assessments

For full presentation, please download from IPSI website at following link or QR code:

<http://satoyama-initiative.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/05/SCBD-min.pdf>



As of the middle of January 2018, a total of 151 countries had completed and submitted their updated NBSAPs, as requested in CBD COP 10 Decision X/2. Following reviews of these updated NBSAPs, SCBD noted a number of improvements in the updated NBSAPs in terms of participatory processes, issues covered and level of political support for NBSAPs among others, although so far only 50 countries have adopted NBSAPs as policy instruments. Meanwhile, the ambition level of national targets is not commensurate with global biodiversity targets. It was also noted that more national targets were developed or adopted for some Aichi Targets than others. The number of updated NBSAPs including communication strategies, capacity development plans, resource mobilization strategies and monitoring and reviewing mechanisms is relatively small, though many countries had indicated their intentions to work on these strategies and mechanisms. SCBD also mentioned some challenges encountered in updating NBSAPs—including inadequate review of the implementation of earlier NBSAPs due to lack of monitoring and the difficulty of communication and getting political and public support for NBSAPs—and guidance provided by COP 12 and COP 13 for updating NBSAPs, as well as guidance from COP 13 for mainstreaming biodiversity into relevant sectors.

### UNU-IAS: Satoyama Initiative

For full presentation, please download from IPSI website at following link or QR code:

<http://satoyama-initiative.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/UNU-IAS.compressed.pdf>



The Satoyama Initiative is a global effort to promote integrated landscape approaches in SEPLS with the vision of “societies in harmony with nature”, and has been recognized by the CBD since COP 10 in 2010. UNU-IAS serves as the secretariat of the International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (IPSI), which comprises 220 organizations around the world including national governments, local governments, international organizations, academic organizations, and others working towards implementing the Satoyama Initiative. IPSI promotes communication and networking to foster collaboration among members, knowledge sharing, collection and analysis of case studies, and various activities and capacity building.

## Presentations by countries

Each country's presentation focused on four points:

- Process of incorporation of relevant policies and projects into the NBSAP, including success factors and challenges;
- Implementation status, challenges and future considerations of the policies and projects;
- Contributions to achievement of relevant national biodiversity targets and Aichi Biodiversity Targets;
- Future steps, including further policy development and review of implementation of existing policies, including lessons learned.

### Cambodia

For full presentation, please download from IPSI website at following link or QR code:

<http://satoyama-initiative.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/Cambodia-min.pdf>



Cambodia updated its NBSAP in 2016, which consists of 24 themes including 498 activities in line with national targets as well as with relevant Aichi Biodiversity Targets. Cambodia broadly mainstreamed integrated approaches in production landscapes, and the NBSAP included multiple themes related to these concepts (Theme 1: Protected Area (PA) System, Theme 9: Sustainable Forestry, Theme 19: Community Participation and Theme 23: Landscape and Seascape Management and Coordination). These themes contribute to Aichi Biodiversity Targets 4, 5, 7, 11, 14 and 17. The National Council for Sustainable Development coordinates the comprehensive implementation of the NBSAP including these themes. Challenges in the implementation of these themes include limitations of specific policies on biodiversity management, lack of resources (human, capacity, financial) and limited cooperation among relevant sectors and stakeholders. Capacity building for implementing institutions is identified a matter of priority.

### Colombia

For full presentation, please download from IPSI website at following link or QR code:

<http://satoyama-initiative.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/Colombia-min.pdf>



Colombia developed its National Policy for the Integral Management of Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (PNGIBSE) in 2012, instead of an NBSAP. Protection and sustainable use of mangrove ecosystems is one of the prioritized programmes in this policy document, and it is supported by the Biodiversity Finance Initiative (BIOFIN). The mangrove programme consists of nine sub-programmes: zoning, planning, protected areas, research, participation and capacity building, restoration, legal and normative aspects, information systems, and institutional strengthening. Colombia focused on Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 as the most relevant target for this programme. The most important challenges the programme faces are: (a) specifying a vision for sustainable development in the framework of construction and implementation of projects, works or activities for conservation and appropriate use of mangrove ecosystems; (b) effective

implementation of economic and financial instruments for the conservation of mangrove ecosystems; (c) institutional strengthening of regional environmental agencies; and (d) continuity of productive projects with local communities that use the mangrove ecosystems in accordance with conservation. Prioritized future activities include strengthening the involvement of society, recognizing socio-ecological value and developing better human resources.

### Estonia

For full presentation, please download from IPSI website at following link or QR code:

<http://satoyama-initiative.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/Estonia-min.pdf>



Estonia updated its NBSAP in 2012. Maintenance and restoration of 45,000 hectares of semi-natural grasslands, which have extremely high biodiversity and belong to the Estonian traditional cultural landscape, is one of the major targets in the NBSAP. Activities for semi-natural grasslands started with developing a country-wide GIS database of grasslands in 1999. Then, the Estonian government designated protection for the valuable grasslands and decided to provide subsidies for maintenance and restoration of valuable grassland. Using EU funds for subsidies (replacing the previously used national funding), started in 2007, legal regulations were put in place, training and public awareness-raising were continued. Thanks to these processes, the NBSAP including these activities was formulated in 2012 after a two-year coordination process. By incorporating their programme into the NBSAP, Estonia was able to set an Action Plan for grasslands up to 2020 for implementing the NBSAP. Maintenance and restoration of grasslands contributes to multiple Aichi Biodiversity Targets, including 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 11, 12, 14, 15, 17, 19, and especially 5, 12 and 15. Although the action plan is seeing steady progress, there is a need for more progress in some habitats, a higher interest in the agricultural sector and training for local farmers.

### Ethiopia

For full presentation, please download from IPSI website at following link or QR code:

<http://satoyama-initiative.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/Ethiopia-min.pdf>



Ethiopia updated its NBSAP in 2016 based on the review of the existing NBSAP and other national-level priorities. Ethiopia is an economically emerging country with high population growth and high agricultural pressure on the land, although it possesses valuable and various landscapes in terms of biodiversity and ecosystem services. Ethiopia had limited programs related to integrated approaches in production landscapes before the current NBSAP (such as REDD+); however, after the updated NBSAP, multiple programmes were implemented (e.g. the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Natural Resources project, the Mainstreaming Incentives for Biodiversity Conservation in CRGE project, Sustainable Land Management, the Bonga Biosphere Reserve Project, etc.), which were set to achieve the national targets and contribute to multiple Aichi Biodiversity Targets, including 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 13, and 14. These projects are currently underway, and they face certain challenges in implementation, for example, conflicting interests among sectors, low capacity among key implementers, policy-makers

and decision-makers occupied with short-term poverty reduction rather than long-term conservation, financial constraints, and lack of technological availability and affordability. Ethiopia established the National Biodiversity Council at the national level, and a new agency – the National Planning Commission – has been mandated to oversee all the planning processes, reporting, monitoring and evaluation of the development agenda in the country. This Commission has made it easy to follow-up on activities, gather data, and collect feedback from all the relevant ministries for implementing the NBSAP.

## Japan

For full presentation, please download from IPSI website at following link or QR code:

<http://satoyama-initiative.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/Japan-min.pdf>



Japan updated its NBSAP in 2012. The degradation of *satoyama* (a local term for “Socio-ecological Production Landscapes”) is one of four identified crises of biodiversity in Japan, as reduced or discontinued human activities no longer maintain the biodiversity only found in *satoyama*. In the NBSAP, various related policies, which were already being implemented, were showcased by multiple related ministries. The Ministry of the Environment launched the “Connecting and Supporting Forests, the Countryside, Rivers and the Sea” Project and selected 10 pilot sites for encouraging efforts to realize ecologically and economically sustainable communities and community-based natural resources management, which contributes to achieving national targets related to Aichi Biodiversity Targets 7 and 14. The NBSAP compiled various policies, while it is still difficult to integrate them in implementation. However, in Japan, biodiversity has already been mainstreamed into other sectors, including by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries and the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, as some of them have strong interest in biodiversity, and have their own biodiversity strategies or policies for their respective missions.



## Mexico

For full presentation, please download from IPSI website at following link or QR code:

<http://satoyama-initiative.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/Mexico-min.pdf>



Mexico developed its NBSAP in 2016, the Mexican Biodiversity Strategy (ENBioMex) and Action Plan 2016-2030. The Mesoamerican Biological Corridor (MBC), a regional initiative since 2002, which now extends from Southern Mexico to Colombia, is a regional project and one of the landscape-level key actions in the NBSAP. At CBD COP 13 held in Cancun, Mexico in 2014, Mexico launched the NBSAP, which includes the concept of biodiversity mainstreaming. It also developed the National Vision for Integrated Landscape Management and Connectivity in relation to the MBC. This project was designed as a first step toward preparing a national strategy on the subject. A new GEF-funded Sustainable Productive Landscapes Project has also been initiated in 2018 to provide capacity building for local governments, support mainstreaming of biodiversity, harmonize landscape policies and programmes at the local level and help coordinate with federal-level institutions. All of these projects contribute to achieving multiple Aichi Biodiversity Targets and many of the SDGs. Mexico aligned its national targets with the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and the SDGs, which could help in facilitating cooperation from other sectors.



## South Africa

For full presentation, please download from IPSI website at following link or QR code:

<http://satoyama-initiative.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/South-Africa-min.pdf>



South Africa updated its NBSAP in 2015 based on a national assessment of biodiversity and ecosystem services. In relation to integrated approaches in production landscapes, three case studies were considered. One of them was the Biodiversity Stewardship Programme (BSP), which secures land in biodiversity priority areas by entering into agreements with private and communal landowners. BSP was considered one of the outcomes and activities of the NBSAP, and it contributed to achieving multiple Aichi Biodiversity Targets, including 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 11, 14 and 15. BSP was calculated to be more cost-effective than other protected area approaches but challenges include ensuring sufficient funding and human capacity for its provincial programmes, increased support to landowners, political will and high-level interventions. Including the three case studies presented, the National Biodiversity Research and Evidence Strategy strongly supported science- and evidence-based decision and policy making and developing guidelines or tools for policymakers.



### 3. Discussion Sessions

Participants formed groups for discussion sessions on three main themes of the workshop. Key findings from each session are summarized below.

#### **Session A: Success factors and challenges in incorporation of integrated approaches in production landscapes and seascapes into NBSAPs**

The following aspects play a significant role in ensuring the effectiveness of uptake and implementation of landscape- or seascape-level policies. They can become success factors when countries address them successfully, and challenges when countries fail to, or find it difficult to, address them.

**a. *Integration of cross-cutting issues among different institutions***

It is important to link or integrate institutions both vertically and horizontally through consultations with diverse stakeholders including cross-sectoral meetings. National-level institutions can be set up or re-oriented for implementation, and goals that are common for institutions at all levels should be set. This requires strong political will and possibly capacity-building for local governance.

**b. *Communication and education of society including local communities***

Communication at multiple levels and education for all stakeholders on the importance of integrated approaches in production landscapes and seascapes, and possible approaches to their implementation, are of vital importance. Furthermore, those responsible for production activities should be involved in communication and education in their own communities. While common language is needed for effective communication, tailoring messages to different audiences needs to be considered to appropriately contextualize them, especially when involving members of the younger generation to help them understand sustainability.

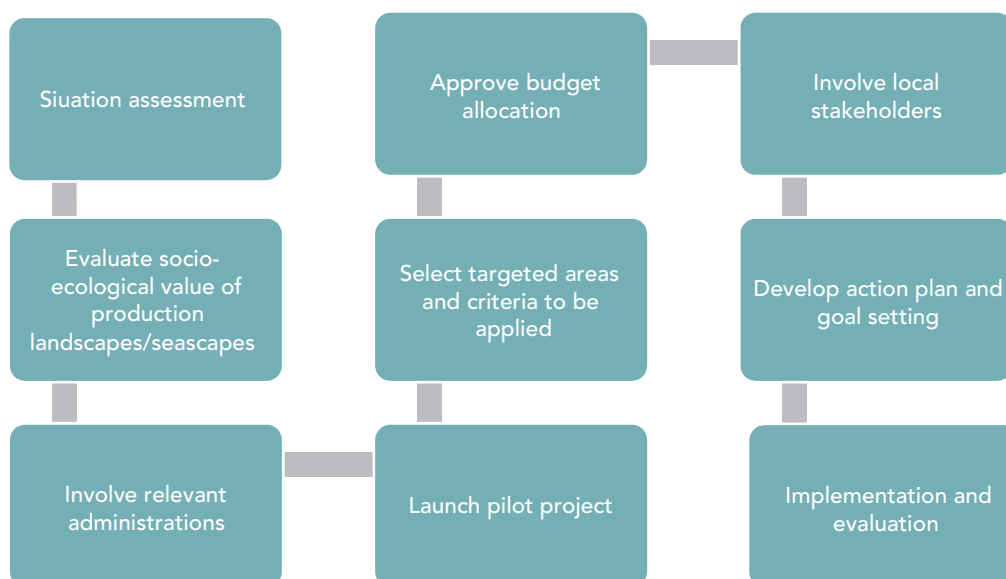
**c. *Incentives at multiple levels for different stakeholders***

Positive changes to management practices can be expected only if people who need to take action are motivated towards desirable behavior. To involve stakeholders and change their behavior, incentives need to be developed and provided at multiple levels. For local stakeholders, stable livelihood development incentives such as subsidies, PES systems, market certification systems and instilling a sense of identity may be effective, while governments may be incentivized towards their legacy, consensus based on scientific data, and top-down role sharing. Hosting big international conferences can motivate countries to adopt good initiatives.

**d. *Processes of incorporation and implementation***

Processes of incorporation of integrated approaches in production landscapes and seascapes into NBSAPs and their implementation vary by country, but can be largely classified into two types: 1) Parties that already have existing related policy measures and incorporate them into their NBSAP to enhance implementation; and 2) Parties that do not have related policy measures, but incorporate these concepts into their NBSAP to give mandate and encourage implementation. Implementation processes themselves also vary, but generally follow a deliberate process with a number of stages as shown in Fig.3 (but not necessarily always follow this process).

Fig. 3. Process of implementation



## Session B: Contributions to Aichi Biodiversity Targets

This session covered assessment and evaluation of the countries' policies and projects, and also their contributions to multiple Aichi Targets.

### **a. Contributions to multiple Aichi Biodiversity Targets**

Integrated approaches in production landscapes and seascapes are related to production activities including agriculture, forestry, fisheries and tourism, local culture and communities, and natural resource management. These approaches are related to multiple sectors and contribute to multiple Aichi Biodiversity Targets. From the group discussions and presentations, the implementation of integrated approaches clearly contributes to the achievement of Aichi Target 11 (one element of which is the "integration into the wider landscape and seascape"), while also contributing to other relevant Aichi Targets such as Targets 4, 5, 7, and 14.

### **b. Synchronizing goals among different policy levels**

It is important to bring all levels of implementing stakeholders together, so that reporting frameworks, which include assessment and evaluation of relevant policies or projects, will reflect implementation on the ground. However, it is difficult to synchronize goals at different policy levels (national-international, local-national or local-international). Many projects and activities on the ground are not explicitly meant to contribute to international goals such as the Aichi Targets, while at the same time it is difficult to communicate international goals in terms of local priorities. Thus, there is a need to contextualize developments at all levels in the broader policy setting, which should be coordinated by the lead implementing agency(ies) in the country.

**c. *Using technology for data capturing***

Information is crucial for assessment and evaluation, and is helped by technological advancements such as GIS, mapping tools, and other measures, many of which are cost-effective. Experts can use these effectively, but it can be a challenge to minimize subjectivity in assessment. They can also cause problems of data overload, so there is a need to find ways in bringing large and multiple databases together for evaluation.



**d. *Better global target setting***

There is potential to better include integrated approaches in production landscapes and seascapes in global biodiversity targets to be developed after 2020. For the targets to be effective, the process should start by defining a baseline, involve participation of different departments, sectors and societies, have appropriate time scales, and refer specifically to landscape approach.

## **Session C: Future steps and revision of NBSAPs**

This session focused on challenges and opportunities for developing and implementing relevant policies at the national level, as well as incorporation of integrated approaches in production landscapes and seascapes into existing policy frameworks such as NBSAPs. Participants were also asked about their expectations from the CBD and other related international organizations and networks.

**a. *Institutions and mechanisms***

Institutions and mechanisms such as relevant departments and regulatory mechanisms play a large role in synchronizing and coordinating different sectors and priorities. For this reason, it is important to bridge across various institutions and enhance governance capacity at multiple levels, while respecting local community perspectives and values. Governing bodies should have internal environmental accounting mechanisms to assess the value of biodiversity and policies created for its conservation.

**b. *Science-policy interface***

Mechanisms to bridge across science and policy perspectives related to integrated approaches are important to build evidence, inform policymakers and improve decision-making and implementation.

**c. *Incentives for different stakeholders' ownership***

Different kinds of incentives are needed to motivate different stakeholders and get their buy-in, depending on their values. It is important to consider the opportunities that production landscapes and seascapes provide to each kind of stakeholder, and ensure that incentives are directly connected to these opportunities.

**d. Expectations from international bodies**

Participants expressed a number of expectations from international bodies, platforms and networks such as CBD or IPSI, to take advantage of their global-scale convening authority among countries and agencies (see Table 2):

- Promote research, especially related to the science-policy interface, to provide evidence that integrated approaches in production landscapes and seascapes really work
- Provide a platform for information sharing and networking, sharing of experiences and strategizing, and for policymakers to disseminate research results
- Create guidance for countries on how to integrate these concepts, including minimum standards and best practices
- Provide customized capacity-building for implementation to local communities, policymakers and other decision-makers
- Provide matchmaking services for users and providers who can provide specific technical support and capacity-building
- Facilitate trans-boundary collaborative approaches for larger-scale integration

**Table 2. International and national cooperation in integration and implementation**

International	National
<p>Support for national-level implementation by international bodies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enabling common understanding</li> <li>• Customized know-how for implementation</li> <li>• Information-sharing mechanisms</li> <li>• Target setting</li> <li>• Facilitating trans-boundary approaches</li> </ul>	<p>Cooperation between different ministries and sectors, and cooperation between national, sub-national and local levels:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Concept integration</li> <li>• Institutional cooperation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Horizontal</li> <li>• Vertical</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Communication and education <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Involving local communities</li> <li>• Science-policy interface</li> <li>• Environmental accounting</li> <li>• Assessment and evaluation</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Incentives for stakeholders <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Governments</li> <li>• Local communities and practitioners</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

## 4. Workshop Recommendations

The workshop elaborated on various issues highlighted above and identified good practices and challenges of incorporating and implementing integrated approaches in production landscapes and seascapes and their contribution to Aichi Biodiversity Targets. In particular, the recommendations based on key findings are proposed as follows:

### **(1) Encouraging and promoting the incorporation and implementation of integrated approaches in production landscapes and seascapes in NBSAPs**

Close coordination among different ministries and sectors, and cooperation between different levels – national, subnational and local – are pivotal to the success of incorporating and implementing integrated approaches in production landscapes and seascapes in NBSAPs. For developing the cooperation, multi-institutional cooperation, both vertical and horizontal, communication and education at multiple levels, and different incentives for different kinds of stakeholders are needed. However there could be challenges such as explaining the complex concept and adjusting to the needs of multiple stakeholders who would have their own mandates and incentive responses. Nonetheless, some advanced approaches relating to the key factors for cooperation – concept integration, institutional cooperation, communication and education, and incentives – were identified among the participant countries as explained above (see 3. Discussion Sessions) and as summarized in Table 2, and these can be showcased as good practices to facilitate other countries' work towards incorporation and implementation. Also, international bodies will be able to support countries by facilitating the development of a common concept of understanding, customized know-how for implementation, or information-sharing mechanisms.

### **(2) Mainstreaming the integrated approaches in production landscapes and seascapes globally**

There are multiple concepts related to the integrated approaches in production landscapes and seascapes (e.g. cultural landscapes, GIAHS, SEPLS, landscape approach and related traditional management) which were referred to in about half of the NBSAPs, well described in the "strategies", "targets," and "action plan" chapters that co-occurred with biodiversity mainstreaming and also related to ecosystem services. However, there are some regional differences in incorporation of the concepts: Central and Western European countries focus on landscapes, whereas other regions focus on specific local sites as expressed in local names when referring to the concept of integrated approaches in production landscapes. Summarizing and categorizing all the related concepts would demand an enormous amount of cultural anthropology work, however, a practical integrated approach to enhance, maintain, or revitalize socio-ecologically valued production landscapes and seascapes would be necessary to facilitate understanding and encourage mainstreaming of integrated approaches in production landscapes and seascapes globally. Compilation of local case studies on the concepts and practices, such as by IPSI (e.g., UNU-IAS and IGES 2015, UNU-IAS and IR3S/UTIAS 2016), would help provide a deeper understanding



of the concepts and assist in implementing an appropriate approach. International bodies could assist in compiling and advancing the information about common understanding and provide customized know-how to each countries for implementation through information sharing mechanism, as well as providing better targets in evaluating and reporting these integrated approaches. Also, a further examination of effective policy measures for enhancing both heterogeneity and biodiversity in landscapes could help and promote governments to introduce the concept into their NBSAPs and their implementation.

### **(3) Connecting integrated approaches in production landscapes and seascapes to global targets**

The workshop agreed that integrated approaches in production landscapes and seascapes contribute to multiple Aichi Biodiversity Targets, including Targets 4, 5, 7, 11 and 14. While only Target 11 is specifically related to landscape approaches, but only implied to a small degree. There are also no specific assessment and evaluation of these approaches currently. Thus there is a need for more specific and evaluable global targets in future to encourage and enhance the implementation of integrated approaches in production landscapes and seascapes.

### **(4) Enhancing information exchange and capacity building for NBSAP implementation**

For the first time at the workshop, parties got together to share their views on the implementation of NBSAPs focusing on integrated approaches in production landscapes and seascapes and their own contributions toward achieving relevant Aichi Biodiversity Targets. Through this exercise, participating parties collectively identified good practices and challenges in incorporating integrated approaches in landscape management into NBSAPs and the implementation of the NBSAPs, so that these findings could serve as references for other parties. This workshop is expected to be the beginning of a process for SCBD and member parties and interested organizations to exchange learning and experience, as well as serve as a platform for future cooperation to enhance capacity building and mutual learning. The workshop welcomed and encourages more future opportunities for collaboration to enhance information exchange and capacity building for NBSAP implementation.

## 5. Conclusions and Way Forward

This workshop provided a number of CBD parties from different regions an opportunity to exchange experiences and lessons learned in incorporation of integrated approaches in production landscapes and seascapes into NBSAPs and their implementation, and to assess their contributions toward achieving relevant Aichi Biodiversity Targets, as well as to discuss possible ways to promote the implementation of these approaches. Clearly expressing the importance of focusing on integrated approaches to achieve benefits for nature and societal well-being, participants identified many good practices as well as recommendations, in the hope that they will be useful to other parties. This workshop was intended to be the beginning of a process to exchange knowledge and experience in this regard, as well as to serve as a basis for future cooperation to enhance capacity building and mutual learning. The results of the research project, including the workshop report, will be disseminated to the public as hard copy and on-line, including availability to relevant CBD meetings and events.

Building on this research project, and addressing the issues identified through this workshop, UNU-IAS and UT-IR3S are developing plans to further support parties that are implementing or show interest in implementing integrated approaches in production landscapes and seascapes, including through developing relevant supporting materials and tools. These efforts are expected to assist cooperation between governments and international bodies to promote common understanding of related concepts or approaches, technical know-how for implementation, information-sharing mechanisms, and contributions to the development of effective and measurable global and national targets for the post-2020 period.



Production landscapes in harmony with human settlements

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## Annex A: Workshop Programme

### Tuesday 16 January 2018 (Day 1)

09:00-09:30	Registration
<b>Opening Session</b>	
09:30-09:35	Opening remarks
09:35-11:05	Self-introductions Introductory presentations (UT-IR3S, SCBD, UNU-IAS)
11:05-11:15	Group Photo
11:15-11:30	Break
<b>Presentation Session 1</b>	
11:30-12:30	Country presentations (20 min presentation + 10min Q&A* 2 countries) 1. Cambodia 2. Colombia
12:30-13:30	Lunch
<b>Presentation Session 2</b>	
13:30-15:00	Country presentations (20 min presentation + 10min Q&A* 3 countries) 3. Estonia 4. Ethiopia 5. Japan
15:00-15:15	Break
<b>Discussion Session A: Success factors and challenges for incorporation of integrated approaches in production landscapes into NBSAPs</b>	
15:15-17:20	Introduction to Discussion Theme A Discussion of Theme A (participants will be divided into two groups) Break (16:15-16:30) Presentation & discussion Wrap-up
17:20-17:30	Wrap-up
18:00-20:00	Reception Dinner

### Wednesday 17 January 2018 (Day 2)

9:30-9:45	Introduction of the schedule
<b>Presentation Session 3</b>	
9:45-10:45	Country presentations (20 min presentation + 10min Q&A* 2 countries) 6. Mexico 7. South Africa
<b>Discussion Session B: Contributions to Aichi Biodiversity Targets</b>	
11:00-12:20	Introduction to Discussion Theme B Discussion of Theme B (participants will be divided into two groups) Presentation & discussion Wrap-up
12:20-13:15	Lunch
<b>Discussion Session C: Future steps and revision of NBSAPs</b>	
13:15-15:00	Introduction to Discussion Theme C Discussion of Theme C (participants will be divided into three groups) Presentation & discussion Wrap-up
15:00-15:30	Break (summing up key findings and messages)
15:30-16:30	Wrap-up of discussions
16:30	Closing

## Annex B: List of participants

### Country representatives

Somaly Chan	Deputy Secretary General, National Council for Sustainable Development/ MoE, Cambodia
Someta Chanthy	General Secretariat of National Council for Sustainable Development (GSSD), Vice Chief of Office, Ministry of Environment Department of Biodiversity, Cambodia
Jessika Carvajal	Specialized Professional, Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, Colombia
Abdeta Debella Robi	National Program Manager for Mainstreaming Incentives for Biodiversity Conservation, Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change, Ethiopia
Merit Otsus	Senior Officer, Ministry of the Environment, Estonia
Annely Esko	Project Coordinator, Estonian Environmental Board, Estonia
Keiichi Nakazawa	Director, Ministry of the Environment Biodiversity Strategy Office, Nature Conservation Bureau, Japan
Kenji Nakajima	Assistant Director, Ministry of the Environment Biodiversity Strategy Office, Nature Conservation Bureau, Japan
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Kiruben Naicker	Director: Science Policy Interface, Department of Environmental Affairs, South Africa
Wilma Lutsch	Director: Biodiversity Conservation, Department of Environmental Affairs, South Africa

### Resource persons

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Evonne Yiu	Research Associate, UNU-IAS
William Dunbar	Communications Coordinator, UNU-IAS
Wataru Suzuki	Head, Asia-Pacific Assessment Technical Support Unit, IPBES

### Organizers

Kazuhiko Takemoto	Director, UNU-IAS
Kazuhiko Takeuchi	Director, UT-IR3S
Naoya Tsukamoto	Project Director, UNU-IAS
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Shoko Arai	Consultant, Regional Environmental Planning Inc.
Hajime Ise	Consultant, Regional Environmental Planning Inc.
Yoichi Sonoda	Consultant, Regional Environmental Planning Inc.
Yusuke Sawa	Head of Programme Development, Birdlife International Tokyo
Tsubasa Iwabuchi	Senior Programme Officer, Birdlife International Tokyo

For the full research report, please refer to the International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (IPSI) website at <http://satoyama-initiative.org>.

This workshop was part of an IPSI Collaborative Activity joint research project between UNU-IAS and IR3S. For further enquiries, please contact IPSI Secretariat (hosted by UNU-IAS) via email: [isi@unu.edu](mailto:isi@unu.edu).





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