

*Climate Change, Biodiversity Loss, and Pollution*  
*-Promoting Synergistic Approaches to Address the triple planetary crisis-*

**15<sup>th</sup> SDGs Stakeholders Meeting and  
4<sup>th</sup> SDGs Roundtable Environment Subcommittee Meeting**

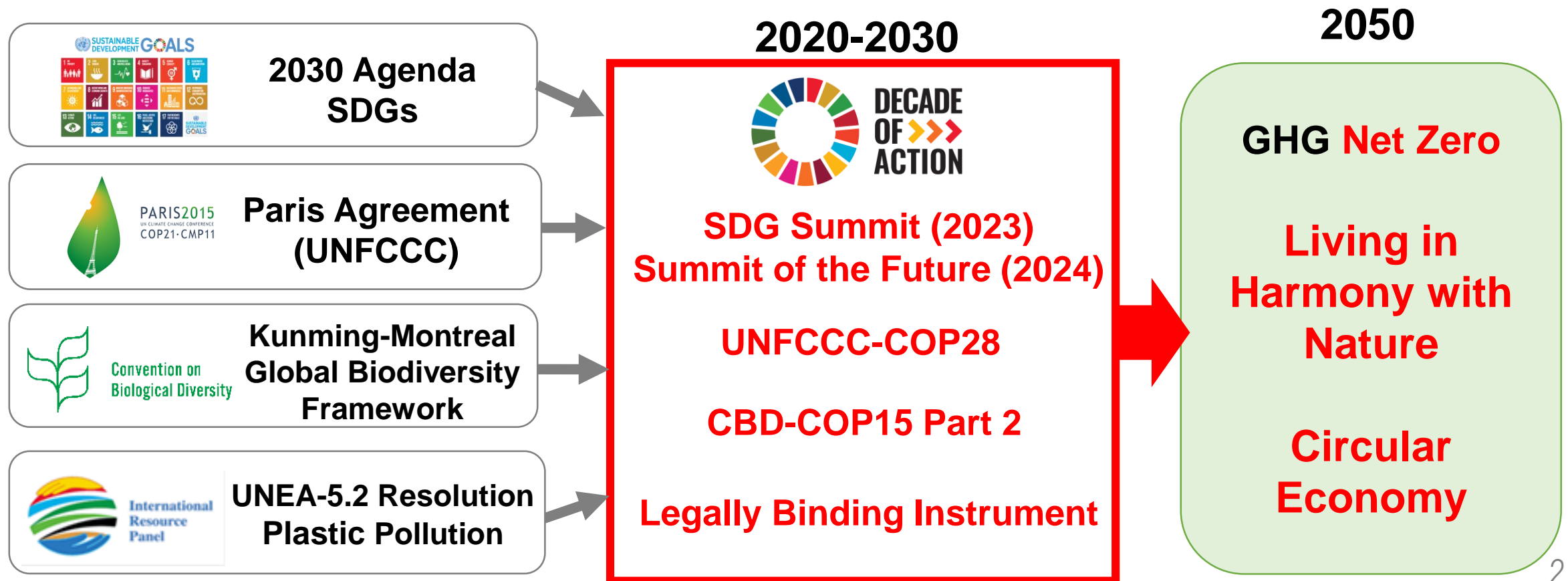
# **How to Promote Synergistic Approaches Domestically and Internationally**

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# The Decisive Decade for a Sustainable Future

- Envisioning a sustainable world in **2030 and 2050**
- **Green recovery** from the COVID-19 crisis
- **Synergies** can accelerate progress and raise ambition on climate, biodiversity, pollution and other global goals



# The 3<sup>rd</sup> Global Climate and SDG Synergy Conference (Tokyo, July 2022)

co-convened by UNDESA and UNFCCC, hosted by MOEJ, in partnership with UNU, IGES

## Key Outcomes

- 1) Strengthening the **evidence base for synergistic action**
- 2) Convening **multi-stakeholder dialogues** at all levels
- 3) Enhancing **integrated planning**
- 4) **Partnerships** for transformation
- 5) Informing **key intergovernmental processes** on climate and the SDGs



**“Circulating and Ecological Spheres”** and **“Decarbonization Leading Areas”** were introduced as existing integrated approaches

**“Expert Group on Climate and SDG Synergies”**  
co-convened by UN DESA and UNFCCC Secretariat  
to prepare a report, aiming to maximize action impact



# The 4<sup>th</sup> Global Climate and SDG Synergy Conference (NY, July 2023)

co-convened by UNDESA and UNFCCC, as the Special Event of the High Level Political Forum (HLPF)



## Key Messages

- 1) **Breaking down silos** and synergistic approaches to climate, environmental actions and SDGs
- 2) **Growing scientific evidence** supporting the pursuit of 2030 Agenda and Paris Agreement together can advance both
- 3) **Enhanced policy coherence** is fundamental for maximizing synergies and minimizing trade-offs
- 4) **Stakeholder engagement** is a core element of a just transition to net-zero and climate-resilient future
- 5) Just transition poses challenges for all, with **developing countries** facing difficulties and requiring tailored support

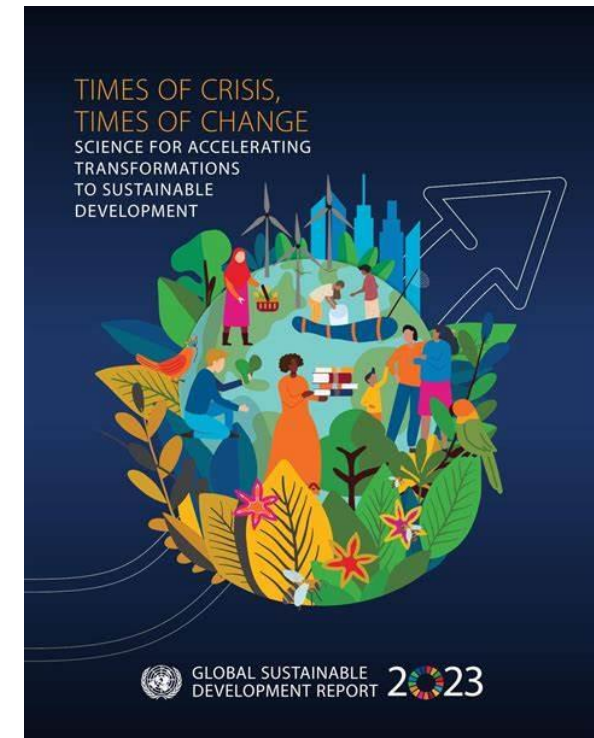
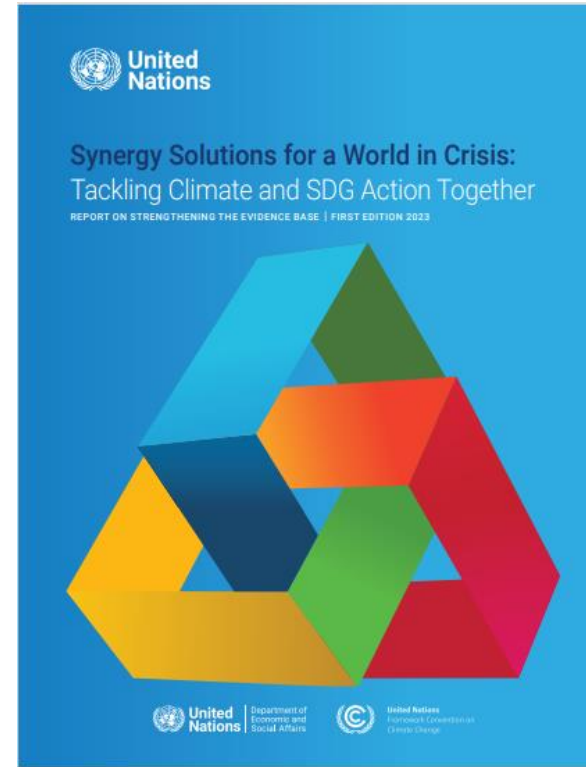


Shared importance of **deepening the evidence base** and **analytical work** related to synergies across sectors;  
**Expert Group** aimed to launch **“Global Report”** upon SDG Summit



# Opportunities and Challenges of **Synergies**: Scientific Knowledge-1

- “**Synergy Solutions for a World Crisis**” (by Expert Group on Synergies) noted **growing scientific evidence** on synergies, but it is also critical to develop **the means to apply synergies to policy**
- **Global Sustainable Development Report (GSDR)** shows “**Entry Points**” to **accelerate multiple SDGs**: human well-being and capabilities; sustainable and just economies; sustainable food systems and healthy nutrition patterns; energy decarbonization with universal access; urban and peri-urban development and global environmental commons

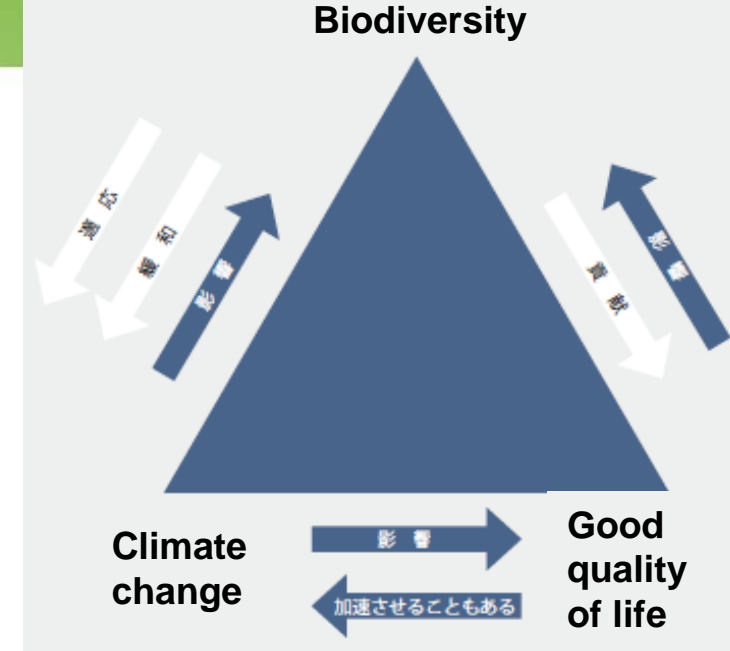


## Opportunities and Challenges of **Synergies**: Scientific Knowledge-2

- **IPCC: AR 6 Synthesis Report (Section C.4):** “Accelerated and equitable action in mitigating and adapting to climate change impacts is critical to sustainable development. Mitigation and adaptation actions have more **synergies** than **trade-offs** with SDGs. **Synergies and trade-offs** depend on context and scale of implementation. (high confidence)”
- **IPBES: Nexus Assessment Report:** Nexus Assessment looks into the **interlinkages between biodiversity and climate change** mitigation and adaptation, including relevant aspects of **the energy system, water, food and health**. (Currently working on 2<sup>nd</sup> draft of the chapters and 1<sup>st</sup> draft of SPM)
- **IRP: Global Resources Outlook (GRO):** GRO2024 analyzed the **resource use**, indicating its essential role to address the **triple planetary crisis**. (Just launched on March 1<sup>st</sup> at UNEA-6)

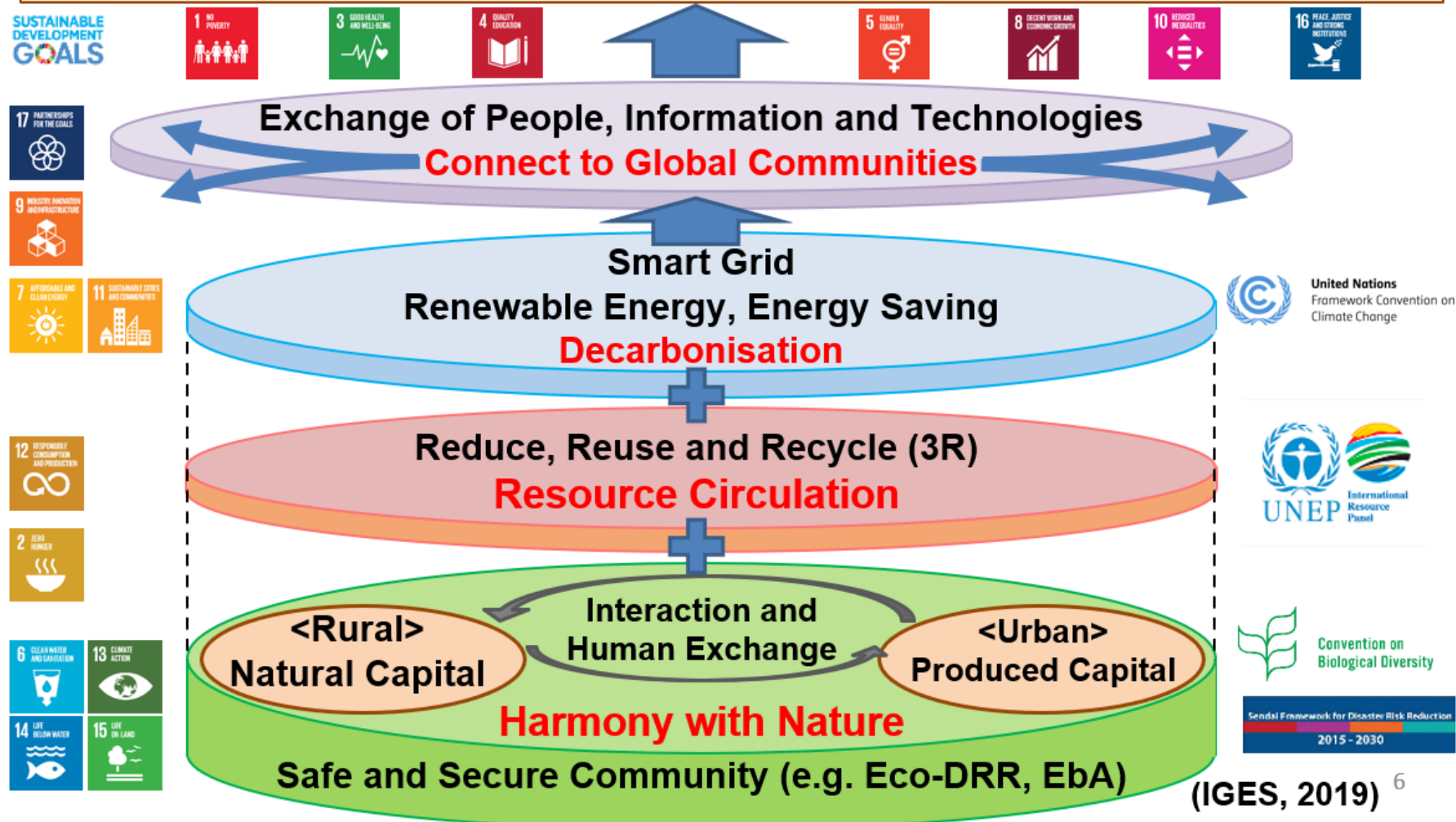
# Synergies between Climate and Biodiversity Actions

- **Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF)**
- Expand protected areas and **OECMs** to conserve 30% of terrestrial and marine and coastal areas (**30 by 30**)
- **Nature Coexistence Areas**: Area-based biodiversity conservation by private efforts, promotion of OECM registration
- **The Satoyama Initiative**: A global initiative led by Japan to harmonise biological production and biodiversity conservation in socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes (SEPLS)
  - GBF implementation: support adopting **the landscape approach** in National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs)
  - Ecosystem restoration **contributing to addressing various global challenges**, e.g. biodiversity conservation, SDGs, climate mitigation and adaptation and sustainable food systems



# Circulating and Ecological Sphere (CES)

Integration of environmental, economic and social dimensions  
Integrated response to declining and ageing population, Local revitalisation  
CES to achieve **integrated solution** for those local issues





# “Three Areas” with Potential for Synergies

## 1. Synergies between SDG 6 & 7

- **Regional Circulating and Ecological Spheres (Regional-CES)** calls for optimising resource flows between urban and rural areas while promoting decarbonization, circular economy, and living in harmony with nature.

## 2. Sustainable cities and communities under SDG 11

- Localization through **VLRs**, a critical vehicle to take stock of progress of local SDGs.
- VLRs can be used to make connection with **national level (VNRs)** and key stakeholders such as **businesses (VBRs)**

## 3. Response to world crises

- Necessity to step up efforts to show that working across the SDGs is good for **environmental and global** security.

