

SBSTTA23の報告

— ポスト2020GBFの議論を中心に —

令和元年12月11日(水)

環境省自然環境局生物多様性戦略推進室

中澤圭一

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1 全体概要

- (1) 11月20日(水)～22日(金) 8jW/G
- (2) 11月23日(土) GBO5 説明会
- (3) 11月24日(日)午前 OEWG報告会
※2050Goals設定、2030Mission & Goals設定について説明。
- (4) 同 午後 JUSCANZ会合
- (5) 同 夜 ノルウェイ主催ポスト目標会合(AMBITION連合?)
- (6) 11月25日(月)～29日(金) SBSTTA23
 - ・GBO5コンタ外は毎晩23時過ぎまで。交渉ではなく、意見を出し合う過程。
 - ・CBD/SBSTTA/23/2/Add.4 Annex **POSSIBLE TARGET THEMES AND ELEMENTS**に沿って、科学的な観点からのtargetの各論に関する検討
 - ・論点:生息地、種、直接要因(IPBESによる5項目)、持続可能な利用・ベネフィット、社会変革(トランスフォーマティブ・チェンジ)
 - ・CBDの外にある生物多様性の劣化要因(Direct & In direct Drivers)への対応が課題
 - ・思いの外、Landscape Approach(SATOYAMAイニシアティブが推進)を言及する国が多い。
 - ・特定の国による議論ブロックが顕著。
 - ・SBSTTA24は指標やベースラインが中心? 追加的なサブミッションの要請
 - ・ポスト目標ゼロ・ドラフトは2020年1月13日(月)に示される。
- (7) 11月30日(土) 主要国交渉官による非公式会合
- (8) 11月30日(土)～12月2日(月) ABCM 専門家W/S

SBSTTA23で新たに招聘された意見提出

<追加のサブミッション>

(根拠: CBD/SBSTTA/23/L.8のpara11、CBD/SBSTTA/23/L.4のpara12、SCBD/OES/DC/KM/88539)

締約国その他は、ポスト2020目標の策定に関連して、「生物多様性損失の要因(drivers)」や「種の保存」や「セクターを超えた生物多様性の主流化」や「生物多様性と気候変動の相互作用」についての、ターゲット、指標、ベースラインの案に関する意見を事務局に提出できる。

<ピアレビュー>

(根拠: SCBD/OES/DC/KM/88511)

- Global Biodiversity Outlook第5版 (**GBO-5**)とそのSPMに係るピアレビューのプロセスに、youとyour technical expertsが参加することを招請する。 〆切:2020年1月6日
→ この[you]が何を指すか不明だが、締約国及び国内の専門家という意味だと理解される。
- COP13決定(XIII/29)に基づいて作ったLocal Biodiversity Outlook (**LBO-2**)もピアレビューにかける。 〆切:2019年12月31日

2 OEWG報告会概要

この章のスライドはOEWG報告会で使用されたものです。
なお、発表者において加筆している内容が含まれています。

Organization of Work: External Processes

今回

Zero Draft
1月13日



Will consider external processes as appropriate, including:

- 7 studies: Economic valuations of action and inaction, cost and resourcing studies
- UN Women Gender Consultations
- UNU Landscapes and Seascapes
- OECD Workshop
- ASEAN Workshop
- Wildlife expert workshop
- Trondheim Biodiversity Conference
- DSI Dialogues
- Biosafety

2019.12.11発表資料 無断引用・転載禁止

Preparation Timeline : <https://www.cbd.int/conferences/post2020>

Arranging Documents

Glossary

Available on **Jan 13th**
Information document

Draft Zero

- Intro (incl Theory of Change)
- Vision
- 2050 Goals
- 2030 Mission
- 2030 Goals
- Targets (all those available)
- Annex

Available **Jan 13th**
In all UN language

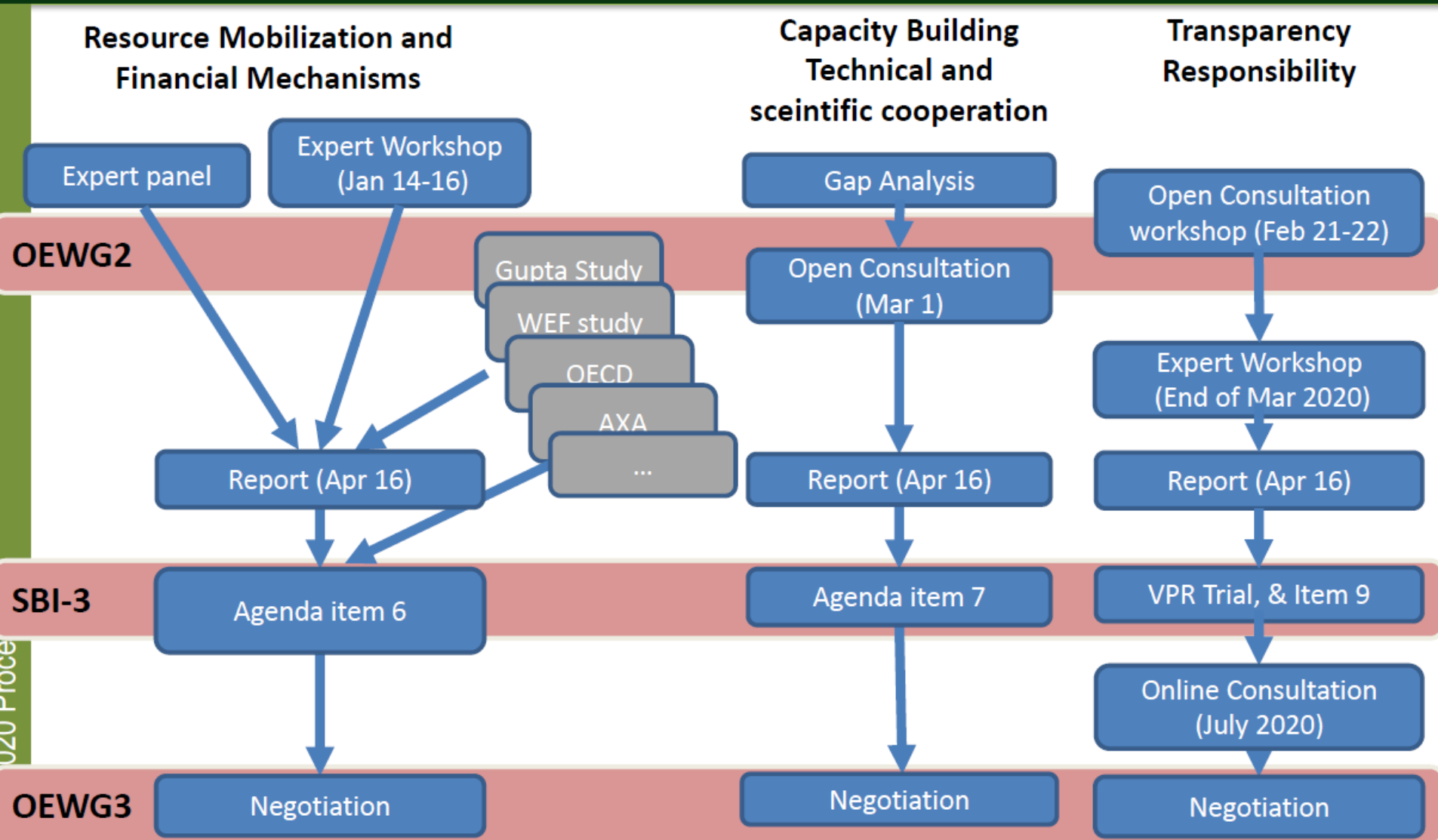
For negotiation

Background for each target
Aichi experience
Science background etc.

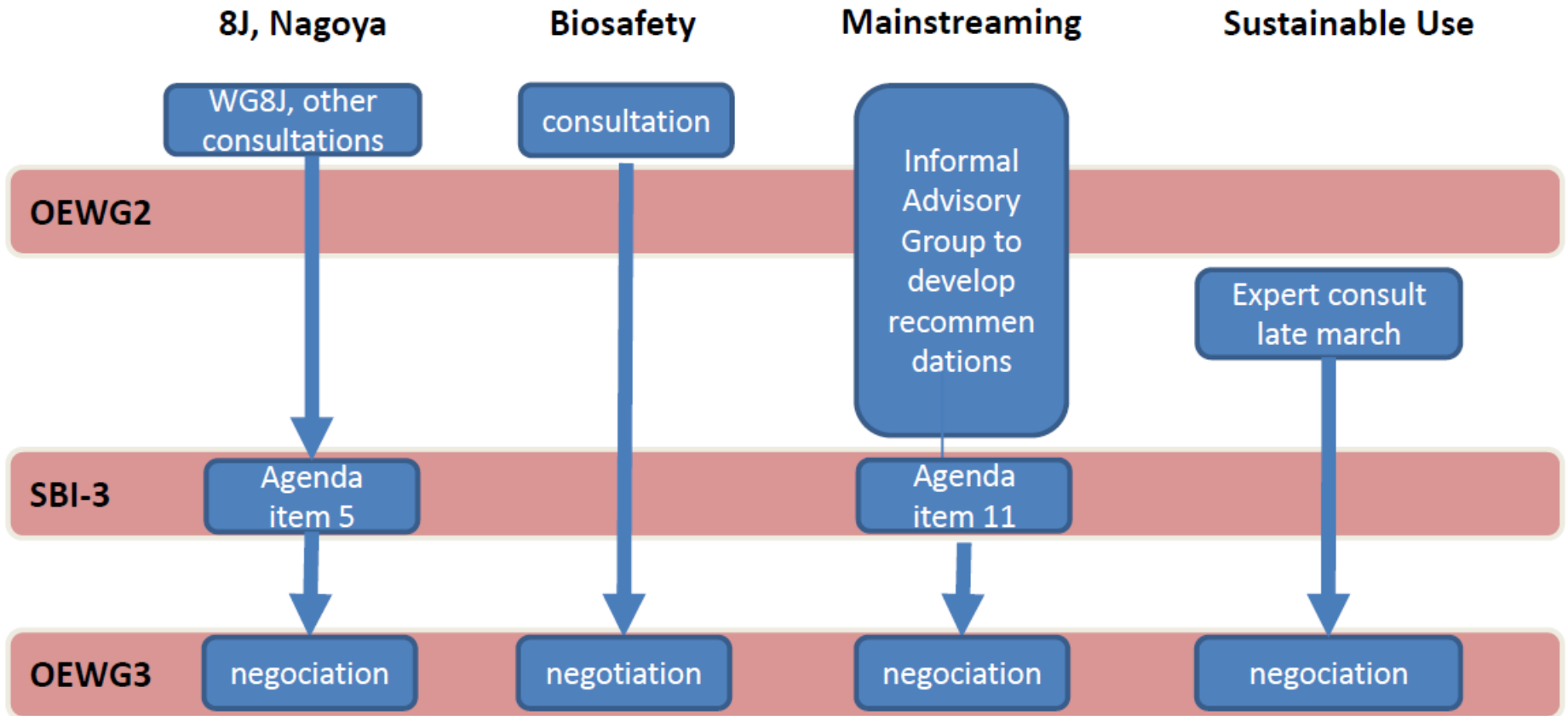
Available on **Jan 13th** or soon thereafter
Information document

2019.12.11發表資料 無斷引用・轉載禁止

Coordination with SBI



Coordination with SBI



Means of Implementation & Enabling Conditions

Capacity Building

Technology transfer

Resource Mobilization

Traditional Knowledge

Tools & Solutions

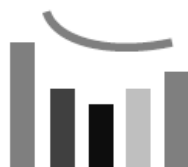


Economics & Incentives

Laws, Regulations, Policies

Behaviour Change

Reducing Threats



Land Use Change

Climate Change

Pollution

Over Exploitation

Invasive Species

Meeting People Needs



Use

Securing use

Sharing benefits

2030 Goals

Conservation of Species & Ecosystems



Sustainable & safe Use



Benefits Shared



2050 Goals



Healthy Resilient Ecosystems & Healthy Species



Human Needs Are Met

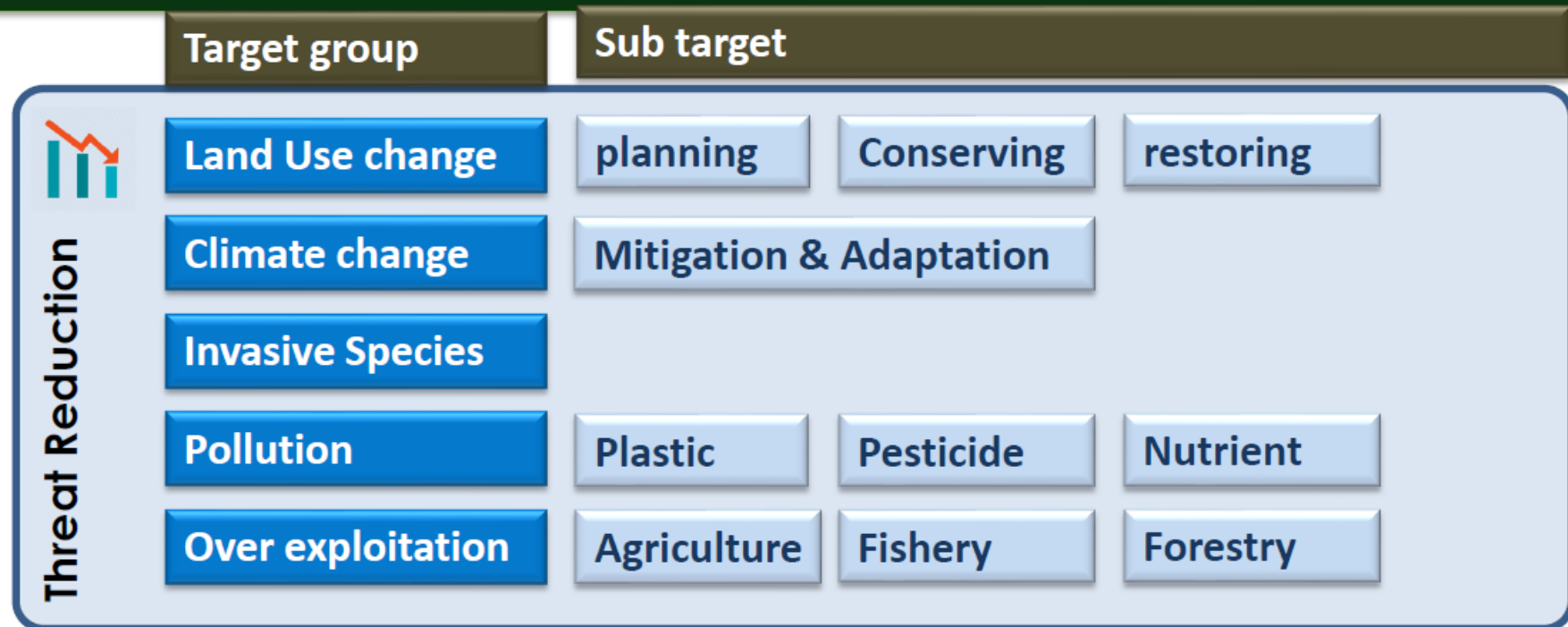
Responsibility & Transparency

Planning

Reporting

Review

Focus on action targets



2050 Goals (Proposal!)

- *Species*
 - preventing extinctions,
 - increasing the abundance of species and/or on the desired status of species in 2050.
 - improved status of threatened species or maintenance/prevention of risk for all species.
 - genetic diversity.
 - Indicators: Red List of Threatened Species of the IUCN...
Living Planet Index
- *Ecosystems*
 - change in the trends of ecosystem loss, degradation, fragmentation
 - desired future status of ecosystems in 2050.
 - Indicators: multiple indicators or a composite index
- *Benefits*
 - ensuring that the benefits provided by biodiversity, both for planetary integrity and for meeting communities and societal needs.
 - Indicators: refer to SDGs?

2050 Goals



Healthy
Resilient
Ecosystems &
Healthy
Species



Human
Needs Are
Met

2030 Goals (Proposal!)

- Stepping down from 2050
- Status oriented
- 3 Aspects:
 - Species & Ecosystems
 - Genetic Diversity is embedded
 - Sustainable
 - People benefit from the exploitation of Nature

C. 2030 Goals

Conservation
of Species &
Ecosystems



Existing 2020 Mission Statement

- “Take effective and urgent action to halt the loss of biodiversity in order to ensure that by 2020 ecosystems are resilient and continue to provide essential services, thereby securing the planet’s variety of life, and contributing to human well-being, and poverty eradication. To ensure this, pressures on biodiversity are reduced, ecosystems are restored, biological resources are sustainably used and benefits arising out of utilization of genetic resources are shared in a fair and equitable manner; adequate financial resources are provided, capacities are enhanced, biodiversity issues and values mainstreamed, appropriate policies are effectively implemented, and decision-making is based on sound science and the precautionary approach.”

Defining the 2030 Mission

F. 2030 Mission

- A stepping stone towards the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity.
- Actions Parties must take to achieve the result that Parties want by 2030, and beyond.
- Be an inspirational and motivating statement
 - promotes action but which is also succinct and easy to communicate implies the need for conciseness and breadth
- Other short-medium-long term milestones?
 - For example: to 2040, to map out the entire pathway to 2050 more clearly and still reinforces the need for urgent action this decade

Mission 2030 Statement proposals

- Implement solutions across society to address biodiversity loss and enhance benefits contributing to the global development agenda and, by 2030, putting the world on a path to achieve the 2050 vision.
- Reduce drivers of biodiversity loss across society and put the world to sustainable path to achieve the 2050 Vision
- Reduce drivers of biodiversity loss across society, enhance benefit sharing and put the world to sustainable path to achieve the 2050 Vision

3 SBSTTA23 議論の進め方

この章は、CBD/SBSTTA/23/2/Add.4を中心に説明しています。日本語は仮訳のため、必ず原文を参照してください。

I. POSSIBLE LONG-TERM GOALS

8. In its conclusions regarding scenarios for the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity, the Subsidiary Body noted, in recommendation XX1/1, that “the 2050 Vision (“Living in harmony with nature” where “by 2050, biodiversity is valued, conserved, restored and wisely used, maintaining ecosystem services, sustaining a healthy planet and delivering benefits essential for all people”) contains elements that could be translated into a long-term goal for biodiversity and provide context for discussions on possible biodiversity targets for 2030 as part of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework”.

9. Throughout the consultation process for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, there has been a call to articulate more clearly what the 2050 Vision means in measurable terms. One way of doing this is to use long-term outcome-oriented goals for 2050 (i.e. statements tied to a change in status or condition associated with biodiversity and/or well-being).

10. In addition to providing further specificity and measurability to the 2050 Vision, these goals could also serve an important communication role. Several elements should be considered in the development of such goals:

- (a) The goals should be linked to the 2050 Vision and the more specific 2030 Mission and any 2030 targets. Similarly, the 2030 Mission and targets should also contribute to the achievement of the goals;
- (b) Goals should be high level and measurable to be communicated to a broader audience as well as be associated with something that can be tracked over time. This could be accomplished by articulating them in relation to a baseline value or year, or by expressing them in relation to their current status;²
- (c) These long-term goals can help to establish a common purpose, guide action over intermediate time periods and engage and motivate actors. This would require scaled-up and creative communication and outreach efforts to bring the issue to the attention of large audiences and stakeholders and mobilize impactful action. Clear communication on the pathway forward, including for such actors as business and financial industry, in addition to governments, civil society, and people at large, is essential to define avenues and roadmaps to meeting such long-term goals;
- (d) Long-term goals are useful to provide a positive vision, given the lag times inherent in socioecological systems. Current trends for biodiversity are generally highly negative, with many drivers currently increasing in intensity. It will therefore take some time to achieve the fundamental changes needed to improve these trends and many ecosystems and species will require time to recover once the threats are reduced;
- (e) For long-term goals to be effective as communication tools, they should be limited in number and simple to communicate.

11. In the light of the points listed above, the Subsidiary Body may wish to consider the desirability and potential focus of long-term outcome-oriented goals. Given the power of these 2050 goals to communicate the ultimate purpose of the framework, and the associated benefits for people, goal statements could consider the following:

- (a) Species – A goal may address the concepts of preventing extinctions, increasing the abundance of species and/or on the desired status of species in 2050. Such a goal may consider the improved status of threatened species or maintenance/prevention of risk for all species. It may also relate to genetic diversity. Indicators, such as the Red List of Threatened Species of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) or the Living Planet Index, could be used to provide a baseline and assess the progress for such a goal;
- (b) Ecosystems – A goal could be formulated to reflect a change in the trends of ecosystem loss, degradation, fragmentation and/or the desired future status of ecosystems in 2050. Given the diversity of ecosystems, multiple indicators or a composite index may be required to establish a baseline for such a target and to monitor progress in its attainment;
- (c) Benefits – A target focused on ensuring that the benefits provided by biodiversity, both for planet integrity and for meeting human needs

I. 長期目標の案(パラ8~11)

ポスト2020年枠組みの協議プロセス全体で、計測可能な表現で2050年ビジョンが何を意味するかをより明確に示すことを求める意見があったことに言及の上、その方法の一つとして、2050年に向けた長期の成果指向の目標の活用に言及。このような目標は広報としての役割を担うと説明の上、目標の策定にあたり考慮すべき要素として以下を列挙。

(a) 目標は、2050年ビジョン、より明確な2030年ミッション及びあらゆる2030年個別目標と紐づけられるべき。同様に、2030年ミッションと個別目標は目標の達成に貢献すべき。

(b) 目標は、より幅広い対象者に伝わるハイレベルかつ計測可能なものであるべきで、また、期間を通して進捗の追跡が可能なものであるべき。これは、ベースラインとなる値又は年に紐づけて目標を明確にすること、又は、現在の状態に紐づけて目標を表現することで、可能となる。

(c) これら長期目標は共通の目的の確立や中期の期間で行動を引き出すこと、主体の参画等の手助けとなる可能性がある。これには、多くの人々の注目を課題に引き付けるためのスケールアップされた斬新な広報及びアウトリーチ作業が必要。政府、市民社会等に加え、企業等の主体向けの進む経路についての明確な広報がこのような長期目標達成に向けたロードマップ等を定めるためには不可欠。

(d) 社会生態システムにおけるタイムラグを考慮すれば、長期目標は前向きなビジョンを示すことに有用。生物多様性の現在の傾向は多くの要因が現在その激しさを増しているため、全般的にかなり低下傾向にある。そのため、これらの傾向の改善に必要な根本的な変化には時間がかかり、脅威が低減された後、多くの生態系や種が回復するには時間が必要。

(e) 長期目標が広報ツールとして効果的であるためには、長期目標は少数かつ伝わりやすいものであるべき。上記の点を考慮の上、SBSTTAが長期目標の望ましさや着目点の候補についての検討を希望する可能性に言及。なお、ポスト2020年枠組みの目的を伝えるこれら2050年目標の力や、人々への恩恵を考慮の上、目標の文面で以下の要素を検討する可能性にも言及。

種

- ・目標では、絶滅の阻止や種の豊富度の増加、種についての望ましい状態という概念を扱う可能性がある。このような目標では、絶滅危惧種の状態の改善、又は全ての種の維持及びそれに対するリスクの防止について検討可能。
- ・レッドリスト又は生きている地球指数などの指標が、ベースラインの提示や進捗評価に活用可能。

生態系

- ・生態系の損失・劣化・断片化の傾向における変化、生態系の望ましい将来の状態を反映して目標が作成される可能性がある。
- ・生態系の多様性を考慮した場合、複数の指標又は複合的な指数(index)がベースラインの設置や進捗の観測に必要。

恩恵

地球の完全性のための恩恵や社会等のニーズに応えるための恩恵の両方の確保に注目する目標は2050年ビジョンの全体的な目的と目標を関連づける助けとなる。

II. 2030 MISSION

12. Decision 14/34 specifies that the post-2020 global biodiversity framework should be accompanied by an inspirational and motivating 2030 mission as a stepping-stone towards the 2050 Vision of “Living in harmony with nature”. During the consultation process to date and the first meeting of the Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework, it was suggested that a mission statement for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework could, among other things:

- (a) Be ambitious, actionable forward looking, evidence based and inspiring;
- (b) Be succinct easy to communicate and relevant to different audiences;
- (c) Articulate what needs to be achieved in 2030, how and who will benefit from it;
- (d) Serve as a milestone to the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity;
- (e) Reflect the desired state of biodiversity in 2030;
- (f) Be phrased as an action-oriented statement related to desired changes;
- (g) Reflect the three objectives of the Convention and the Protocols;
- (h) Be based on the elements of the 2050 Vision;
- (i) Refer to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;
- (j) Address the drivers of biodiversity loss and reflect a pressure state impact response model;
- (k) Reflect mainstreaming;
- (l) Highlight the importance of biodiversity for both planetary integrity and human well-being;
- (m) Recognize the work that has already been undertaken on biodiversity issues.

13. An inspirational and motivating mission statement which promotes action and is consistent with the points raised above but which is also succinct and easy to communicate implies the need for conciseness and breadth, and to addresses those points implicitly rather than explicitly. Such a mission statement could then be supported by a rationale providing additional context and specificity. For example, a mission statement and explanatory text formulated along the lines below could constitute a 2030 mission statement for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework: Implement solutions across society to address biodiversity loss and enhance benefits contributing to the global development agenda and, by 2030, putting the world on a path to achieve the 2050 vision.

14. To “implement solutions” indicates a positive action-oriented approach. “Across society” indicates that actions are needed by all actors, individually, collectively and at all scales and across all sectors (i.e. mainstreaming). To “address biodiversity loss” means that the direct and indirect drivers of biodiversity loss must be addressed to improve the status of biodiversity. “Enhance benefits” highlights elements of nature’s contributions to people and a strong link to the delivery of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals. The 2030 deadline articulates that this mission is a milestone on the way to the 2050 Vision of “living in harmony with nature” and reinforces the need for urgent action this decade.

15. This mission statement should be considered in conjunction with the other elements of the framework.

II. 2030年ミッション(パラ12~15)

OEWG-1を含めこれまでの協議プロセスで提案されたミッションの文面の性質は以下をとおり列挙。

- (a) 野心的で前に向けて行動可能であり、証拠に基づき動機づけるようなもの
- (b) 簡潔で伝わりやすいものであり、異なる対象者に関連している
- (c) 2030年で何を達成する必要があるか、どのようにして誰がそれからの恩恵を受けるか、を明確に示している
- (d) 2050年ビジョンに向けたマイルストーンとして役割を果たす
- (e) 2030年での生物多様性の望ましい状態を反映している
- (f) 望む変化に関連する行動指向の文面として作成されている
- (g) 条約の3目的と議定書を反映している
- (h) 2050年ビジョンの要素に立脚している
- (i) 持続可能な開発に向けた2030アジェンダ(2030アジェンダ)に言及している
- (j) 生物多様性の損失要因を取り扱っており、DPSIRモデルを反映している
- (k) 主流化を反映している
- (l) 惑星の完全性と人の福利の両方にとっての生物多様性の重要性を強調している
- (m) 生物多様性の課題に関しすでに実行された作業を認識している

ミッションの文面に求められている性質から、簡潔さと幅を持たせる必要性やこれらの事項を明示的ではなく暗示的に取り扱う必要性が示唆されたと言及。また、このような文面は追加的な背景を示す根拠等を付け加えて説明されると言及

ミッションの文面

生物多様性の損失に対処するとともに地球規模の開発アジェンダに資する恩恵を強化するために社会にわたり解決策を実施し、2030年までに、2050年ビジョン達成への道筋に世界を導く

説明文

- ・「解決策を実施する」は、前向きな行動指向なアプローチを指し示す。
- ・「社会にわたり」とは、行動が、個々で、また集団で、すべてのスケールですべてのセクター横断的にすべての主体によって必要となることを指し示す(すなわち、主流化)。
- ・「生物多様性の損失に対処する」とは、生物多様性の損失の直接及び間接要因が生物多様性の状態を改善するために対処されなければならないことを意味する。
- ・「恩恵を強化する」とは自然がもたらすもの(NCP)の要素と2030アジェンダ及びSDGsの達成への強い関連性を強調する。
- ・2030年という期限は、このミッションが「自然と共生する」という2050年ビジョンに向けて道のマイルストーンでありこの10年間で緊急の行動の必要性を強化することを明確に示している。

III. TARGETS

16. Targets are defined as “SMART”³ statements that capture what we want to achieve or do within a specific time period towards long-term goals. They can be applied to biodiversity, actions, human benefits, or even relevant aspects of the means of implementation.

17. The development of future biodiversity targets should be based on the available evidence, including the assessments of IPBES, and on what this evidence identifies as being needed to bring about the transformational changes required to be living in harmony with nature by 2050. Similarly, the formulation of future targets should consider the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity, links between biodiversity and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the reasons for the varying levels of progress towards the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and the lessons learned from the implementation of the Convention, and its Protocols. Some of these elements to consider are identified in the chapeau document to this addendum. Similar issues have also been highlighted in the conclusions from the Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework as well as through the post-2020 consultation processes.

18. The available evidence indicates that solutions addressing various issues related to biodiversity will be needed in an effective and comprehensive response to the global decline of biodiversity and the benefits it provides. The development and finalization of future targets should be aligned with the elements of the framework that matter most for achieving the 2050 Vision and goals and should allow measurement and tracking of progress. They should consider:

- (a) The three objectives of the Convention;
- (b) The various components of biodiversity (ecosystems and habitats, species, and genetic diversity);
- (c) The various components of the 2050 Vision (biodiversity valued, conserved, restored, wisely used and ecosystem services maintained)
- (d) The drivers of biodiversity loss;
- (e) The benefits from the use of biodiversity and the sharing of those;
- (f) The specific actions needed to reduce threats to biodiversity and achieve long-term goals;
- (g) Various sectors.

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19. Throughout the consultation process it has been noted that themes and/or issues covered by the Aichi Biodiversity Targets could serve as a basis for the development of future biodiversity targets. However, it has also been observed that the Aichi Biodiversity Targets have several gaps and limitations which should be considered in the development of future targets. These issues are further discussed below. In addition, there are also general or cross-cutting issues which can be considered in the development of targets. These are also further discussed in the subsequent sub-section of this note.

Ⅲ. 個別目標(targets) (パラ16～23)

利用可能な証拠から、生物多様性に関する様々な課題に対処する解決策が世界的な生物多様性及びその恩恵の低下への効果的かつ包括的対応に必要と言及。

将来の個別目標は、2050年ビジョンや目標の達成に最も重要な要素と揃えるべきで、計測や進捗の追跡が可能なものであるべき旨言及。その上で、個別目標で考慮すべき要素として以下を列挙。

(a) 条約の3目的

(b) 生物多様性の様々な構成要素(生態系及び生息地、種及び遺伝的多様性)

(c) 2050年ビジョンの様々な構成要素(生物多様性の重要性の認識(valued)やその保全、回復、賢明な利用、そして生態系サービスの維持)

(d) 生物多様性の損失の要因

(e) 生物多様性の利用からの利益及びその配分

(f) 生物多様性への脅威を低減するとともに長期目標達成のために必要な具体的な行動

(g) 様々なセクター

Annex: 個別目標のテーマと要素の候補

個別目標のトピック	所感	関連する愛知目標
生物多様性と保全に関する成果 (outcomes)		
生息地 Habitat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・生息地の状態(例、自然な状態の生息地の割合) ・連結性や断片化、完全性等の生息地の質に関する課題 <p>すべての生息地や特定の生息地を対象とすることができる。陸域、海域及び淡水域の生息地については独立した目標もしくは目標中の要素として個別に扱うこともできる。(「土地に基づく手段 (site-based measures)」、「生息地の消失」も参照。)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・目標5 (生息地の損失) ・目標11 (保護地域) ・目標15 (回復) <p>ただし、これらの目標は生息地の状態については具体的に言及していない。</p>
種 Species	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・種の状態(リスクの状態、個体数) ・絶滅危惧種や普遍的にみられる種 ・遺伝的多様性の状態 ・特定の種(耕作植物等)、遺伝的多様性、より一般的には系統学的多様性 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・目標12 (絶滅危惧種)。普遍的にみられる種の低下や個体群の健全性等に関する課題は扱われていない。 ・目標13 (遺伝的多様性)。「野生近縁種 (wild relatives)」及び「社会経済的に」また「文化的に価値のある種 (culturally valuable species)」について注目はされているが、遺伝的多様性の大半を占める野生種についての記載はほとんど見られない。

直接要因		
土地利用の変化	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ＜生息地の消失に関する目標＞ ・生息地の消失速度の低減 ・土地利用計画に関連する課題（都市化やインフラ開発に関連する課題も扱えるように） 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・目標5。全般的なものだが、森林に関連する具体的な要素がある。
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ＜土地に基づく手段に関する目標＞ ・保護地域やその他の効果的な地域をベースとする手段（OECM）を介した保全 ・保全する地域、場所の特定の生物多様性の特性、管理有効性 ・連結性等のランドスケープレベルでの特性 ＜回復に関する目標＞ ・劣化や転換した土地の回復 ・回復から恩恵を受けるための回復すべき土地、特定の生物多様性や生態系サービス 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・目標11。自然の生息地の保持や土地に基づく保護に言及する目標が必要かもしれない。 ・目標15。しかし、定量的な面積目標に着目しても、生物多様性の回復にとって最適ではない。
過剰利用	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・収穫及び取引の管理、インセンティブ、消費者の選択（需要管理） 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・目標6（水系の資源についての持続可能な管理）。陸域の種に係る目標はなく、取引も扱われていない。
侵略的外来種	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・侵略的外来種の侵入の予防、管理及び根絶に関する課題 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・目標9（侵略的外来種の管理、根絶等）
気候変動	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・生物多様性の損失の主要な要因としての気候変動 ・生物多様性が気候変動適応及び緩和に対するNbSとして果たす役割 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・目標10（サンゴ礁などの気候変動の影響にさらされる特に脆弱な生息地への圧力の低減）。生物多様性の損失の主要な要因としての気候変動は直接扱われていない。
汚染	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・主要な汚染のタイプ（栄養、殺虫剤、プラスチック等） ・廃棄物管理に関連する課題 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・目標8（栄養を含む汚染の低減）。

自然の活用及びその価値		
自然からの物資	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・どのようにして自然が人々のニーズを満たし、コミュニティや社会に生活物資をもたらすか(例、ドルでの価値、木材量、漁獲量)。 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・目標14(生態系サービスの持続的な供給を目的とする生態系の保護と回復)。一般的な意味に、人の健康にも言及。
自然からの調整サービス	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・自然がもたらす調整サービス(洪水からの保護、水の浄化等)が全員に確保されたこと(恩恵を受けた人々、リスクから守られた人々) ・特定の活動タイプ(持続可能な農業、林業及び漁業、気候緩和及び適応)への生物多様性のからの恩恵の最適化。 <p>なお、食料保障等の社会的課題に対するNbSの課題への対処の助けにもなる。</p>	
自然の非物質的な(文化的な)サービス	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・人々の文化上のニーズが満たされ、全員にアクセス可能であることを確実にすること 	
自然の存在及び内的な価値	<p>自然(と生物多様性)それ自体は、それがもたらすサービスと関係なく大切なもの。市民が反映している自然が地球規模で存在し安全であるという気づきを大切にしている。(種や生息地の目標を参照)</p>	<p>愛知目標では、明確に扱われていない。</p>
遺伝資源の利用かの利益の衡平な配分	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・遺伝資源の利用から生じる利益の公平かつ衡平な配分 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・目標16(ABSに関する名古屋議定書の運用)

ツール、解決策及びレバレッジ・ポイント		
インセンティブ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・有害なインセンティブ(補助金を含む)の削減 ・政府の計画並びに金融セクターに関連する課題 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・目標3(正と負のインセンティブ)。
法、規制及び政策	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・要因や利用を扱う目標を支援するための法的な規制のツールの有無及び活用 <p>この目標には、とりわけ、種の管理、土地管理、脅威となる取引の管理、需要に影響を与えるための手段、が含まれる。</p>	愛知目標では、明確に扱われていない。
持続可能な消費と生産	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・持続可能な消費と生産の推進 ・資源の全体的な需要の削減 ・持続可能でない取引、野生生物の違法取引、人と野生生物の軋轢 <p>持続可能性の向上に向けたNbSに言及可能。</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・目標4(持続可能な生産及び消費の計画)。多様な主体に言及されているが、行動をとるべきセクターは明確にされていない。
生物多様性の価値	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・生物多様性の複数かつ多様な価値が全レベルの意思決定で十分認識され反映されていることの確保(政府及び民間セクターによるこれらの価値の統合も含む) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・目標2(生物多様性の価値の関連する政府の政策への統合)。より全般的に、価値評価の課題に着目しているわけではない。
社会変革 (transformational change)に向けた他の課題	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・IPBESにより抽出された間接要因 <p>なお、IPBESは社会変革に向けた「レバー」と「レバレッジ・ポイント」を抽出している。</p>	明確にこのトピックを扱う目標なし

社会変革 (transformative change) のイメージ

とりわけレバレッジ・ポイントに適用されるスマートな政策の組み合わせを含む、統合的、適応的、且つ、情報を基にした、包括的ガバナンスアプローチ



地球規模の持続可能性のための「全社会的変革」を表す図

(Figure 9より)

2019.12.11 発表資料 無断引用・転載禁止

実現条件 (Enabling conditions)		
国の計画プロセス	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・一貫性のある国の計画プロセス推進の必要性 ・政府全体の戦略としてのNBSAPsの採択の必要性。より広範には、以下による十分な実施及びガバナンスメカニズムの必要性。 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> － 国の複数のセクターやステークホルダーが関与するプラットフォームの設置 － NBSAPsの調整 － 野心と行動、衡平性、平等性、公開性、包摂性の定期的かつ周期的な向上 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・目標17 (NBSAPsの策定及び実施)。
資源動員	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・条約実施のための資金源の重要な役割の認識 ・すべての供給源から資源が提供されていることの確保 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・目標20 (戦略計画実施への全ての供給源からの資金の量の増加)
能力構築	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・ポスト2020年枠組みの実施に向けた能力構築の必要性 	<p>戦略計画の一部で扱われているものの、愛知目標で明示的に扱われていない。</p>
伝統的知識 (TK)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・TKの重要性の認識 ・ポスト2020年枠組みへのIPLCsの参画 ・以下に関連する課題 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> － 領域及び土地の権利の認識の拡大 － 生物文化多様性 － 環境の守護者の保護 － TKの共有及び保護 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・目標18 (IPLCsのTK・工夫・慣行の認識及び尊重)
知識及び技術	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・生物多様性に関連する知識及び技術の量・利用可能性・アクセシビリティの改善の必要性 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・目標19 (生物多様性に関連する科学に基づく知識・技術の改善及びその共有と適用)
啓発	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・生物多様性についての人々の啓発 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・目標1 (生物多様性とその保護のための行動についての啓発)

横断的課題

ジェンダー	<ul style="list-style-type: none">・横断的課題としてのジェンダーへの配慮の重要性の認識・生物多様性の管理における女性の役割、権利及び参画 <p>変化の主体としての女性の重要性も反映可能。</p>	・目標14。部分的に扱われている。
バイオセーフティ	<ul style="list-style-type: none">・遺伝子組み換え生物の安全な利用・合成生物学	愛知目標では扱われていない。

4 SBSTTA23 議論の結果

この章は、CBD/SBSTTA/23/L.8を中心に説明しています。
日本語は仮訳のため、必ず原文を参照してください。

I. 2030 MISSION

8

(a) “Implement solutions across society by all stakeholders to halt and reverse biodiversity loss and enhance benefits-sharing/benefits of ecosystem services, contributing to the global development agenda and, by 2030, putting the world on a path to achieve the 2050 vision”:

(b) “By 2030, put nature on path to recovery for the benefit of all people by protecting wildlife, restoring ecosystems, tackling the drivers of biodiversity loss and avoiding a climate crisis”:

(c) “By 2030, halt and reverse the unprecedented loss of biodiversity and put nature on a path to recovery for the benefit of all people and the planet.”

(d) “Take effective and urgent measures to halt the loss of biological diversity in order to ensure, by 2030, that ecosystems are resilient and continue to provide essential services, ensuring in this way the variety of life of the planet and contributing to human well-being and the eradication of poverty”:

(e) “By 2030, effectively integrate biodiversity into productive sectors and generate transformational changes in production and consumption patterns that allow the re-valuation of biodiversity and ecosystem services”:

(f) “Implement solutions to address loss of biodiversity in order to increase the benefits that it provides to sustainable development”:

I. 2030 MISSION

8

(a) “生物多様性損失を阻止し反転させ、また生態系サービスによる利益配分／便益（ベネフィット）を強化するため、すべてのステークホルダーが社会全体にわたって解決策を講じて、グローバル開発アジェンダに貢献し、また2030年までに世界を2050年ビジョン達成への軌道に乗せる”

(b) “2030年までに野生生物を保護し生態系を回復させ、生物多様性損失の原因に対処し、気候危機を防ぐことにより、すべての人々が便益（ベネフィット）を受けするため、自然を回復への軌道に乗せる”

(c) “2030年までにすべての人々と地球の便益（ベネフィット）のため、かつてない生物多様性の損失を阻止し、反転させ、自然を回復への軌道に乗せる”

(d) “2030年までに生態系が強靱で、不可欠なサービスの提供を続けることを確実にするために、生物多様性損失を阻止するための効果的且つ緊急の手段を講じ、そのことを通して地球上の様々な生命を守り、人類の福利と貧困の撲滅に貢献する”

(e) “2030年までに生物多様性を生産セクターに効果的に取り込み、生物多様性と生態系サービスの再評価につながる生産及び消費パターンにおける社会変革を引き起こす”

(f) “生物多様性が持続可能な開発に供する便益（ベネフィット）を増大させるために、生物多様性損失に対応する解決策を講じる”

II. TARGETS

B. Habitats

26. Some noted that the term “ecosystem” should be used instead of “habitats”. However, others felt that “habitats” was appropriate, and others suggested using both terms. Some suggested that the definitions of “habitats” and “ecosystems” in Article 2 of the Convention could be used.
27. Some noted that target(s) should address issues related to ecosystem integrity, ecological connectivity (both functional and structural), and ecosystem health as well as addressing issues related to the status and trends of habitats.
28. Some noted that targets should cover natural habitats, **habitat mosaics**, **production landscapes**, **agricultural areas**, **cultural landscapes**, and **urban areas**. Others suggested that the focus should be simply on natural habitats and habitats within natural jurisdictions.
29. Some noted that targets could address specific habitats or biomes, including soil biodiversity, vulnerable ecosystems, coral reefs and mountains ecosystems, wetlands, wilderness, private land and key biodiversity areas.
30. Some noted the need for approaches that combine conservation, sustainable use and connectivity and linked to sustainable development.
31. A specific suggestion for a target was “**no habitat loss by X date**”. “**X年までに生息地喪失をゼロに**”

C. Species

32. Some suggested that species abundance should not be included in a target as it is difficult to measure. However, others noted that it is an important element for a target, and others suggested using relative abundance.
33. Some suggested that a target could focus on the sustainable use of species, species sensitive to climate change, soil biodiversity, pollinators, endangered species, threatened species, risk status, common species, key stone species, and wild species for food and agriculture.

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34. A specific suggestion for a target was “**no more extinction by a certain date.**” “**特定の年限までにはこれ以上の生物の絶滅をゼロに**” However, it was also noted that such a target would need to take into account exploitation at different levels.

D. Land use change

35. Some suggested that the focus should be on habitat loss and not on land use or land use change as these are not commonly used terms under the Convention. However, others felt that they should be referred to and suggested that issues related to sea use change and water use could be reflected.

1. Habitat loss

36. Some suggested that targets on these issues should be action oriented and that land use and marine spatial planning could be tools to reach these, as well as a **landscape approach**.

37. Some noted that targets on this issue could be reached by increasing protection of ecosystem types and ensuring representability, investing in ecological infrastructure.

38. Some suggested the relevance of **mainstreaming to this issue, including in the productive and extractive sectors that drive land-use and sea-use change**. However, some also suggested that **sectors could be mentioned under targets related to overexploitation**.

39. Some suggested that this target topic should be renamed to “planning” rather than “habitat loss to be action/solution-oriented. Others suggested that it could be renamed “habitat modification” or “ecosystem modification”. Another suggestion was “land use and land use change”. However, others suggested continuing to use “habitat loss”.

40. Some suggested that the **focus could be on sustainable use** and that the role of indigenous peoples and local communities should be acknowledged in this respect.

41. Some suggested **reflecting “water use”** to address issues related to the marine environment and inland water ecosystems.

42. Some suggested specific issues that could be reflected in target(s) on this issue, including land degradation, net land use change, the loss of natural habitats, forests, soil, habitats **important for carbon storage**, such as wetlands, peatlands, and seagrass beds, and high seas ecosystems.

43. Some noted that target(s) on this issue are linked to the issues of protected areas, other effective conservation measures and restoration.

44. Some noted that **land use change can be a direct driver of change, for example through conversion of forests to agriculture, but also an indirect driver, for example through the reconversion of converted land**. Some noted that this indirect driver aspect should not be addressed in the framework as it would be **beyond the mandate** of the Convention on Biological Diversity.

45. Some noted the importance of including references to agricultural and issues related to **subsidies or incentives**, such as the incentivization of sustainable food production practices, in a target. However, others suggested that this issue was **outside the scope** of the Convention and that land use change is broader than just agriculture.

46. Some suggested that the reconversion of converted land, for example the conversion of deforested land to **sustainable agricultural landscapes**, could be a possible indicator of land use change.

47. Some noted that this issue overlaps with possible targets related to biodiversity outcomes as well as tools for implementation.

48. Some noted the **relevance of the land degradation neutrality under the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification**.

49. Some noted that a target could be developed in relation to recovery potential.

50. Some emphasized the importance of framing the targets in a positive and action-oriented way, looking at tools for action rather than focusing on loss.

51. A specific suggestion for a target on this issue was **“Parties should commit to a land use target in line with Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 aimed at conserving X percentage of native vegetation, considering different ecosystems or biomes and marine areas under different categories of conservation and protected areas according to national legislation and priorities”**.

D. Land use change

51. “×%の原生植物保全を目指した愛知目標11に則し、締約国は自国の法律及び優先課題に従い、異なる保全カテゴリーと保護地域下にある異なる生態系または生物群系、及び海洋地域に配慮しつつ、土地利用についてのターゲットに取り組まなければならない。”

2. Protected areas

52. Some noted that the issues addressed by Aichi Target 11 remains relevant but that a greater emphasis of the **qualitative aspects**, including **management effectiveness**, **financial sustainability**, **connectivity**, and **representativity**, is needed. Further some noted that management effectiveness is linked to the available means of implementation.

53. Some noted a need for a reference to **effective functional connectivity linked to broader landscape, including in forestry and agriculture**.

54. Some suggested that a target on protected areas should **reference key biodiversity areas (KBAs)** as well as joint-management, co-management, and the full and **effective participation** and respect of indigenous peoples and local communities.

55. Some suggested a **separate target on other effective conservation measures could be developed**, and others noted the need for guidance on these.

3. Restoration

56. Some noted the relevance of the thematic workshop on ecosystem restoration for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework in providing guidance on this target.
57. Some noted the need to ensure that no ecosystems are left unrestored, to acknowledge that different ecosystems have different restoration needs and that the costs and benefits of restoration should be shared. This topic target **should not be focused only on forests and should reflect marine and water ecosystems**.
58. Some noted that the focus should be on ecological restoration and that **restoration should use native species, avoid using invasive alien species, should not replace natural habitat types with other types of habitats, avoid using monoculture, should focus on all habitat types and biomes, including landscapes and seascapes**.
59. Some noted that **restoration should be linked to sustainable development**, sustainable use and the creation of “virtuous circles” whereby jobs are created and nature is restored.
60. Some noted that restoration is costly, and that appropriate means of implementation are needed. However, others noted that restoration can also generate benefits which could offset these costs. It was also noted that restoration can help to reach other objectives, such as **climate change adaptation and mitigation**.
61. Some noted that a target should also cover issues related to ecosystem recuperation and rehabilitation.
62. Some noted enabling conditions for restoration, including: involvement of indigenous peoples and local communities, effective monitoring, baseline data, ensuring economic sustainability, including through subsidy reform, green financing and natural capital accounting, policy alignment, and the **need to incentivize private land owners to restore**.
63. Suggested target formulations were **“during the decade 2021-2030, all types of degraded ecosystems will be under restoration and will show measurable improvement, prioritizing the areas and restorative activities consistent with achieving the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity”** and **“Parties should commit to determining the percentage of their territories to be restored, taking into account their ecosystems and priorities.”**

3. Restoration

63. “2021年～2030年の間に、生物多様性条約の目的達成と統合的な地域と再生に向けた活動に優先順位をつけつつ、劣化したすべての種類の生態系を回復の過程に乗せ、計測可能な改善を示す。” また”締約国は自国の生態系及び優先事項を考慮しながら、自国の領土において回復させるべき割合決定に取り組まなければならない。”

E. Overexploitation

64. Some felt that this topic should also include the exploitation of organisms to be in line with IPBES direct drivers.

65. Some noted that issues related to trade, incentives and consumer choices should not be addressed as these are **not within the mandate** of the Convention. However, others noted that it was **important to address indirect drivers, such as trade**. In that regard, some suggested including or addressing concepts related to **telecoupling, supply chains, rules for access, enforcement, international coordination, the ecological footprint, patterns of consumption and production, demand management, and the circular economy**.

66. Some suggested including the **levers for transformational change** from the *Global Assessment Report* of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, and guidance on how to address them.

67. Some suggested that **wildlife trade** should be referenced and noted that this topic could present an opportunity for collaboration with the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora.

68. Some suggested that sectors should be included here as they are the entry points for addressing overexploitation – **forestry, fisheries (legal and illegal overexploitation), and that they should be considered as possible avenues for sustainable management / production**.

69. Some noted the relevance of the work of the Informal Advisory Group process on the long-term strategic approach to mainstreaming, the thematic consultation on sustainable use and the decision of the Conference of the Parties on mainstreaming to this topic.

70. Some suggested adding a reference to customary sustainable use.

71. Some cautioned against mixing **sustainable use (exploitation) and unsustainable use (overexploitation)**. Some favoured the use of the words “unsustainable use” in this topic.

72. Some warned against creating new terms in parentheses in the formulation on this topic. Some warned about avoiding

F. Invasive alien species

73. Some noted that more technical and scientific information was needed on this issue and suggested that processes should be established to obtain such information. In that regard, some noted the relevance of the upcoming Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Invasive Alien Species.

74. Some suggested that **Aichi Target 9 contained the major elements** that should be reflected in a target on this issue. However, some noted that a **sub-target related to invasive alien species on islands should be developed**.

75. Some suggested that issues related to invasive alien species in the marine and freshwater environments should be reflected.

76. Some noted a connection between climate change, plastic pollution and invasive alien species.

77. Some noted that issues related to the **intentional and unintentional introduction of invasive alien species should be reflected in the target** and noted the importance of risk assessment models with regard to the latter.

78. Some noted that the target should **prioritize the prevention of invasive alien species**, the control of introduction pathways, and early identification given the costs associated with eradication. In that regard, the relevance of considering **trade**, including wildlife trade, and sectors was noted by some.

79. The **importance of regional and international cooperation**, mitigation, considering health impacts, involving partners, capacity-building, undertaking studies and awareness-raising on invasive alien species was noted.

80. Some noted that efforts to control or eradicate invasive alien species should take into account the impact that those activities may have on indigenous peoples and local communities. Similarly, the importance of working with indigenous peoples and local communities on identification and control measures was also noted by some.

81. Some noted that countries should commit to developing national science-based regulations and allocate adequate resources to prevent and control invasive alien species, including through capacity-building.

G. Climate change

82. Some noted that climate change is a driver of biodiversity loss, but that biodiversity also offers means of adapting to and mitigating climate change. In that respect, some noted the need for **holistic approaches** on this issue.
83. Some noted the relevance of reflecting **nature-based solutions** in a target on this issue. In that respect, some noted that nature-based solutions are relevant to other targets and **offer possible co-benefits, including for disaster risk reduction and adaptation and that nature-based solutions can also be used in urban environments**. The importance of ecosystem-based approaches was also noted. However, it was also noted that nature-based solutions should not deviate efforts towards the mitigation of anthropogenic emissions and should not become a pervasive incentive towards practices that do not really contribute to mitigation. It should also allow countries to identify and evaluate the potential of renewable energy sources based on ecosystem approaches.
84. Some noted the need to broaden the focus from what is included in Aichi Targets 10 and 15. However, it was also noted that the text of these Aichi Targets is complicated and difficult to implement.
85. Some noted potential synergies with discussions and process under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and under the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification.
86. Some noted the need for **adaptive management** in the light of future climate change impacts and the need to consider restoration, connectivity, protected areas and resilience.
87. Some suggested that disaster risk reduction should be reflected in a target on this issue.
88. Some noted the need to account for synergies and possible trade-offs between biodiversity and the actions taken to address climate change and the need to integrated biodiversity considerations into climate change policies.
89. Some noted the need to **focus on vulnerable ecosystems, including coral reefs, mangroves and seagrass habitats, mountains, polar ecosystems and lands and waters used by indigenous peoples and local communities**. Similarly, some noted the need to also address the impacts on vulnerable species in **terrestrial, marine and aquatic environments**.
90. Some noted the need to focus on the protection and restoration of **carbon-rich ecosystems, such as forests, peatlands, seagrasses and mangroves**. The importance of **blue carbon** was also noted.
91. Some noted that this target links to and overlaps with several other possible targets in the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.
92. Some noted that ocean acidification could be reflected in a target on this issue.
93. Some noted the interconnections between climate change and human health.
94. Some noted the importance of considering this issue from a regulatory perspective.
95. Some noted the relevance of coastal zone planning, **urban planning and landscape planning** for this issue and the development of sustainable infrastructure, particularly in developing countries, in relation to strategies for resilience.
96. The importance of **sustainable agriculture from both a mitigation and adaption** perspective was noted.
97. It was suggested that climate change impacts on islands could be used as an indicator for this target.
98. Some noted the need for **alignment between national biodiversity strategies and action plans and nationally determined contributions and the ecosystem based-approach as a complementary solution to address the drivers of biodiversity loss**.

H. Pollution

99. Some noted that pollution is a cross-cutting issues and noted the need to seek an expert opinion and possible further submissions on this issue to help inform discussions.
100. Some noted the relevance of applying a driver-pressure-state-impact-response model to this target.
101. Some suggested **focusing on specific types of pollutants and pollution**, including **soil pollution, water pollution, air pollution, plastics, nutrients, pesticides, pharmaceuticals, light pollution, noise pollution, including underwater noise pollution, genetic pollution, nano-particle waste, mercury, nitrous oxide and ozone**.
102. Some noted **links to other conventions and processes**, including **the Minamata Convention on Mercury and the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM)** and the potential for synergies with these processes.
103. Some noted the importance of mainstreaming and the need to focus on sectors.
104. Some noted the links to human health and possible synergies in this respect.
105. Some noted that targets on this issue should focus on how to respond to the problem of pollution.
106. Some noted the need to look at the **connectives between terrestrial and marine pollution**.
107. Some noted the **relevance of the circular economy concept, the need to consider sustainable consumption and production, waste management, addressing pollution at its source and emphasizing prevention**.
108. Some suggested focusing on the **impacts of population on species**, for example on marine mammals.
109. Some suggested that a target on pollution should consider the impacts of industrialization and urbanization on biodiversity as well as **science-based risk assessment frameworks**. It was noted that such frameworks could be adopted by all countries to evaluate the positive and negative impacts of pesticides and other chemicals.
110. Some suggested that a target should consider a substantial increase in cooperation and technology transfer activities, particularly to the benefit of developing countries, to develop alternatives towards a more sustainable agricultural productions system, including new emerging technologies.

I. Use and value of nature

111. Some noted links to the issue of sustainable use generally and suggested that **sustainable use may be a better descriptor for these issues**. However, some also suggested using sustainable use and benefits and that a better or common understanding of what sustainable use means should be developed. In that connection, some suggested that the **concept of planetary boundaries and ecosystems services could be useful**.
112. It was also noted that more understanding about how to address this issue in the global biodiversity framework was required, since many topics seem to **overlap**, the number of targets starts to increase, and the relationship between the sections becomes complex. The relevance of the topic on targets in this section was also reiterated.
113. Some noted the relevance of the concept of **“nature’s contributions to people”** as used by IPBES and noted that their work on this issue could be used as basis for targets and indicators.
114. Some noted the importance of **mainstreaming biodiversity in the productive sectors** in relation to this issue.
115. Some noted the importance of the **Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity** as well as the ecosystem approach.
116. Some noted that several of the issues under this topic **could be challenging to measure and noted the need to set targets which could be monitored**.
117. Some noted that **this target topic illustrates why biodiversity is important to society**, for example in relation to human health, the economy, sustainable development, the Sustainable Development Goals, and that thought needed to be given on how best to communicate this. One suggestion was that it could be through the concept of ecosystem services, but it was also suggested that it could be through such issues as jobs, economic development, poverty alleviation and equity.
118. Some noted that this target topic has links to sustainable consumption and production, which are addressed in other elements of the framework.
119. Some noted the need to be clear on the difference between action and outcome targets and to have clarity on **what types of targets are needed in this section**.
120. Some noted the need to link the issues under this topic to the mission statement and the long-term goals.
121. Some noted that the topics addressed under this section present opportunities reflect the contribution of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework to the 2030 Agenda for the Sustainable Development.
122. Some noted the **need to address potential trade-offs between the different types of services**.
123. Some noted that there could be targets on each type of ecosystem services but that there could also be a more integrated target which addresses the different types of services together.
124. Some noted that this target topic presents an opportunity to integrate issues related to indigenous peoples and local communities.
125. Some noted **the importance of reflecting ecosystem services generally and of integrating such concepts as natural capital accounting and reflecting biodiversity in national planning and budgetary processes**.
126. Some noted that some ecosystem services are co-created between people and biodiversity and that this aspect should be considered in this section.
127. Some noted the importance of valuation for the different types of ecosystems services and ensuring that these values are integrated or reflected in decision-making at all levels. In that respect, some referred to national accounting, national budgets and national planning.

1. Material goods from nature

128. Some noted the **need to capture monetary values** not just but also the range of benefits that biodiversity provides, and some observed that there is **a range of services which fall outside commodity chains and for which financial information is not available**. In this respect, some noted the importance of valuation approaches which take into account different types of values, and some noted the relevance of the work of IPBES on the diverse conceptualization of biodiversity and nature's benefits to people. In that connection, some suggested **looking at broader issues, such as food security**.

129. Some noted the need for targets **related to sustainable industries and livelihoods**.

130. Some noted the need to focus on issues related to meeting the needs of people in an equitable and accessible way.

131. Some noted the need to focus on the **integration of biodiversity values into economic frameworks and some noted the relevance of environmental accounting, ecosystem accounting, environmental impact assessment, and strategic environmental impact assessment**.

132. Some noted the need to focus on specific material benefits, including energy, biofuel and hydropower.

133. Some noted the relevance of reflecting issues related to food security.

134. Some noted the relevance of **spatial planning for this issue**.

135. Some noted the relevance of **sustainable supply chains and the importance of involving sectors**.

136. Some noted the relevance of **overconsumption** under this issue.

137. With regard to fisheries, some noted that the elements under **Aichi Target 6 remain relevant**.

138. Some suggested the need for a target which reflects the potential for the sustainable use of biodiversity to contribute to the generation of jobs and income and for poverty alleviation.

2. Regulating services of nature

139. Some noted the need to focus on the benefits provided to people.

140. Some noted the relevance of issues related to green spaces, green infrastructure, sustainable development, sustainable urban development and ecosystem services.

141. Some suggested specific services that could be reflected under this issue, including pollinators, climate change regulation, freshwater availability and quality, ecological flows, poverty eradication and food security.

142. Suggested targets on this issue were:

(a) **By 2030, Parties have taken steps to provide technical assistance for small and family farmers for the adoption of sustainable practices;**

(b) **By 2030, Parties have developed and adopted legal instruments to promote payment for ecosystem services for activities associated with food security, forestry and sustainable agriculture.**

3. Non-material (cultural) services of nature

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143. Some noted the importance of referring to emotional, inspirational and psychological benefits of nature.

144. Some noted the importance of considering relational issues.

145. Some noted the relevance of approaches that provide recognition of the rights of nature or legal personhood.

2. *Regulating services of nature*

142. Suggested targets on this issue were:

- (a) 2030年までに締約国は持続可能な慣行採用のため、小規模家族農業への技術支援提供のための対策をとる。
- (b) 2030年までに締約国は食糧安全保障、林業、持続可能な農業に関連する活動のため、生態系サービスに対する支払い（PES）を推進する法令を策定し採択する。

4. Biosafety

146. Some noted that issues related to biosafety could be addressed under this cluster of issues and expressed in terms of safe use.

147. Some noted the relevance of the outcomes of the meeting of the Liaison Group on the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to this issue and noted the ongoing processes under the Cartagena Protocol related to the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

148. Some noted the need to address the effects of biotechnology on traditional farming as well as the need for capacity-building and technology transfer in this respect.

149. Some noted that that the results of the first meeting of the Open-Ended Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework, and of the Biosafety Consultation Workshop held in Nairobi in August 2019 are still relevant should be used in drafting the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

150. Some noted that biosafety should not remain under “cross-cutting issues” but could be better placed under “safe use”, and that this topic should be considered in its broad sense and not limited to the Cartagena Protocol. Some Parties suggested that the targets or sub-targets should address case-by-case risk assessment and risk management.

151. Some noted the importance of new technologies and, recalling that there is a need for much more discussion on synthetic biology and digital sequence information, referred to the upcoming meeting of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Digital Sequence Information on Genetic Resources under the process to develop the post-2020 framework.

5. Equitable sharing of benefits from the use of genetic resources

152. Some noted that, under this topic, the wording “access to genetic resources and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from their utilization” should be used.

153. Some noted the importance of ensuring that the objective of the Convention on access and benefit-sharing is fully and effectively reflected in the framework. In this respect, some noted that an outcome target on this issue is needed as well as a target which relates to the benefits or incentives provided to conservations and sustainable use.

154. Some noted that wording related to Aichi Biodiversity Targets 13 and 16 could be combined to create a new target on this issue.

155. Some noted the importance of reflecting traditional knowledge associated with genetic diversity on this issue.

156. Some noted that the ongoing process on digital sequence information might provide information relevant to a target on this issue.

157. Some noted that support to gene banks and associated support could be reflected under this target.

158. Some noted the need to refer to the monitoring of the use of genetic resources and noted the relevance of clearing-house mechanisms in this respect.

159. Some noted the need to promote domestic measures in accordance with Nagoya Protocol and to publish them on the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing House as part of this target.

160. Suggested targets on this issue were:

(a) Transfers of genetic resources, in whatever form, and benefit-sharing, compliant with national laws implementing international access and benefit-sharing conventions, have increased at least 10% per year by 2035, compared to 2020, to promote conservation, sustainable use, benefit-sharing and the development of new cultivars and breeds, new medicines and new biotechnologies, as needed, to ensure food and nutrition security and health;

(b) To achieve, by 2030, an increase of X% in the number of in situ and ex situ conservation projects as well as sharing with holders of traditional knowledge in projects to improve the livelihood, health and well-being of indigenous populations.

5. Equitable sharing of benefits from the use of genetic resources

160. Suggested targets on this issue were:

- (a)あらゆる形態の遺伝資源の移転、及びABSの国際協定を実行に移した国内法に準拠している利益配分は、2020年と比較して、2035年までに少なくとも1年につき10%増加し、保全、持続可能な利用、利益配分、並びに新品種及び種族、新薬及び新バイオテクノロジーの開発を促進し、必要に応じて、食料及び栄養の安全及び健康を確保する。
- (b) 2030年までに生息域内及び生息域外の保全プロジェクト数も、先住民の生活、健康及び幸福を向上させるプロジェクトを伝統的知識の保有者と共有する数も、X%増加させることを実現する。

J. Tool, solutions and leverage points

161. Some noted that some of the actions in this section seemed prescriptive, and that Parties had differing approaches and systems in place to respond.

162. Some suggested that all targets on regulatory tools to address drivers and use should encompass considerations regarding their impacts on poverty in developing countries.

163. Some reiterated that many of the solutions under this heading related to mainstreaming and that many of the targets could be rolled under a separate heading of “mainstreaming”. In addition, some recalled the process for developing the long-term strategic approach for mainstreaming as an input for this topic.

164. Some suggested that, if the framework uses a driver-pressure-state-impact-response model, the responses should be organized to respond directly to the pressures, and some also suggested that the figure in document SBSTTA/23/INF/3 could provide a structure.

165. Some also suggested that sustainable consumption and ecological footprint should be linked, and the concept of green development was important. It was noted that it was important to operationalize sustainable consumption and improve upon Aichi Biodiversity Target 4 to make it more concrete. In addition, the concept of sustainable supply chains should be included in the framework.

166. Some noted that some of the cross-cutting issues that came from the first meeting of the Open-ended Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework are missing from the list provided in the annex to document CBD/SBSTTA/23/2/Add.4 and they should be included for consistency.

167. Some felt that there was some repetition with items here, such as values of biodiversity, which were also listed under previous sections.

168. Some suggested that this was one of the most important sections as it deals with systems, structures and practices.

169. Some noted that there was a mix of what can be done at the global and national levels in this section, and this will become important when implementing.

170. Some noted that countries will need support to reach these targets and that this section links closely to the means of implementation.

171. Some suggested that there should be a target on intergenerational equity, as discussed at the first meeting of the Open-ended Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework.

1. Incentives

172. Some suggested that positive incentives, including offsets and other elements, laws, regulations, policies and compliance and enforcement could be useful.

173. Some suggested that benefit-sharing could be looked at as an incentive.

174. Some suggested a new element could be added under incentives relating to small farmholders. Another new element suggested was sea-and landscape planning.

2. Laws, regulations and policies

175. Some emphasized the importance of having a target relating to environmental crime, wildlife crime or illegal wildlife trade under targets for laws.

176. Some noted the need for a compliance and enforcement mechanisms and the necessary means for these.

177. Some suggested that a target could be developed on customary sustainable use.

178. Some discussed the importance of the interface between land management and sea management through spatial planning, environmental laws and policies covering spatial planning, i.e. ecological red-lining.

3. Sustainable consumption and production

179. Some felt that the landscape approach should be included.

180. Some felt that behavioural change will require communication and engagement and also to work on demand management for bio-products.

181. Some noted that there was repletion with terms such as footprint, supply chains and circular economy being relevant to several other sections.

182. Suggested targets on this issue were:

(a) “Up to 2030, Parties will, in accordance with national and regional priorities and policies, promote the coexistence of different agricultural systems, based on the continuous improvement, use and adoption of good practices, technologies and management that restore, preserve and foster the sustainable use of biological diversity, including the conservation of native vegetation in rural areas”;

(b) “By 2030, Parties have developed and adopted regulations to establish, according to ecosystems they have and their priorities, xx % of the area in farmlands dedicated to biodiversity conservation”.

1. Incentives

- (a) “2030年までの間、締約国は自国と地域の優先順位及び政策に従い、持続的な改善、また生物多様性の持続可能な利用を回復し保護し振興する好事例及び技術や管理の利用と採用を基づいて、異なる農業システムの共生を推進する。”
- (b) “2030年までに締約国は自国の生態系及び優先事項に応じて、農地における生物多様性保全に特化した面積を××%に規定する法規を策定し採択する”

4. Other issues for transformational change

183. Some agreed that consumption and waste are lever points and that **sustainable consumption and demand management are important factors to consider. Natural capital approaches and accounting could be a sub-target that could promote this component.**

184. Some reflected on the importance of keeping science and technology development for biodiversity policy in place.

185. Some felt that the title “other issues” could be renamed “major issues” to address issues relating to the **indirect drivers** and root causes of biodiversity loss and also suggested referring to CBD/SBSTTA/23/INF/14.

186. Some felt that tools and solutions, such as traditional knowledge, technology, research and awareness, now listed as enabling conditions are in reality leverage points. It was noted that these **leverage points need targets** that directly address them in order to give the framework more ambition and provide for transformational change.

187. Some noted that **leverage points need to be flexible enough to consider national circumstances in order to avoid constraining countries.**

188. Some suggested including elements from the annex to document CBD/SBSTTA23/INF/14, which links the Aichi Biodiversity Targets with IPBES proposals on **“possible actions and pathways to achieve transformative change”**.

5 実施に関する課題

6 ABCMワークショップ概要

- 日程

12月1-3日 La Prairie, QC, Canada

- 共催:

生物多様性条約事務局

ノルウェイ政府

ナショナル・ジオグラフィック協会

- 参加者数 80名

(締約国42 (Africa 7, WEOG 17, CEE 7, Asia & Pacific 7, GRULAC 4))

W/Sでの主な意見

Connectivity

- Connectivityの要素を国際目標に入れ込む
- ABCMIはRestorationの目標と一体的に検討されるべき
- SpeciesやClimate Change, Planning of conservation areasなどの他の分野とのconnectivityの必要性
- PA、OECMそして都市等も包含する 包括的で総合的なアプローチ(ランドスケープアプローチ)
⇔ PAのコネクティビティにフォーカスすべき

Effectiveness

- 衛星データ、GISを活用した空間計画(Spatial Planning)の必要性、またそうしたデータを共有の重要性
- Key Biodiversity Area確保の重要性
- Ecological Integrityの確保
- IUCN green listの活用
- 良いガバナンスの必要(management, resources and accountability)

Equity

- Society in harmony with natureのためにも重要
- %目標のみならず質的な評価の重要性
- ガバナンスやコンプライアンスを目標に含める必要

Landscape and Seascape

- ぼんやりとしてconceptualという課題がある。
- 一方で、connectivityを超える概念としての可能性。← own targetの必要性
- 関係者の協力の必要性。(sector別ではなく)
- 優先事項を合意する必要性
- フローや時間的要素を含める必要。
- 機能的簡潔性の観点を含める必要
- Landscape approachの達成にはコミュニケーション支援が必須。 ←空間情報は非常に有用。

目標案の例として上がったもの

- no loss of connectivity between fragmented ecosystems, effort to restore, improve connectivity where needed. Develop connectivity (X% of conservation areas are connected by 2030) priority for mitigating impact of climate change
- By 2030, aim for retention of critical areas
- By 2030, 100% sustainable earth and 50% is for areas managed for biodiversity, 30% in PA and OECM and 10% for highly protected area.
- A science based percent areas target will increase the more biodiversity elements are added in (min 30% up to 70%?)
- Areas of importance require ecological connectivity
- Legislation in place requiring recognition procedure and benefit sharing
- Transparent access to information and decision-making
- Everyone understands and appreciates the value of conserving landscapes and seascapes and are concerned on ensuring they achieve the desired outcomes
- Stakeholders and private sector layers contributions are integrated into the ABCMs management approaches.

これらは合意されたものではなく、今後事務局によりアイデアが整理された文書が参加者に回覧され、1月上旬にOEWG共同議長に提出の予定。

目標案の例として上がったもの

- 断片化した生態系間のつながりを失わない、回復への取組、改善を必要とする場所におけるつながりの強化。つながりの構築（2030年までに保護地域の×%を結びつける） 気候変動による影響を緩和するための優先事項
- 2030年までに重要な地域の維持を目指す
- 2030年までに、持続可能な地球100%、生物多様性のために管理される地域50%、PAおよびOECM30%、高度に保護された地域10%を目指す
- 科学的根拠を基にした面積割合目標が増加し、さらに多くの生物多様性要素が加えられる（30%～70%まで？）
- 生態系のつながりを必要とする重要な地域
- 認証手続き及び利益配分を義務づける法律の制定
- 情報および意思決定への透明性が確保されたアクセス
- だれもがランドスケープとシースケープ保全の価値を理解し歓迎して、望ましい結果を達成することを確実にすることに関心を持つ。
- ステークホルダー及び民間事業者層の貢献がABCMS管理アプローチに組み込まれる。

これらは合意されたものではなく、今後事務局によりアイデアが整理された文書が参加者に回覧され、1月上旬にOEWG共同議長に提出の予定。

7 シンポジウムのご案内

「自然共生社会の実現に向けた社会変革～IPBES地球規模評価を踏まえて次期生物多様性世界目標を考える～」の開催について

日時 令和元年12月21日(土)10:00～16:00(受付:9:30～)

場所 東京都文京区弥生1-1-1 東京大学農学部内東京大学 弥生講堂・一条ホール

定員 200名 無料

主催 環境省

共催 IGES(公益財団法人 地球環境戦略研究機関)

協力 EPC(一般社団法人 環境パートナーシップ会議)、NACS-J(公益財団法人 日本自然保護協会)

○開会挨拶 環境省 (10:00～10:15)

○基調講演 (10:15～10:30) 武内 和彦 IGES理事長 「自然の恵みを継承できる社会への変革」

○IPBES地球規模評価報告書からのメッセージ(10:30～11:15)

情報提供1 橋本 禪 東京大学准教授 「世界の生物多様性と生態系サービスの現状と将来」

情報提供2 香坂 玲 名古屋大学教授 「現場から考えるIPBES :欧州と日本にみる社会変革の萌芽」

○パネルディスカッション(11:15～12:15)

ファシリテーター 香坂 玲 名古屋大学教授

パネリスト 高村ゆかり 山口真奈美 金子洋平 鳥居敏男

【休憩 12:15～13:15】

○テーマ別グループディスカッション (13:15～15:55)

テーマ1 「2050年の暮らし:自然共生社会はどんな社会？」

テーマ2 「共生社会の実現へ① 今の私たちの暮らしと社会が抱えている課題」

テーマ3 「共生社会の実現へ② 解決方法—社会変革(transformative change)はどう起こすか」

参加料無料、事前申込制となっております。令和元年12月19日(木)までに、以下のURLからお申し込みください。

<https://iges.or.jp/jp/events/20191221>

参加募集は締切期限内であっても定員に達し次第締め切らせていただきます。

昼食は会場付近で適宜おとりください。会場での飲食は禁止されております。午前又は午後のみ参加も可能です。

参加申込

参加料無料、事前申込制となっております。

令和元年12月19日(木)までに、以下の

参加フォームからお申し込みください。

<https://iges.or.jp/jp/events/20191221>

