

<プレスリリース>



世界標準時 2016 年 12 月 8 日 00:01 解禁

愛知目標への歩み 順調は一握りの国のみ

NGO が締約国に愛知目標へのコミットメントの再認識と、資金と行動の強化を求める。

メキシコ・カンクン（2016 年 12 月 6 日）生物多様性条約締約国会議にて、国際環境 NGO が、締約国の報告から、愛知目標達成に向けた進捗が順調なのはわずか 5%であることを明らかにした。

この評価は、バードライフ・インターナショナル、英国王立鳥類保護協会、コンサベーション・インターナショナル、ザ・ネイチャー・コンサーバンシー、WWF がまとめたもの。

"Convention on Biological Diversity: Progress Report Toward the Aichi Biodiversity Targets"というタイトルの報告書によると、進捗状況を報告した国の 75%が愛知目標達成に向け何らかの進展を見せているものの、現状のペースでは 2020 年までに目標を達成することはできない。20%の国では、全く進展が見られない。

英国王立鳥類保護協会の国際政策担当のサラ・ネルソンは「愛知目標の達成のためには、全ての国が取り組みを進めなければならない。この結果には非常に憂慮している。」と語る。

生物多様性国家戦略の改訂に関する愛知目標 17 のように、プロセスに関する目標で最も進展が見られる。一方、愛知目標の達成に必要なリソースの確保する資源動員に関する愛知目標 20 は、進捗が最も遅れており、35%の国が進展なしと報告している。先進国は途上国がより低い国別目標を掲げているが、達成に向けた進捗はやや良い。

愛知目標は、2010 年に愛知県名古屋市で開催された COP10 で合意された 10 年戦略計画の一部で、生物多様性の減少を止めるためのロードマップであり、自然だけでなく人間にも利益をもたらす。

コンサベーション・インターナショナルのグローバル政策担当バイスプレジデントのカルロス・マニエル・ロドリゲスは、「愛知目標により、世界の生態系を守る取り組みにメリハリがつく。2020 年までに陸域の 17%、海域の 10%を保護するといった目標は達成可能である。また、気候変動に対するレジリエンスを高めるためには不可欠である。締約国には、愛知目標に再度コミットしてもらいたい。我々も一緒に取り組む」と語る。

この評価は、生物多様性条約事務局から提供された、2016 年 7 月現在の各国の生物多様性国家戦略に関するデータを分析したもの。条約締約国の 52%がこの国家戦略を条約事務局に提出し

ており、その内容を条約事務局がスコア化している。NGO グループは、戦略が愛知目標達成に
どれだけ向かおうとしているか、および実際の進展はどうか、について検討を加えた。

締約国には、コミットメントにさらに野心的になること、取り組みを強化すること、さらに、
特に先進国には、近隣の途上国の野心を行動に変える支援を求めている。

EMBARGOED UNTIL 00:01 GMT December 8, 2016

Only a handful of countries on track to meet their biodiversity goals, assessment shows

Nonprofits issue call for countries to renew commitments to Aichi Biodiversity Targets and increase funding, action

Cancun, Mexico -- December 8, 2016: At the Convention on Biological Diversity today, global conservation NGOs released a report revealing that just 5 percent of countries who have reported progress on the Aichi Biodiversity Targets are on track to reach their global biodiversity goals by 2020.

The assessment, which was conducted by Birdlife International, the Royal Society for Protection of Birds (RSPB), Conservation International, The Nature Conservancy and WWF and titled "Convention on Biological Diversity: Progress Report Toward the Aichi Biodiversity Targets," found that while 75 percent of reporting countries have made some progress toward meeting the Targets, their pace is largely insufficient to meet the agreed-upon deadline. Twenty percent of reporting countries have made no progress at all.

"For the Aichi Targets to be met, all countries must play their part," said Sarah Nelson, head of the international policy department at the RSPB. "The results from this study are therefore extremely concerning."

The team found that countries have made the most progress on process-oriented Targets such as Target 17, which involved updating their National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans (NBSAPs). Target 20, Resource Mobilization, in which countries secure financing to meet other Targets, scored among the lowest in terms of progress, with 35 percent of countries reporting no movement. The team also found that overall, higher-income countries set weaker goals than lower-income countries, but showed slightly higher progress toward achieving them.

The Targets are part of a 10-year plan that was adopted at the 2010 Convention on Biological Diversity in Nagoya, Japan, and serves as the world's roadmap for halting biodiversity loss -- and enhancing the benefits of doing so for both people and nature.

"The Aichi Targets help focus our work to protect the world's ecosystems," said Carlos Manuel Rodriguez, vice president of global policy at Conservation International. "Targets such as conserving 17 percent of terrestrial and 10 percent of coastal and marine areas by 2020 are doable -- and critical if we are to build resilience to climate change. We urge countries to recommit to them -- and our team is here to help."

To develop the assessment, the NGO team examined data provided by the CBD Secretariat that analyzed the NBSAPs submitted by individual countries through July 2016. 52 percent of CBD Parties submitted such plans and the data they contained was scored by the CBD Secretariat. The NGO team looked at the extent to which countries' plans aligned with the Aichi Targets as well as their progress toward the Targets, and considered factors such as economic status and political groupings such as the EU.

The report urged all Parties to be more ambitious in their commitments and intensify their progress, and encouraged higher-income countries in particular to support their lower-income neighbors in converting ambition to action.

Additional partner quotes:

"Despite having agreed ambitious global biodiversity targets, low scores in ambition and progress demonstrate that with competing national priorities, biodiversity conservation is still not at the top of the list. We hope that this week, countries will take important steps in fully valuing and recognizing the benefits of biodiversity for all," said Melanie Heath, director of science, policy and information at BirdLife International.

"While overall progress to date is insufficient, one silver lining is that least developed countries are articulating a higher level of ambition than developed countries, and are thus demonstrating a different development pathway that better recognizes the value of nature to economic growth and prosperity," said Andrew Deutz, director of international government relations at The Nature Conservancy.

"Financial support of developing countries is crucial to achieve the Aichi Targets in countries with biodiversity hotspots. We keep developed countries accountable for their commitments to double international financial contributions and to mobilize additional funding for biodiversity." said Deon Nel, conservation director at WWF International.

About Birdlife International

[BirdLife International](#) is the world's largest nature conservation partnership. Together we are 120 BirdLife Partners worldwide – one per country or territory – and growing. We are driven by our belief that local people, working for nature in their own places but connected nationally and internationally through our global Partnership, are the key to sustaining all life on this planet. This unique local-to-global approach delivers high impact and long-term conservation for the benefit of nature and people.

About RSPB

The RSPB is the UK's largest nature conservation charity, inspiring everyone to give nature a home. Together with our partners, we protect threatened birds and wildlife so our towns, coasts and countryside will teem with life once again. We play a leading role in BirdLife International, a worldwide partnership of nature conservation organizations. <http://www.rspb.org.uk> @RSPBNews

About Conservation International

Conservation International (CI) uses an innovative blend of science, policy and partnerships to protect the nature people rely on for food, fresh water and livelihoods. Founded in 1987, CI works in more than 30 countries on six continents to ensure a healthy, prosperous planet that supports us all. [Learn more about CI](#) and the "[Nature Is Speaking](#)" campaign, and follow CI's work on [Facebook](#), [YouTube](#) and [Instagram](#).

About The Nature Conservancy

The Nature Conservancy is a global conservation organization dedicated to conserving the lands and waters on which all life depends. Guided by science, we create innovative, on-the-ground solutions to our world's toughest challenges so that nature and people can thrive together. We are tackling climate

change, conserving lands, waters and oceans at unprecedented scale, and helping make cities more sustainable. Working in more than 65 countries, we use a collaborative approach that engages local communities, governments, the private sector, and other partners. To learn more, visit www.nature.org or follow [@nature_press](https://twitter.com/nature_press) on Twitter.

About WWF

WWF is one of the world's largest and most respected independent conservation organizations, with over 5 million supporters and a global network active in over 100 countries. WWF's mission is to stop the degradation of the earth's natural environment and to build a future in which humans live in harmony with nature, by conserving the world's biological diversity, ensuring that the use of renewable natural resources is sustainable, and promoting the reduction of pollution and wasteful consumption. panda.org for news and information.

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【本案内に関するお問い合わせ先】

一般社団法人コンサベーション・インターナショナル・ジャパン

広報担当 磯部 麻子

TEL : 03-5315-4790

E-mail : japan@conservation.org