



第16回東アジア生物圏保存地域 ネットワーク会合 参加報告

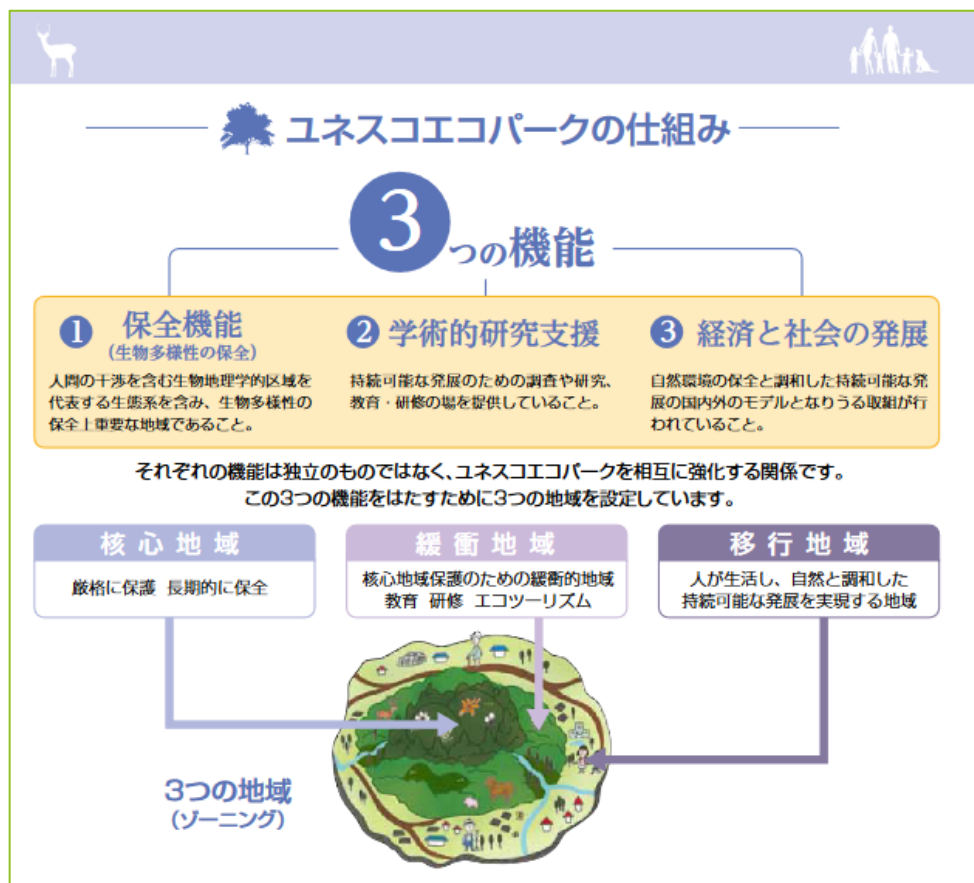
都市科学部環境リスク共生学科 1 年
秋山拓臣



UNESCO Chair on Education
in Biosphere Reserves
for Sustainable Societies
YOKOHAMA National University



生物圏保存地域（ユネスコエコパーク） Biosphere Reserve(BR)とは



- ▶ ユネスコ人間と生物圏（MAB：Man and the Biosphere）計画の枠組みに基づいて、ユネスコによって国際的に認定された地域
- ▶ 世界遺産が、手つかずの自然を守ることを原則とする一方、ユネスコエコパークは、生態系の保全と持続可能な利活用の調和（自然と人間社会の共生）を目的とする



モンゴルについて

1 面積

156万4,100平方キロメートル（日本の約4倍）

2 人口

340万9,939人（2021年）

3 首都

ウランバートル（人口163万9,172人、人口の約48%）
（2021年）

4 民族

モンゴル人（全体の95%）及びカザフ人等

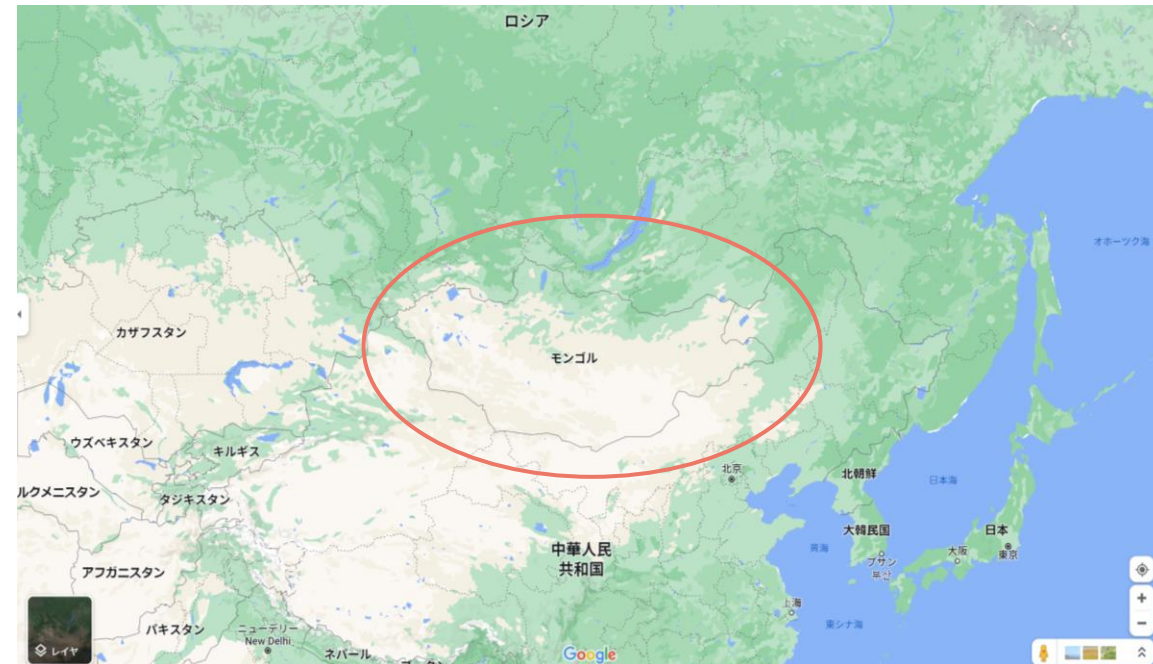
5 言語

モンゴル語（国家公用語）、カザフ語

6 日本との関り（私の所感）

日本製品をしばしば見かける。特に日本車が多い

<https://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/area/mongolia/data.html>



<https://www.google.com/maps/@49.25119,101.8661626,4.29z>

日程

日にち	活動	場所
10月2日 (日)	(予定) モンゴルに到着 (実際) トラブルにより仁川空港（韓国）まで移動	日本→韓国（乗り継ぎ）→モンゴル 日本→韓国
10月3日 (月)	(予定) 開会式、Toson-Khulstai BRの紹介、 各国のBRの取り組みについての紹介 (実際) 15時頃に到着し、日本のBRの取り組みの紹介から参加	ウランバートル市内のホテル 韓国→ウランバートル市内のホテル
10月4日 (火)	新型コロナのパンデミック期におけるSDGsのための 生物圏保存地域（BR）の維持について各国の取り組みの紹介	ウランバートル市内のホテル
10月5日 (水)	フィールドビジットのために移動	ウランバートル→チンギスシティ (330km)
10月6日 (木)	Toson-Khulstai BRを視察	チンギスシティ→Toson-Khulstai BR →チョイバルサン
10月7日 (金)	ウランバートルへ移動	チョイバルサン→ウランバートル
10月8日 (土)	日本へ帰国	日本→韓国（乗り継ぎ）→モンゴル



東アジア生物圏保存地域ネットワーク会合（EABRN）について

▶ 目的

最近の保全・管理の取り組みに関する情報・経験の交換

特にCOVID-19の危機とその影響に鑑み、EABRN事務局と加盟国がとった措置や今後の展望についての紹介

▶ 参加国

日本、韓国、中国、モンゴル、カザフスタン

（北朝鮮とロシアの代表者は新型コロナ感染拡大のため欠席）

韓国からは2つのBRの担当者も参加

▶ 参加者

各国ユネスコ国内委員会の方、大学教授、モンゴル自治体関係者

▶ 10月3日の内容

開会式、Toson-Khulstai BRとその活動の紹介、各国のBRの取り組みについての紹介



東アジア生物圏保存地域ネットワーク会合（EABRN）について （10月4日）

▶ 内容

- ・パンデミック期におけるSDGsのための生物圏保存地域（BR）の維持について各国の取り組みのプレゼン

- ・パネルディスカッション

「どのようにしてMABの活動に若者を巻き込むか」
ミゲル先生がパネリスト

提案：SNSの活用、MAB ユースネットワークの設立、ユースリーダー研修の実施



“Sustaining Biosphere Reserves for SDGs in the (post) pandemic period”

Experience in Japanese Biosphere Reserves Network

●Presenter

Takumi Akiyama (Yokohama National University)

●Main topics

- 1.Negative effect of the pandemic
- 2.Measures against negative effect
- 3.Positive changes by the pandemic



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1. Negative effect of the pandemic

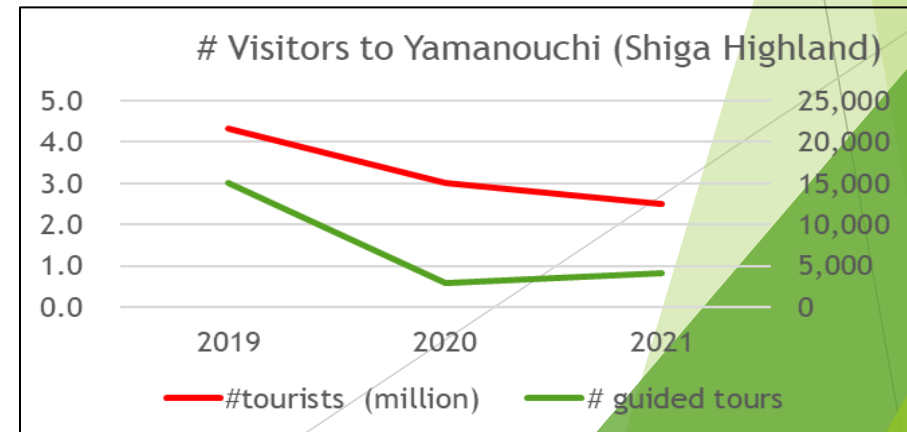
① Nature conservation activities have shrunk



② Inheritance of local culture became difficult



③ The number of tourists in BR has decreased drastically, and the local economy has declined



2.Measures against negative effect

①Keep doing conservation activity, with taking a social distance and decreasing the number of participants.

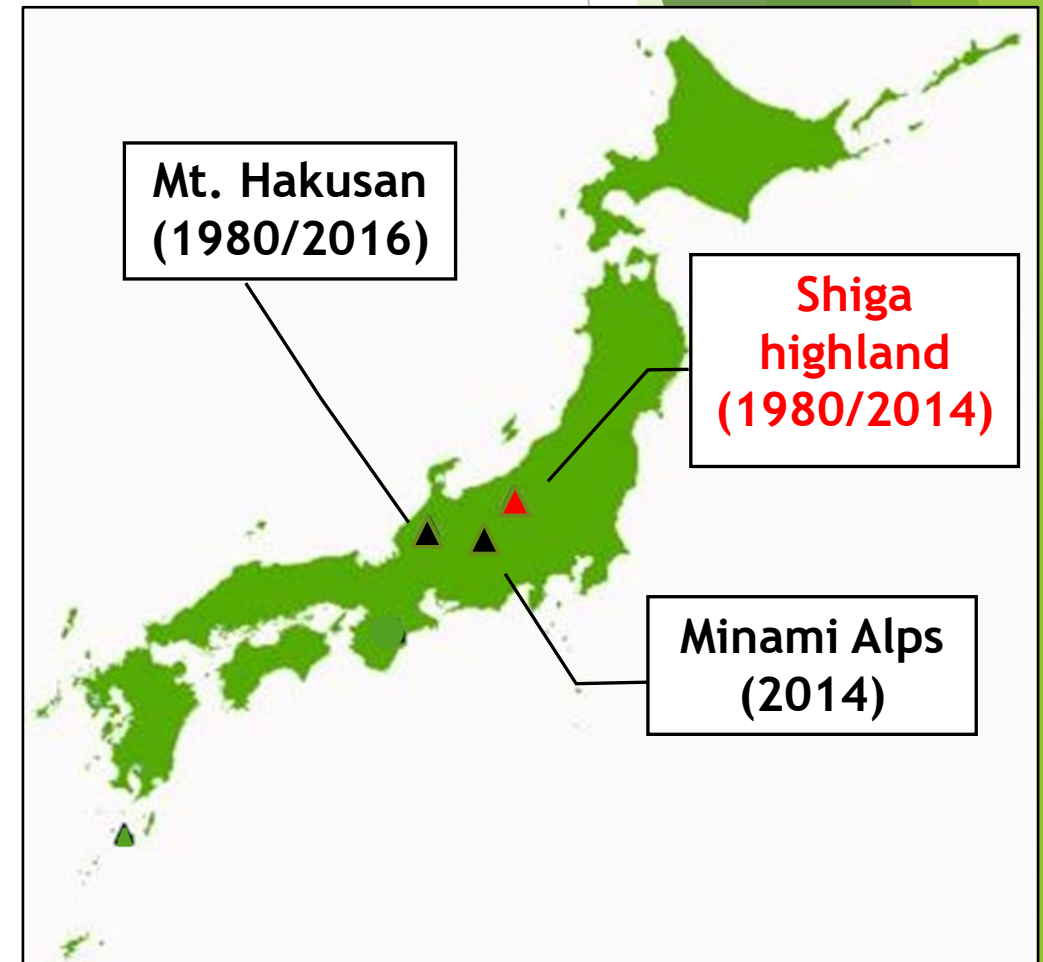
②Hold cultural events with taking countermeasures against infection.

③Prevent the spread of infection.
A new local economy that does not rely only on eco-tourism should be built.

3. Positive changes

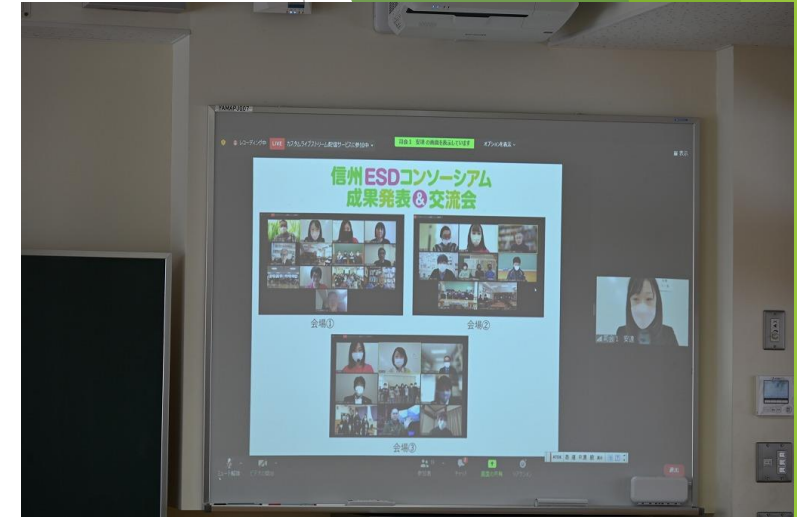
Online Communication

- ▶ In Shiga highland BR
- ▶ Shinshu ESD Consortium
- ▶ The rapid growth in the use of online communication tools made a positive change.



Shinshu ESD Consortium in Shiga Highland BR

- ▶ Launched in 2017
- ▶ Children present the results of their daily studies of sustainable development to each other and learn from each other through exchanges.
- ▶ Before the pandemic: face to face, only in Nagano Prefecture
- ▶ After the pandemic: online, nationwide



Positive changes by the pandemic

- ▶ Communication is now possible regardless of location.
- ▶ Consortium can take place not only within the prefecture **but also throughout Japan.**
- ▶ Children can interact with each other who would not have interacted with each other before, and it allows children to be **exposed to a greater diversity of ideas.**



Within the prefecture



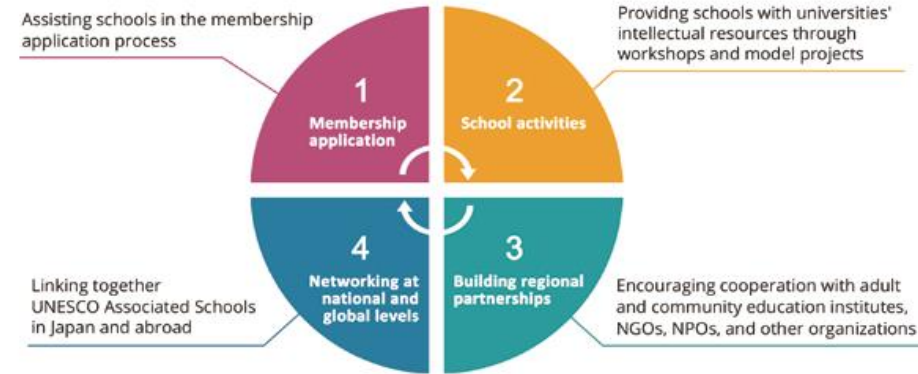
Nationwide

Shinshu ESD Consortium/ ASP Univ. Net

▶ ASP Univ. Net

(Associated SChools Project University Network)

- ▶ ASPnet Participation Support
 - ▶ Training of Teachers for Higher-level ESD Practices
 - ▶ Development of ESD Leaders
 - ▶ Institutionalization of ESD Promotion Network
- ▶ **Shinshu University**
ESD for Biosphere Reserve (BR)



Location of the universities



Shinshu ESD Consortium Achievement Exchange Meeting
Feb. 5, 2022 (online) ASPUnivNet/ ESD for Biosphere Reserve (BR), Shinshu Univ.



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=E3FXGHcArDg>

<https://www.unesco-school.mext.go.jp/supporters/aspunivnet/>

Based on M. Mizutani's report

Combination of remote and on-site meetings

- ▶ We will continue to need opportunities to learn in the field and get to know people by face-to-face. But we no longer need to gather from all over the world several times a year.
- ▶ “Shiretoko Nature Campus” has used Zoom before the pandemic. <https://shiretoko-u.jp/2019/12/27/naturecampus2019-doga/>
 - ▶ Preliminary Online Lecture (Sep. 7-8, 2019)
 - ▶ On-site practical training (Sep. 11-13, 2019)



- ▶ UNESCO Future Co-creation Platform held online seminars
 - ▶ Dec. 2021: The 50th Anniversary Symposium (online)
 - ▶ More people from distant locations participated than in on-site events



Synergy between Mount Hakusan Biosphere Reserve (MHBR) and Hakusan Tedorigawa Geopark (HTGP) through graduate education in the Pandemic Period: A case of “Project Practice in World Heritage”, University of Tsukuba, Japan

Course duration: August 1 – 7, 2022 (Joint Summer Program with Kanazawa University between Sep. 2-6)

Yoshihiko IIDA (Univ. Tsukuba, Japan)

Governance



Visit to MHBR Council and HTGP promotion council at Hakusan city hall (September 1)

Nature Conservation



Lecture by Hakusan National Park Ranger (September 2)



Cultural experiences

Traditional handicraft making (September 2)

Disaster Prevention



Field lecture on Sabo facility by staff of MLIT (September 3)

Invasive Plant Measurement



Lecture and field measure by NPO Association for Conservation of Circum-Hakusan Area (September 3)



Ecosystem Services

Wasabi horse radish farming using clear water (September 3)

Mutual Collaboration



Mutual group work with international students from Kanazawa University program at the day of heavy rainfall (September 4)

Youth Engagement



Hybrid workshop with Japanese National Commission for UNESCO (September 5)



Building Peace and Smiles

Farewell dinner with local cuisine (September 5)

This course was collaborated with NPO Hakusan Shiramine Nature School

By Y. Iida

Case Study Minami Alps Biosphere Reserve



Minami Alps Biosphere Reserve Ikawa Visitors' Centre and surroundings including signboards, flags and information materials and the BR logo

Minami Alps Biosphere Reserve, designated in 2014, includes a series of mountains that are above 3,000m and is one of Japan's few high-rainfall areas, with a maximum elevation above sea level of 3,193m. Most of the mountains are covered by forests, characterized by alpine plant communities (flower fields) and dense forest vegetation. This region is vast, with shifts in the environment, and great biodiversity.

Minami-Alps Biosphere Reserve has large rice terraces and extensive fruit cultivation, such as cherries, peaches, plums, and grapes. This area is also the origin of a special variety of plum called the "Kiyo", registered by Guinness as being the best plum in the world (2012). It is over three times the size of a regular plum and sold as a high-end product in Tokyo.



Rice terraces in Minami Alps BR.

Minami-Alps Biosphere Reserve contributes to the revitalization of the region by working to increase both quality and brand recognition, as well as the production of agriculture, forestry and fishery products unique to the region, relying on the natural features of the Minami-Alps. The rich natural environment around the mountains is currently used for activities such as hiking, walking, nature-watching, camping, fishing, and skiing, with many resources that could also be used for tourism. Information material is provided both in Japanese and in English.



Information materials on local products showing and explaining the nature conservation activities and local products.



Inagako Lake and Visitors Centre

A scenic view of a mountain landscape. In the foreground, there's a valley with a small village, some houses, and fields. The trees are in autumn, showing yellow and orange leaves. In the background, there are misty, blue mountains under a soft sky.

Summary

► Although there are many negative effects of the pandemic, there is also positive change.

► Let's keep our eyes open for good changes and work positively to meet the challenges!

Thank you for listening!
спасибо за Ваше внимание !

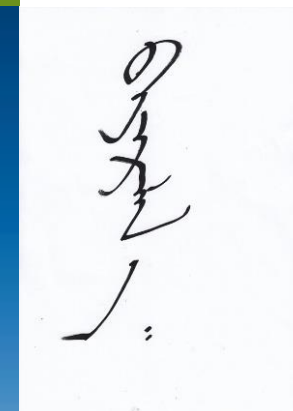
청취 해 주셔서 감사합니다!

Анхаарал тавьсанд баярлалаа!

感谢您的关注!

Назар аударғаныңызға рақмет !

ご清聴ありがとうございました !



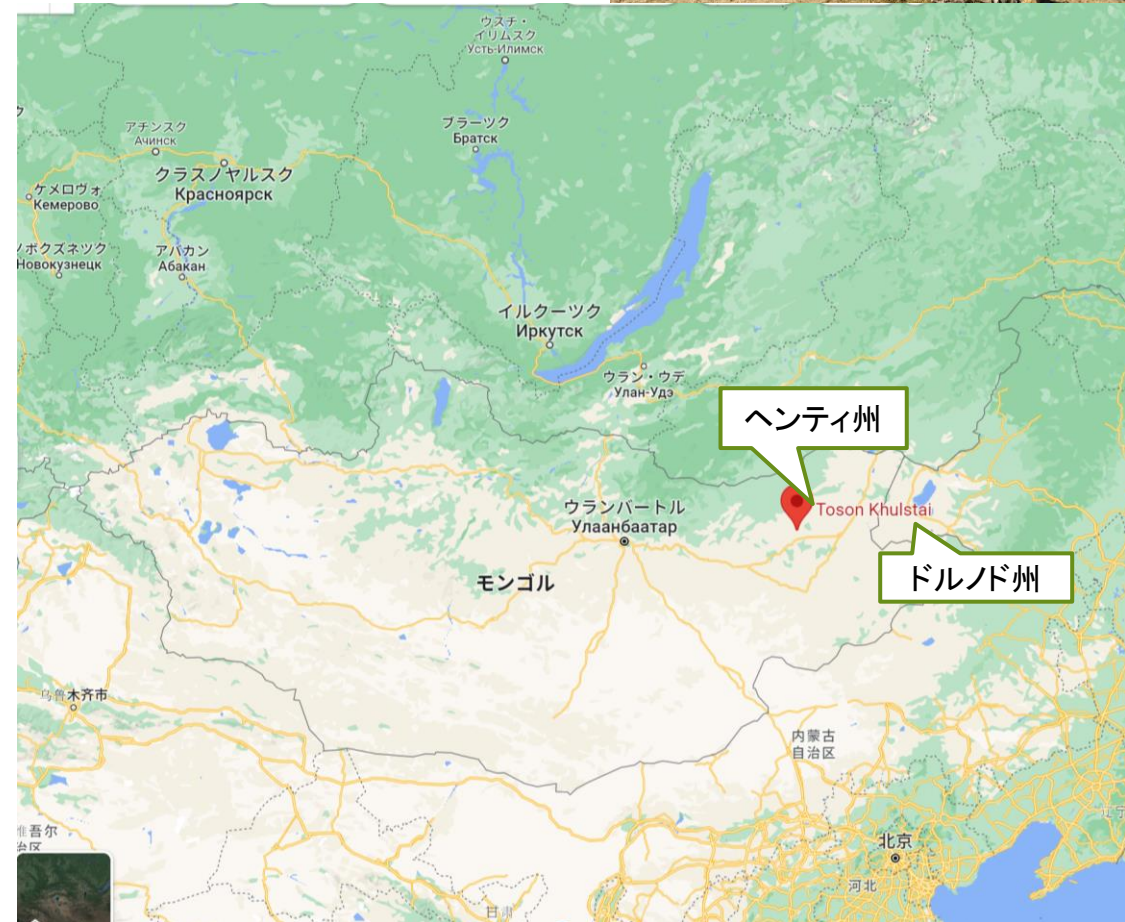
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Toson-Khulstai BRへの フィールドビジット について



Toson-Khulstai BRについて

1. 指定年：2020年
2. 面積：約10,100km²（岐阜県と同じくらいの広さ）
3. 2つの州（ヘンティ州とドルノド州）にまたがる
4. 核心地域は国立公園
5. 生物多様性や希少動物の保護を強化し、伝統的な遊牧文化と畜産業を守るためにBRに指定
6. 課題：過放牧、気候変動、干ばつ、観光客の増加に伴うごみ問題



<https://www.google.com/maps/place/Toson+Khulstai,+%E3%83%A2%E3%83%B3%E3%82%B4%E3%83%AB/@49.7752502,95.1969779,5z/data=!4m5!3m4!1s0x5dc2c5853f8346a3:0x3f91f50c5d4ef9b2!8m2!3d48.0959012!4d112.9467065?hl=ja>

<https://en.unesco.org/biosphere/aspac/toson-khulstai>

Toson-Khulstai BRの生物相

野生生物



モウコガゼル



スナネズミ

ステップ草原



カタシロワシ



家畜



ヒツジ



モウコウマ



フタコブラクダ

Toson-Khulstai BRの伝統文化



- ▶ 伝統的な民族衣装デール
- ▶ 伝統舞踊を披露する地元の少年少女
- ▶ 遊牧文化

馬や牛、羊、ラクダなどを家畜として所有し家族で管理する。何百頭もの家畜を所有する場合がありますそのような家族は裕福

遊牧民について



- ▶ 左がゲル、右が移動式住居
- ▶ 馬のミルクやお菓子、羊肉などをたくさん用意して来客を歓迎する文化
- ▶ 太陽光パネルで電力を得てテレビや冷蔵庫、スマートフォンを使用している
- ▶ 家畜の糞を燃料に使う。ゴミが出ないので環境にやさしい
- ▶ 広大な草原に暮らしているため新型コロナウイルスの影響はあまり受けなかったそう

ご清聴ありがとうございました

