

ユネスコ人間と生物圏 (MAB) 計画における 実務者交流を促進する アジア型研修プラットフォームの創出事業 成果報告書

白山ユネスコエコパーク協議会

平成28年度政府開発援助ユネスコ活動費補助金 (文部科学省) 事業

“Mutual learning platform for Asian local practitioners of UNESCO’s Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Programme” Project 2016 A Project Report

Mount Hakusan Biosphere Reserve Council

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共同実施者

国連大学サステナビリティ高等研究所

いしかわ・かなざわオペレーティング・ユニット

(UNU-IAS OUIK)

Jointly conducted by

United Nations University Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability,

Operating Unit Ishikawa/Kanazawa

(UNU-IAS OUIK)

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ごあいさつ Preface

白山ユネスコエコパーク協議会
会長 山田 憲昭



「白山」は世界でも有数の豪雪地であり、高山植物やブナ林などの豊かな生態系が育まれてきました。その麓には合掌造り集落や白山信仰にみられるような、自然と調和する暮らしが営まれてきました。このような自然環境や調査研究の蓄積が評価され、白山ユネスコエコパークは、1980年に国内の他の3つの地域とともに日本で初めてユネスコエコパークに登録されました。

2014年1月には、白山ユネスコエコパーク協議会が設立され、環白山地域の4県7市村及び環白山保護利用管理協会の12者による、地域が主体となった管理運営を行う基盤づくりを進めています。それ以来、第2回日本ユネスコエコパークネットワーク会議を開催するなど、国内のユネスコエコパークの取組みを共有する活動も積極的に推進してきました。

さらに、2016年3月には、移行地域を含む領域が新たに拡張登録され、再出発を切ったところであります。その記念すべき年に、政府開発援助ユネスコ活動費補助金事業として、アジアのユネスコエコパークの実務者との交流活動を進めることができました。今回、地域主体の活動がアジアのみなさまの共感を呼んだこと、そして何より環白山地域の連携がより深まったことが大きな成果とも感じております。さらに2016年はユネスコ本部への訪問やアジア地域の会合参加などを通じ、地域主体の運営事例を世界に向け発信し、ネットワークの形成に努めた年でもありました。

白山開山1300年を迎える2017年を新たなスタートとして、今後とも、さまざまな機会を通じて白山の価値を守り伝える活動を充実させるとともに、国内外に向けた発信に努めてまいりたいと考えています。

Noriaki Yamada

Chair, Mount Hakusan Biosphere Reserve Council / Mayor, Hakusan City

Mt. Hakusan is one of the world's largest snowfall regions and that snow supports prolific ecosystems, including the alpine vegetation on the mountaintop and the extensive beech forests in the mountain foothill. People live in harmony with nature, as one can see through the example of the Gassho style houses and the belief system related to Mt. Hakusan.

In recognition of factors such as nature environment and the body of research, the Mount Hakusan Biosphere Reserve was one of three areas first designated as Biosphere Reserves (BR) in Japan in 1980.

In January 2014, the Mount Hakusan Biosphere Reserve Council was established to lay the groundwork for BR management and operation led by the local community, composed of the twelve members of the local governments of seven municipalities and four prefectures and the Association for Conservation of Circum-Hakusan Area in Mt. Hakusan and its surrounding area. Since then, the Council has held the second meeting of the Japanese Biosphere Reserves Network (JBRN) among others, and has actively promoted activities sharing the BR initiatives in Japan.

In March 2016, the BR, including its transition areas, was newly extended. Getting off to a fresh start in this memorable year, I believe that the promotion of exchange between practitioners in Asia's BRs, as the 2016 Official Development Assistance Grants for UNESCO Activities, has not only mutually developed each BR's activities, it also further deepened collaboration in the Circum-Hakusan area.

Moreover, working toward disseminating information on local initiatives and building a network worldwide, we also visited the UNESCO headquarters and participated in the Asian regional workshop in 2016. Forging ahead, we will enhance to protect and convey the values of Mt. Hakusan in various occasions and work to disseminate our community-based activities both in Japan and the world in 2017, which marks an important milestone of 1,300 years since Mt. Hakusan was developed for religious practice.



ごあいさつ Preface

国連大学サステナビリティ高等研究所
いしかわ・かなざわオペレーティング・ユニット
所長 渡辺 綱男



国連大学サステナビリティ高等研究所いしかわ・かなざわオペレーティング・ユニット（以下、OUIK）は、白山ユネスコエコパーク協議会に2014年8月より参画し、国内外のネットワーク活動の充実をともに進めてまいりました。一連の白山ユネスコエコパーク協議会との協働が、平成28年度政府開発援助ユネスコ活動費補助金事業に結実し、この度事業を共同実施したことに関しまして望外の喜びを感じるところです。本事業の実施を通じて、国連大学としても学ぶところが多く、OUIKの目指す生物文化多様性の保全と活用、それを通じた持続可能な地域づくりを考える上でも大きなターニングポイントとなりました。

2016年10月には、アジアで初めてとなる、第1回アジア生物文化多様性国際会議を、ユネスコ、生物多様性条約事務局、石川県、七尾市、国連大学が共同開催し、「生物文化多様性に関する石川宣言2016」の取りまとめを行なったところです。同宣言には、これまでの白山ユネスコエコパーク協議会との協働の成果も盛り込まれています。引き続き、OUIKは、白山ユネスコエコパーク協議会との連携を継続し、地域社会の優良事例をフィールドから世界に直接的に発信、共有するサポートを続けてまいりたいと考えています。

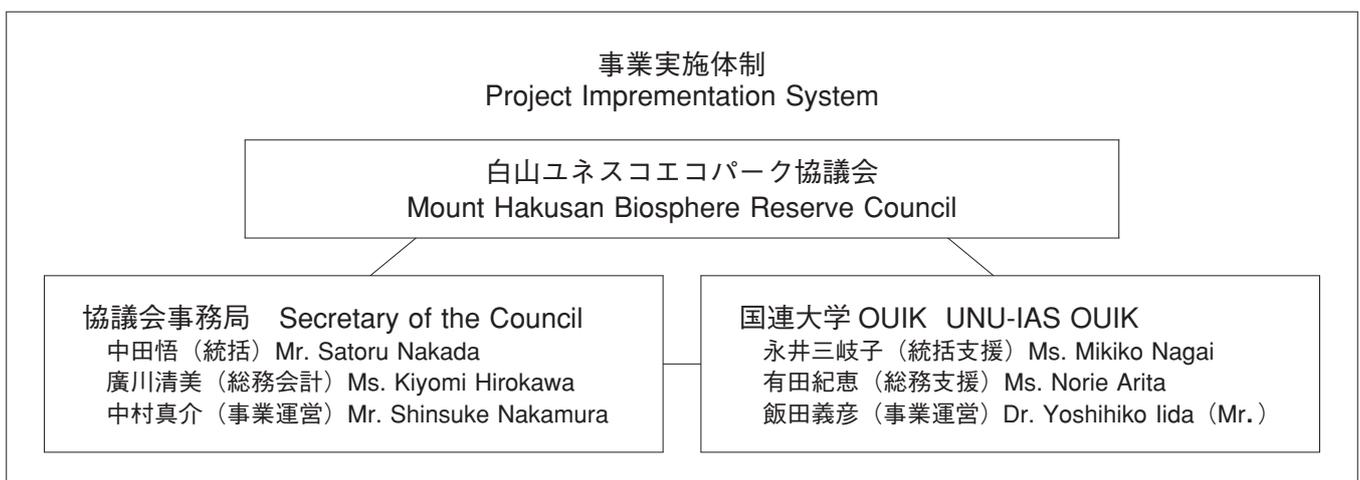
Tsunao Watanabe

Director, Operating Unit Ishikawa/Kanazawa,

United Nations University Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability

The Operating Unit Ishikawa/Kanazawa in the United Nations University Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability (UNU-IAS OUIK) joined the Mount Hakusan Biosphere Reserve Council in August 2014, and has since worked together to strengthen the Council's network in Japan and the world. The series of collaborations with the Council bore fruit with the 2016 Official Development Assistance Grants for UNESCO Activities. This occasion has brought unexpectedly great pleasure to our joint project implementation. The United Nations University (UNU) itself learned many things through the implementation of this project, which also became a big turning point for the UNU-IAS OUIK in its approach toward the conservation and utilization of biocultural diversity and building a sustainable community based on it.

In October 2016, the First Asian Conference on Biocultural Diversity was jointly organized by UNESCO, Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, Ishikawa Prefecture, Nanao City and UNU, which was the venue for the formation of the 2016 Ishikawa Declaration on Biocultural Diversity. The Declaration incorporates the accomplishments of our cooperation with the Council. Going forward, the UNU-IAS OUIK will continue cooperating with the Council and provide support by directly publicizing and sharing the best practices of local communities from the field and to the world.



事業成果報告 Project Outcome Report

第1章 事業の背景と目的

ユネスコ人間と生物圏計画（以下、MAB計画とよぶ）は、ユネスコ（国連教育科学文化機関）が1971年に開始した科学研究を行う政府間共同事業であり、1976年には「生物圏保存地域」（日本国内での愛称：ユネスコエコパーク、英名：Biosphere Reserves。以下、BRとよぶ）の登録を開始した。BRは、地域内の生物多様性の保全と生物資源の持続可能な利用との調和を図ることを目的としており、2016年3月現在で、120ヶ国669サイトが登録されている。

BRの推薦は各国政府によって行われるが、事業の開始以来、生物多様性保全の観点から、科学的な取組が重要視されてきた。そのため、BR間の連携と相互の向上を促進するユネスコエコパーク世界ネットワーク（WNBR）には、これまで研究者や政府職員が携わることが多く、例えば、MAB計画国際調整理事会や地域別ネットワークの会議においても参加者の属性は限られており、サイトレベルでの課題共有は十分に図られてこなかった。

しかし、1995年にユネスコ総会において承認されたセビリア戦略では、「BRの移行地域の範囲を拡大して、生態系管理などのアプローチに適した広い区域が含まれる」こと、「BRを利用して、地域的規模で持続可能な発展への各種アプローチの検討や実証活動を行なう」ことなどの提言が位置づけられた。また、続くマドリッド行動計画（2008-2013）では、BRは「地元および地域の持続可能な開発のための学習サイト」としての役割が明記され、BRの位置づけが明確にされた。さらに、「MAB戦略2015-2025」（2015年、ユネスコ総会承認）や「MAB計画とBR世界ネットワーク（WNBR）のためのリマ行動計画（2016-2025）」（2016年3月、第4回ユネスコエコパーク世界大会承認。以下、リマ行動計画とよぶ）においては、持続可能な開発目標（SDGs）への貢献が謳われ、地方自治体のような現場の役割にも注目が集まるように変化してきた。

この20年ほどで、BRの管理運営における地域社会の役割がより一層注目され、生物多様性の保全と生物資源の利用との調和において地域の実務者の行動がより明確に意識されている。2016年6月には、同年3月の世界大会のフォローアップとして、インドネシア・ワカトビBRにて国際ワークショップが開催され、日本側からは白山ユネスコエコパーク協議会事務局員の中村真介氏が参加し、リマ行動計画の実行における地方自治体の役割に関する議論に加わった。国連において持続可能な開発目標が定められ、地域社会の参画の重要性が叫ばれる中、今後、BR活動における実務者が果たす役割は国際的にさらに大きくなるものと予想される。

Chapter 1 : Project Background and Goals

Launched in 1971 by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), UNESCO's Man and the Biosphere Programme (MAB) is an intergovernmental scientific programme conducting scientific research which began designating Biosphere Reserves (BRs, called "UNESCO Eco-Parks" in Japan) in 1976. The BRs aim to reconcile the conservation of biodiversity with the sustainable use of biological resources in their regions. As of March 2016, there are 669 BRs in 120 countries.

Although the BRs are nominated by national governments, the programme has emphasized scientific endeavors from the standpoint of biodiversity conservation from its inception. Thus, those who were previously involved in the World Network of Biosphere Reserves (WNBR), which encourages better collaboration and reciprocity among the sites, were mostly researchers and government officials, as for instance the affiliations of the International Co-ordinating Council of the MAB Programme (MAB-ICC) and even the participants in regional network conventions were limited, and resulted in the inadequate exchange of site level issues.

However, the Seville Strategy and the Statutory Framework of the World Network approved by the UNESCO General Conference in 1995 proposed among other things to (1) extend the scope of BR transition areas to include a wide area suitable for ecosystem management approaches, and (2) use the BR to conduct demonstrations and studies of various approaches to sustainable development at the regional scale. The succeeding Madrid Action Plan (2008-2013) clearly defined and included the role of BRs as "learning sites for local and regional sustainable development." Furthermore, in the MAB Strategy 2015-2025 (approved by the 2015 UNESCO General Conference) and the Lima Action Plan for UNESCO's MAB Programme and its WNBR (2016-2025) (Lima Action Plan, approved by the 4th World Congress of Biosphere Reserves in March 2016), the contribution of the BRs toward achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) was extolled, and the role of local governments and others in the field was brought to light.

For the past 20 years, the part played by local communities in managing and operating the BRs has been more widely acknowledged, and more attention has been given to the actions of local practitioners in reconciling biodiversity conservation and the use of biological resources. In June 2016, an international workshop was held at the Wakatobi BR, Indonesia as a follow-up to the World Congress in March of the same year. Mr. Shinsuke Nakamura of the Mount

白山ユネスコエコパーク協議会と国連大学サステイナビリティ高等研究所いしかわ・かなざわオペレーティング・ユニット（OUIK）は、国際的な動向とこれまでの白山ユネスコエコパークのネットワーク活動の経験をふまえ、アジアのBR実務者同士のサイトレベルでの学びあいを促進し、持続可能な開発に貢献するアジア型の研修プラットフォームを創出することを目的に、本事業を実施した。



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第2章 第4回日本ユネスコエコパーク（JBRN）大会

1. 趣旨

第4回日本ユネスコエコパークネットワーク（以下、JBRNとよぶ）大会を7月25日～26日の日程で国連大学本部（東京都渋谷区）にて共催した。アジア3ヶ国（韓国、カザフスタン、インドネシア）のMAB計画専門家を招聘し、リマ行動計画に即した各国の実施状況を共有するとともに、JBRN加盟の国内BRの管理運営や地域への普及啓発の現状や課題を探った。



2. 概要

7月25日の国際シンポジウムでは、主催者に続き、福田和樹氏（日本ユネスコ国内委員会事務局次長）から挨拶を頂いた。続いて、松田裕之氏（MAB戦略グループメンバー／日本MAB計画委員会委員長）から世界的な動きについて、Do-Soon Cho氏（韓国MABナショナルコミッティ議長／ユネスコエコパーク国際諮問委員会委員）、Roman Jashenko氏（カザフスタンMABナショナルコミッティ議長）、Hari Nugroho氏（インドネシアMABナショナルコミッティ事務局）からは各国の取組状況が紹介された。総合討論では、「アジアにおけるリマ行動計画の実施」をテーマに、ユネスコエコパークの管理運営にあたっての課題や可能性について、日本のユネスコエコパーク関係者を交えての議論が行われた。

続く7月26日には、日本のBR活動を議論する分科会及び全体会を実施した。第1分科会（座長：朱宮丈晴氏／日本MAB計画委員会委員）にて自然環

Hakusan BR Council Secretariat attended from Japan and participated in discussions on the role of local communities in implementing the Lima Action Plan. The contribution of practitioners in BR activities is expected to grow further globally, in light of the UN SDGs and the underscored importance of local community participation.

Considering this global trend and using their wealth of experience in networking for Mount Hakusan BR, the Mount Hakusan BR Council and the Operating Unit Ishikawa/Kanazawa in the United Nations University Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability (UNU-IAS OUIK) implemented this project to facilitate mutual learning between Asia's BR practitioners at the site level, with the aim of building an Asian training platform for sustainable development.

Chapter 2 : Fourth Meeting of Japanese Biosphere Reserves Network

1. Introduction

The Fourth Meeting of Japanese Biosphere Reserves Network (JBRN) was jointly hosted in the UNU Headquarters (Shibuya, Tokyo) on July 25 and 26, 2016. MAB experts from three Asian countries (Korea, Kazakhstan and Indonesia) were invited to share their country's experiences and progress in implementing the Lima Action Plan, as well as discuss the challenges in management of Japan's BRs under JBRN and related local awareness-raising initiatives.



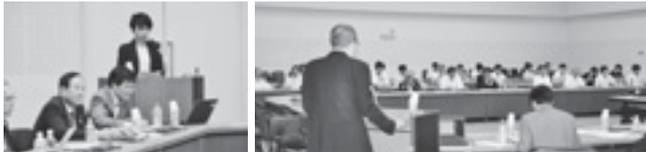
2. Overview

The International Symposium on July 25 opened with remarks from the organizers and Mr. Kazuki Fukuda (Deputy Secretary - General, Japanese National Commission for UNESCO). Dr. Hiroyuki Matsuda (Member, MAB Strategy Group/ Chair, Japanese Coordinating Committee for MAB) followed up with a talk on global trends, while Dr. Do-Soon Cho (Chair, Korean MAB National Committee/ Member, International Advisory Committee for Biosphere Reserves), Dr. Roman Jashenko (Chair, Kazakhstan MAB National Committee) and Dr. Hari Nugroho (Secretariat of the Indonesian MAB National Committee) gave presentations on the situation in their countries. The discussion under the theme of "Implementation of Lima Action Plan in Asia" centered on the potentials and issues of BR management and operations, and moved forward with exchanges with stakeholders from Japan's BRs.

Thereafter, the plenary meeting and subcommittee

境保全と持続可能な地域づくりとの調和に向けたBRの管理運営について、第2分科会（座長：若松伸彦氏／日本MAB計画委員会委員）にて地域住民を中心とした多様な主体の参画のための普及啓発のあり方について討議が行なわれた。全体会では、2つの分科会での討議内容を共有するとともに、JBRNとしての共通課題を整理した。

なお、本大会後、Roman Jashenko氏は7月27日～29日の日程で南アルプスユネスコエコパークを訪問し、サイトレベルでの管理運営の実態や多様な主体が参画する事例を実地で視察した。



3. 成果

■国際シンポジウム

松田氏からは、MAB戦略とリマ行動計画をふまえた世界的な潮流をふまえ、BRが自然保護の潮流から「守れる人を育てる」方針にシフトしてきていること、文化も両輪のものとして重要視されてきたことが指摘された。Cho氏は韓国独自のMAB戦略の策定状況について、Jashenko氏は自国の自然保護制度と国内BRの運営体制について、Nugroho氏からはBRでの大学連携や民間セクターを巻き込んだ実践的な取組が紹介された。

続く総合討論では、移行地域を含めた管理運営の実施にあたって、各国とも地元住民の参加に課題があることが整理された。一方で、地方自治体などを中心に地域主導で行なわれている日本の実践的なBR活動が世界の見本になる可能性が示された。また、一つの優良事例をつくり、それを広めていくことの重要性が指摘され、アジア地域の事例集をまとめていく動きも一案として提示された。



■分科会及び全体会

第1分科会では、BRの管理運営について単独自治体と複数自治体による特徴が整理された。単独自治体では、マンパワーの少なさが欠点としてあるものの、動きやすさがあることが指摘され、大学などの専門機関と連携することで不足部分を補っている事例も紹介された。一方で、複数自治体の場合、合意形成の調整に時間的、人的なコストをかけてしまう実態が浮かび上がった。第2分科会では、各BRの普及啓発についての現状の取組が共有され、具体的には子どもへの教育の重要性が共通課題として提示された。

meetings to discuss Japanese BR activities were held on July 26. The first subcommittee meeting (Chair: Dr. Takeharu Shumiya / Member, Japanese Coordinating Committee for MAB) discussed BR management with the aim of reconciling nature conservation and sustainable community building, while the second subcommittee meeting (Chair: Dr. Nobuhiko Wakamatsu / Member, Japanese Coordinating Committee for MAB) discussed how to raise awareness for multi-stakeholder involvement focusing on local residents. At the plenary meeting, the contents of the two subcommittee meetings were presented and a common agenda for the JBRN was identified.

After the JBRN Meeting, Dr. Roman Jashenko visited the Minami Alps BR from July 27 to 29 to observe actual multi-stakeholder involvement and site-level management and operations.

3. Accomplishments

■International Symposium

Going by the global trends based on the MAB Strategy and Lima Action Plan, Dr. Matsuda showed that the BR approach has shifted from nature conservation to training people who can protect nature and emphasizing culture with equal importance. Dr. Cho spoke of the establishment of the MAB Strategy unique to Korea, Dr. Jashenko discussed Kazakhstan's nature conservation policies and their BR management organization, and Dr. Nugroho introduced collaboration with university and practical initiatives with private sector.

At the following discussion, the dialogues brought out the common issue of participation by local residents in the management and operation of the BR including its transition areas. On the other hand, Japan's community-led BR practices, including those led by the local governments, were shown as a promising model for the world. Stressing the importance of developing and sharing best practices, a plan for collecting model practices in the Asian region was also proposed.

■Plenary and Subcommittee Meetings

The subcommittee meeting #1 identified the difference in BR management under one or multiple municipalities. Although the lack of manpower is a drawback for a single municipality, they can move easily as well, and an approach that overcomes this shortcoming by collaborating with universities and other dedicated institutions was presented. In contrast for multiple municipalities, it was shown that consensus building incurs time and labor costs. At the subcommittee meeting #2, current initiatives for raising awareness of the BRs were shared, and the importance of educating children in particular was

全体会では、10年ごとの定期報告に合わせた達成度の評価指標について議論が交わされるとともに、評価や普及啓発にあたっての国の参画や支援の必要性について意見が提出された。また、各BRからすでに実践的に行なっている優良と思われる事例が共有された。

4. 総括

第4回日本ユネスコエコパークネットワーク大会との共催により、アジア地域と日本のBRサイトとの交流プラットフォームの構築に貢献した。アジアの専門家により日本は自治体の関与が積極的になされている事例として評価されるとともに、今後のアジア地域でのリマ行動計画の実施に向け、日本発の地域主導の実例が共有される場となった。一方で、日本国内各BRサイトではボトムアップ型の取組が行なわれているものの、地域への普及啓発や管理運営への住民参画が進まない状況も指摘され、各国の事例をふまえ、国レベルの支援体制の必要性も整理された。本大会でのアジア地域同士の意見交換を通じて、BRが担う新たな役割をふまえて今後取り組むべき共通の課題や論点が明確となり、現地実務者との議論に備えた下地を整えることができた。

第3章 アジアのユネスコエコパーク現地実務者対象現地研修会

1. 趣旨

リマ行動計画では、各BRの役割として、地域実践や伝統文化を尊重した公開参加型の運営や実行体制の構築、各サイト間においてBR実務者やステークホルダーのコミュニケーションの維持改善などが明記されている。本研修会では、アジアのBR実務者を対象に、BRの管理運営に役立つ教材づくりの推進や科学的な知見を生かした持続可能な地域づくりの実践などを現場レベルで共有し、アジア型の研修プラットフォームの立ち上げに向けた議論を促進する場を提供した。

brought up as a common issue.

At the plenary meeting, the performance indicators conforming to the 10-year periodic reports were discussed, and feedback on the necessity of national involvement and support for raising awareness and the performance evaluation were received. Field practices from the BRs that were considered good were also presented.

4. Summary

The joint hosting of the Fourth Meeting of JBRN helped build a platform for exchange among the BR sites in Japan and the Asian region. The Asian experts commended the active involvement of local governments in Japan as a model for others, and the meeting became a venue for sharing Japan's community-led approach to the Asian region toward implementing the Lima Action Plan in the future. However, the bottom-up approach of Japan's BR sites need further progress in raising awareness of the sites and public involvement in management and operations, and based on the practices from each country, the need for a support system at the national level was also identified. Through the exchange of ideas between Asian BRs at this meeting, the new roles the BRs should play and the common agenda and issues that need to be addressed in the future were brought to light, which laid the groundwork for discussions with field practitioners.

Chapter 3 : Field Training Course for Asian BR Site Practitioners

1. Introduction

The Lima Action Plan specifies the role of the BRs to include building an open and participatory BR management and implementation system which considers the local practices and indigenous culture, as well as improving sustained communication between BR practitioners and stakeholders of each BR site. This training course provided a venue for Asia's BR practitioners to promote the development of educational materials for BR management and exchange practices and approaches at the site level for sustainable community development utilizing scientific knowledge, and encouraged their discussions toward establishing an Asian training platform.



2. 概要

アジアのBR実務者6名（ブータン、インドネシア、カザフスタン、モンゴル、タイ、ベトナムからそれぞれ1名ずつ）を招聘し、10月23日～29日の日程で実施した。研修会は大きく2つのパートに分かれ、前半10月23日～26日は岐阜県（郡上市、高山市、白川村）及び富山県（南砺市）をフィールドに地元の人びとを講師とする現地研修並びに管理運営に関する講義を実施した。後半10月27日～29日は、石川県七尾市で開催された第1回アジア生物文化多様性国際会議に参加し、ユネスコエコパークをテーマとする分科会を主催するとともに、各国のユネスコエコパークの取組を紹介するポスター発表を実施した。なお、同国際会議に招聘されたFlavia Schlegel氏（ユネスコ事務局長補・自然科学担当）が10月24日～26日の日程にて白山ユネスコエコパークを訪問し、本研修会の一部に参加した。

3. 成果

講義と現地見学の組み合わせが研修生には好評であり、白山ユネスコエコパークの管理運営だけでなく、地域社会の知恵をより深く理解することにつながった。研修生にとって、白山ユネスコエコパークで暮らし、働く人びとに出会うことが、人びとのもつ生活上の工夫、自然への気遣い、仕事への誇り、信仰などに触れることに結びつき、「目を見開くような経験」が得られたとのコメントもあった。また、地域の人びととの交流の中で、人口減少や若者の雇用の確保といった現代日本の農山村が抱える課題が実感として共有された。一方で、伝統文化を守りツーリズムに発展させているコミュニティの強い結束があることについても理解を深めていた。例えば、コミュニティによる小水力発電、そば打ちや醸造所の見学を通じて、地域産品や経済活動に関わる人びとが、白山の恵みを大切に思い、日常生活の中で白山の価値を意識していることが伝わったようである。

研修会に参加したSchlegel氏は、白山市長、勝山市長、白川村長、南砺市長らとも懇談し、7市村が連携した管理運営について高い評価を示した。一方で、ユネスコやBRのロゴマークなどを使用した地域産品のブランディングの必要性について再三言及する場面もみられた。また、研修生からは、白山ユネスコエコパークの教訓と管理運営のノウハウを分かち合うため、古い世代のBR同士の姉妹提携や、第11回東南アジアユネスコエコパークネットワーク会議（タイにて開催予定）にて事例報告をしてほしいとの提案がなされた。

第1回アジア生物文化多様性国際会議の分科会では、2グループに分かれ、石徹白、荘川、白川郷等で学んだことなどをスライドで説明し、研修で学んだ成果を各国でどのように生かすかという点について各参加者が発表した。また、白山BR以外の地域

2. Overview

Six Asian BR practitioners (one each from Bhutan, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Mongolia, Thailand and Vietnam) were invited to the training conducted from October 23 to 29. The training course was broadly divided into two parts. The first half from October 23 to 26 was in Gifu Prefecture (Gujo City, Takayama City and Shirakawa Village) and Toyama Prefecture (Nanto City), with field training conducted by local people acting as instructors and lectures on management and operations. In the second half from October 27 to 29, the trainees participated in the First Asian Conference on Biocultural Diversity held in Nanao City, Ishikawa Prefecture. They organized the thematic meeting discussing the BRs and made poster presentations introducing their country's BR initiatives. Dr. Flavia Schlegel (UNESCO Assistant Director-General for Natural Sciences), who was invited to the Conference, also visited the Mount Hakusan BR from October 24 to 26 and attended parts of the training course.

3. Accomplishments

The combination of lectures and field studies was well received by the trainees, and led to deeper understanding of not only the management of the Mount Hakusan BR but also the wisdom of local communities. It was an opportunity for the trainees to meet the people living and working at the Mount Hakusan BR, and to experience how the people cope in their daily lives, their consideration for nature, pride for work and belief, among others. One trainee said that it was an eye-opening experience. Through interactions with the local people, they also became aware of the challenges facing modern Japan's rural mountain villages such as population decline and securing employment for the young. At the same time, they also gained a deeper appreciation of the strong bonds within the community, which protect their indigenous culture and develop it into tourism. Through observing the community's small hydroelectric power plant, buckwheat noodle making and sake brewery, for example, they were also able to appreciate how the people involved in local production and economic activities treasure the bounties of Mt. Hakusan and are conscious of its value in their daily lives.

Participating in the training course, Dr. Schlegel had informal talks with the mayors of Hakusan City, Katsuyama City, Shirakawa Village and Nanto City, and showed high regard for the collaborative management of the seven cities and villages. On the other hand, she repeatedly expressed the need for branding local products using UNESCO and BR logos. The trainees also proposed sister relations and partnerships among older generation BRs to share the lessons and management know-how of Mt. Hakusan BR, and requested for a presentation of its practices at the 11th Southeast Asia Biosphere Reserves Network Meeting (to be held in Thailand).

At the thematic meeting of the First Asian Conference on Biocultural Diversity, the participants

主体の取組を共有するため、大台ヶ原・大峯山・大杉谷 BR の西出覚氏からはシカ被害防止やロゴマークの活用事例、綾 BR の河野円樹氏から綾町における継続的な森づくりなどに関する事例が共有された。両氏からは、今回の交流を通じて自らの地域を見直すきっかけとなったとした上で、今後様々なレベルで国際的な交流が広まることへの期待が寄せられた。

なお、同国際会議にて採択された「生物文化多様性に関する石川宣言2016」には、BR などの国際認証制度同士の学び合いの重要性が謳われるとともに、サイトレベルの人材育成の必要性が明記され、本研修会から得られた成果の要点が盛り込まれた。



4. 総括

本研修会を通じて、アジアの BR 実務者が抱える課題や問題意識、住民の主体的な活動の必要性などが共有された。合わせて、地元の自然や文化に深く根ざした講師の選定とあわせ、地域の自然、文化、活動を解説する教材として日英表記のブックレットを活用することにより、研修生の地域理解を深めることができた。このように、研修活動をつくり上げるプロセスを通じて、地域のフィールド教育力が整理されることが重要である。加えて、一過性の研修で終わらせることなく、本国に戻った後、同様な研修を自ら開催しネットワークを拡大、充実させる意識づけも重要である。本研修会では、上記2点を考慮し、地域にも成果が残り、研修生にとっても実際の行動に結び付けられることを実施上の基本方針とした。今後とも、各国の BR 活動を相互に学び合い、アジア地域の実践的な経験知を充実させていく視点が必要である。

第4章 全体的な成果と今後の課題

本事業では、アジア3ヶ国の BR 専門家を招聘し、新たな MAB 戦略のもとリマ行動計画の各国の実施状況、日本の実践事例を共有した。また、白山ユネスコエコパークをフィールドにアジア6ヶ国の BR 実務者を対象とした研修会を開催した。それらを通じて、アジア地域と日本の BR 活動の相違点を確認されるとともに、地元住民の理解を深めていくことが共通課題として挙げられた。また、このようなプラットフォームを通じて、引き続き情報共有を行い、具体的な取組につなげていくことが確認された。

were divided into two groups and presented slides on what they learned in Itoshiro, Shokawa, Shirakawa Village and other places, and how they plan to make use of what they learned at the training in their own countries. Also, for community-led efforts in BRs other than Mt. Hakusan, Mr. Satoru Nishide of the Mount Odaigahara, Mount Omine and Osugidani BR shared deer damage prevention and logo use, while Mr. Nobuki Kawano of the Aya BR shared long-term reforestation and other practices in Aya Town. Both of them indicated that this event's talks led to them to see their own communities with fresh eyes and that they look forward to more international interactions at various levels.

The key accomplishments of the training course are incorporated in the 2016 Ishikawa Declaration on Biocultural Diversity adopted at this Conference, which advocates the importance of mutual learning between BRs and other international designation programs and states the need for building the capacity of human resources at the site level.

4. Summary

This training course allowed practitioners from Asia's BRs to give attention to the problems and challenges, and share the need for activities led by local people. At the same time, the trainees gained deeper understanding of communities in Mt. Hakusan and its surrounding area with the selection of instructors familiar with local nature and culture, and the use of an English-Japanese booklet as a training material to describe local nature, culture and practices. This showed the importance of organizing the community's field training skills through the process of creating the training course. The training does not end here, as it is also essential that the trainees are made aware of how to make full use of it by organizing similar training themselves and extending their networks after returning to their home countries. Considering the two points given above, the basic principle for this training course is to compel action from the trainees while achieving outcomes for the community as well. Enriching the practical experience and knowledge in the Asian region by mutual learning from each country's BR practices will continue to be necessary in the future.

Chapter 4 : Overall Accomplishments and Future Challenges

For this project, BR experts from three Asian countries were invited to share their country's experiences and progress with the Lima Action Plan under the new MAB Strategy and learn of the practices in Japan. Moreover, a training course for BR practitioners from six Asian countries was conducted using the Mount Hakusan BR for field work. These activities showed the differences between practices in the Asian region and the Japanese BRs, and revealed that cultivating a better understanding from the local people is a common concern. It also confirmed that continuing to share information through such a platform leads to concrete initiatives.

研修会では、自然環境保全や伝統文化の継承という側面だけではなく、自然資源を活かした経済活動上の工夫についても多くの関心が持たれた。アジア地域において BR 活動を共に充実したものとしていくためには、日本の地域ですでに培ってきた取組を広く発信することが望まれる。しかし、日本の BR 活動は、人的資源に限りのある地方自治体に責任の多くが委ねられており、一般的に外国語での発信活動には困難を伴う。本事業の成果を通じて、日英両言語での発信ツールの整備や、地域人材の語学力を向上させるプログラムの充実が新たな MAB 戦略の実現に向けて有効なツールとなることが確認された。このような分野での、国レベルの側方支援も今後大いに期待される。

国連による持続可能な開発目標 (SDGs) が謳われ、MAB 戦略やリマ行動計画において BR はその達成に向けたフィールドとして位置づけられるようになった。持続可能な開発目標の達成には、地域レベルでの実践事例を共有し、国際的な対話を地道に継続していくことが重要である。本事業の成果はこうした国際社会の動向に合致するものであり、ユネスコ MAB 計画の理事国でもある日本の山村において、地域自らがユネスコ活動に対して目に見える貢献を果たした事例として、国内外への発信に広く活用できるものであろう。

本事業の実施により、アジア地域において実践的なアイデアを共有し、切磋琢磨しながら BR 活動を充実させる方策を探った。すでにその次のつながりが生まれている。今回研修に参加したベトナムの BR から国際協力機構 (JICA) を通じて白山ユネスコエコパークでの視察依頼が届き、2017年5月に一行が訪問する予定である。このように、本事業を通じてプラットフォームを構築した成果が即効性をもって具体化しつつある。本事業が先行事例となり、今後とも日本の BR サイトが、MAB 計画の理念を実現する行動に世界レベルで貢献するために、現場レベルのフィールドとして国際的な学びあいに活用されていくことを期待したい。

(和文責：飯田義彦 Yoshihiko Iida)



The training course generated a lot of interest not only on nature conservation and the heritage of indigenous culture but also on economic means to utilize natural resources. To collectively enhance BR practices in the Asian region, there is a need to raise the visibility of local initiatives that were cultivated in Japan over the years. However, most of the responsibilities for the activities conducted in Japan's BRs are left to the local governments with limited manpower, which generally makes it difficult to publicly disseminate information in foreign languages. The success of this project confirmed that providing communication tools in both English and Japanese and enhancing programs that improve the language skills of local human resources are effective approaches toward achieving a new MAB Strategy. We have great expectations of support at the national level to such approaches in the future.

After the UN's Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were set as part of the 2030 agenda for sustainable development, the BRs were identified in the MAB Strategy and Lima Action Plan as field sites toward achieving these goals. The key to achieving the SDGs is the constant sharing of practices and approaches at the BR level and continuing international dialogue. This project's achievements are aligned with such directions of the international community, and it can be promoted globally as an example of how the local sites in mountain villages in Japan, a Council member country of the UNESCO MAB Programme, visibly contribute to UNESCO activities.

Through the project, practical ideas for the Asian region were shared and policies that enhance the BR activities were explored in friendly competition. The next steps forward are already being conceived: Through the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), a request came from Vietnam's BR, whose practitioner participated in this training course, for an observation tour of the Mount Hakusan BR. The delegates are scheduled to visit in May 2017. In this manner, this project's goal of platform building is steadily materializing with immediate outcomes. With this project acting as a precedent for others, we hope that Japan's BR sites will continue to be utilized for international exchange and learning at the field level, in order to contribute with actions toward achieving the principles of the MAB Programme at the global level.



写真 Photo : UNU-IAS OUIK

第4回日本ユネスコエコパークネットワーク大会 4th Meeting of Japanese Biosphere Reserves Network

「生物文化多様性保全に向けた多様な主体の参画：アジアのユネスコエコパーク」 Involving multi-stakeholders for biocultural diversity : Asian Biosphere Reserves

日にち： 2016年7月25日（月）～26日（火）
会場： 国連大学本部 [東京都渋谷区]
※一部、地球環境パートナーシッププラザ
(GEOC)

Date : Monday, 25 to Tuesday, 26 July 2016
Venue : United Nations University Headquarters
[Tokyo, JAPAN] (Partly held in Global
Environment Outreach Center (GEOC))

プログラム

7月25日（月）
10:00-11:30 5階スタッフルーム
事前相談会【非公開/BR申請希望地域向け】
13:00-14:00 5階エリザベスローズホール
JBRN 総会【非公開/JBRN 会員・来賓向け】
14:30-17:30 5階エリザベスローズホール
国際シンポジウム（同時通訳）【一般公開】
司会：永井三岐子氏（国連大学サステイナビリティ高等研究所いしかわ・
かなざわオペレーティング・ユニット事務局長）
18:00-20:00 交流会 5階ラウンジ

7月26日（火）
09:00-09:45 GEOC セミナースペース
JBRN 幹事会【非公開/JBRN 幹事向け】
10:00-12:30 分科会（日本語）
分科会①「ユネスコエコパークの管理運営を考える」
（座長：朱宮丈晴氏、コミッテイルーム2）
分科会②「ユネスコエコパークの地域内に向けた普及
啓発を考える」
（座長：若松伸彦氏、コミッテイルーム3）
12:30-14:00 昼食
14:00-15:00 全体会（日本語）
コミッテイルーム2及び3（連結）
モデレーター：飯田義彦氏（国連大学サステイナビリティ高等研究所い
しかわ・かなざわオペレーティング・ユニットリサーチ
アシリエント）
14:00 分科会①報告
14:10 分科会②報告
14:20 総合討論
15:00 終了

Program :

Monday, 25 July
10:00-11:30 Staff Room, 5th Floor
Preliminary consultation [Only for aspiring biosphere
reserves]
13:00-14:00 Elizabeth Rose Conference Hall, 5th Floor
General Assembly of JBRN [Only for JBRN members
and guests]:
14:30-17:30 Elizabeth Rose Conference Hall, 5th Floor
International Symposium (with simultaneous
interpretation) [Public open]
MC: Ms. Mikiko Nagai (Office Manager, Operating Unit Ishikawa/
Kanazawa, United Nations University Institute for the Advanced Study of
Sustainability)
18:00-20:00 Banquet Lounge, 5th Floor

Tuesday, 26 July
09:00-09:45 Seminar Space of GEOC
Executive Board Meeting of JBRN [Member Only]
10:00-12:30 Parallel Workshops (in Japanese)
Workshop 1 "Considering management of biosphere
reserves" Chair: Mr. Takeharu Shumiya, Committee Room 2
Workshop 2 "Considering public awareness inside the
biosphere reserves" Chair: Dr. Nobuhiko Wakamatsu,
Committee Room 3
12:30-14:00 Lunch
14:00-15:00 Plenary Session (in Japanese)
Committee Rooms 2 & 3 (Jointed)
Moderator: Dr. Yoshihiko Iida (Research Associate, Operating Unit
Ishikawa/Kanazawa, United Nations University Institute for the Advanced
Study of Sustainability)
14:00 Report of Workshop 1
14:10 Report of Workshop 2
14:20 Discussion
15:00 Closing



Mr. Yoshitaka
Takefushi



Mr. Tsunao
Watanabe



Mr. Kazuki
Fukuda



Dr. Hiroyuki
Matsuda



Dr. Do-Soon Cho



Dr. Roman
Jashenko



Dr. Hari
Nugroho



Mr. Noriaki
Yamada



Mr. Takeharu
Shumiya



Dr. Nobuhiko
Wakamatsu



Dr. Yoshihiko
Iida

第4回日本ユネスコエコパークネットワーク大会

生物文化多様性保全に向けた多様な主体の参画：アジアのユネスコエコパーク

日時：2016年7月25日（月）14:30（開場 14:00）
 会場：国連大学 5F エリザベスローズホール
 主催：日本ユネスコエコパークネットワーク（JBRN）
 白山ユネスコエコパーク協議会
 国連大学サステナビリティ高等研究所いしかわ・かなざわオペレーティング・ユニット（UNU-IAS OUIK）

後援：日本 MAB 計画委員会
 協力：地球環境パートナーシッププラザ
 *本事業の一部には、文部科学省による平成 28 年度政府開発援助ユネスコ活動費補助金「ユネスコ人間と生物圏（MAB）計画における実務者交流を促進するアジア型研修プラットフォームの創出事業」を利用しています。

開催趣旨：
 自然と調和した地域の持続可能な発展のためには、生物多様性の保全、文化多様性の継承、合わせて社会や経済の発展といった視点が重要であり、その実現のためには多様なセクターの関わりが欠かせない。本シンポジウムでは、ユネスコの MAB 計画を事例に、アジア地域における MAB 計画の意義と可能性を再確認するとともに、2016 年 3 月に策定された「リマ行動計画 2016-2025」がアジア地域で今後 10 年の間にどのように実行されようとしているのか、アジア地域における持続可能な発展のモデルケースを探る。また、日本のユネスコエコパーク活動を事例として、自然と調和した地域の持続可能な発展に向けた管理運営と、地域住民を中心とした多様な主体の参画のあり方について意見交換を図る。

国際シンポジウム：プログラム
 〈日英同時通訳〉

14:30 開会あいさつ
 竹節義孝氏（日本ユネスコエコパークネットワーク会長／志賀高原ユネスコエコパーク協議会会長／山ノ内町長）
 渡辺綱男氏（国連大学サステナビリティ高等研究所いしかわ・かなざわオペレーティング・ユニット所長）
 福田和勲氏（日本ユネスコ国内委員会事務局次長／文部科学省国際統括官付国際戦略企画官）

14:45 松田裕之氏（MAB 戦略グループメンバー／日本 MAB 計画委員会委員長）
 「MAB 戦略とリマ行動計画」

15:15 Do-Soon Cho 氏（韓国 MAB ナショナル・コミティ議長／ユネスコエコパーク国際諮問委員会委員）
 「韓国におけるリマ行動計画の実行」

15:35 Roman Jashenko 氏（カザフスタン MAB ナショナル・コミティ議長）
 「カザフスタンにおけるリマ行動計画の実行」

15:50 Hari Nugroho 氏（インドネシア MAB ナショナル・コミティ事務局）
 「インドネシアにおけるリマ行動計画の実行」

16:05 休憩

16:25 総合討論「アジアにおけるリマ行動計画の実行」
 モデレーター：渡辺綱男氏（国連大学サステナビリティ高等研究所いしかわ・かなざわオペレーティング・ユニット所長）

17:25 開会あいさつ
 山田恵昭氏（白山ユネスコエコパーク協議会会長／白山市長）

17:30 閉会



写真は各 BR より提供



英語プログラム

4th Meeting of Japanese Biosphere Reserves Network

Involving multi-stakeholders for biocultural diversity: Asian Biosphere Reserves

Date: 14:30 pm, 25 July 2016 (venue is open from 14:00)
 Venue: Elizabeth Rose Hall, 5F, United Nations University Headquarters
 Organizers: Japanese Biosphere Reserves Network (JBRN)
 Mount Hakusan Biosphere Reserve Council
 Operating Unit Ishikawa/Kanazawa (OUIK),
 United Nations University, Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability
 Patronage: Japanese Coordinating Committee for MAB
 Supporter: Global Environment Outreach Center (GEOC)
 * Part of this event is financially supported by (FY 2016) Official Development Assistance Grants for UNESCO Activities' Mutual learning platform for Asian local practitioners of UNESCO's Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Programme' from the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT).

Aim:
 To achieve the local sustainable development in harmony with nature, perspectives such as the conservation of biodiversity, succession of cultural diversity, and social and economic development is important. Toward this goal, involvement of multi stakeholders is essential. This symposium will seek for a model case of sustainable development in Asia, reconfirming the significance and potential of UNESCO's MAB Programme, and regarding the implementation of Lima Action Plan 2016-2025 adopted in March 2016 for the next 10 years. Additionally, we will exchange ideas for the management toward the local sustainable development in harmony with nature, and the involvement of multi stakeholders especially focusing on local residents regarding the Japanese biosphere reserve's case.

Program of the International Symposium
 (English-Japanese Simultaneous translation will be provided)

14:30 Opening Remarks
 Mr. Yoshitaka Takefushi
 (Chair, Japanese Biosphere Reserves Network / Mayor, Yamanouchi Town)
 Mr. Tsunao Watanabe
 (Director, Operating Unit Ishikawa/Kanazawa, United Nations University Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability)
 Mr. Kazuki Fukuda
 (Deputy Secretary-General, Japanese National Commission for UNESCO / Director for International Strategic Planning, Office for the Director-General for International Affairs Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology)

14:45 Dr. Hiroyuki Matsuda (Member, MAB Strategy Group / Chair, Japanese Coordinating Committee for MAB) "MAB Strategy and Lima Action Plan"

15:15 Dr. Do-Soon Cho (Chair, Korean MAB National Committee / Member, International Advisory Committee for Biosphere Reserves) "Implementation of Lima Action Plan in Republic of Korea"

15:35 Dr. Roman Jashenko (Chair, Kazakhstan MAB National Committee) "Implementation of Lima Action Plan in Kazakhstan"

15:50 Dr. Hari Nugroho (Secretariat of the Indonesian MAB National Committee) "Implementation of Lima Action Plan in Indonesia"

16:05 Break

16:25 Discussion "Implementation of Lima Action Plan in Asia"
 Moderator: Mr. Tsunao Watanabe
 (Director, Operating Unit Ishikawa/Kanazawa, United Nations University Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability)

17:25 Closing Remarks
 Mr. Noriaki Yamada
 (Chair, Mount Hakusan Biosphere Reserve Council / Mayor, Hakusan City)

17:30 Closing



Photo: provided by Japanese BRs



議論の要約

- ・ BR は、地方創成の実践の場であり、生物多様性国家戦略や持続可能な開発目標への貢献が期待される。
- ・ リマ行動計画は、地域振興や人材育成を進める社会モデル創出に向けた責任主体と達成期限を明確化し、各 BR で生まれた参加型の取組や学際的な知見をネットワークを通じて学びあうことを重視している。今後、日本では国際協力機構（JICA）などとの連携が注目される。
- ・ 韓国では、各 BR 関係者、国内の専門家、海外の MAB 国内委員会に意見を聞き、国レベルの MAB 行動計画を2015年に策定した。専門人材の養成や国の責任での効果的な普及啓発を目指す。日本のような国内ネットワークはないが、BR の管理運営のためのガイドライン策定を進めている。
- ・ カザフスタンでは、BR の選定基準を明確にするための自然保護区に関わる法律改正をすること、そして、多様な主体が関わる移行地域の管理的な運用が難しいこともあり、MAB 国内委員会に新たな調整権を付与し、移行地域内に特別な管理委員会を設けることを目指している。
- ・ インドネシアでは、核心地域は国立公園として保護されているが、移行地域では私有地の土地利用や住民生活に伴う密猟や違法伐採などの課題がある。大学と住民との協働により、環境負荷が少なく、生物資源から経済的な利益を得るプログラムがつけられている。
- ・ BR の運営に対する地方自治体の役割が国際的にも注目されている。日本では、住民の BR に対する理解不足を解消し、既存の活動を管理運営計画に位置づけること、そして、BR の考え方に即した活動を充実させるためにも、環境教育や人材育成のための財政的支援や専門家によるサポートを行うことが必要である。
- ・ 自治体主導の管理運営にあたって、①マンパワー不足、②財源不足、③科学的情報や拠点の不足、④高齢化、⑤保護と利用のバランス、などの課題が整理された。今後、大学との連携、自治体職員向けの啓発活動などが必要な視点として挙げられた。

Summary of discussion

- ・ BRs are the sites for practicing regional revitalization and expected to contribute to the National Biodiversity Strategy of Japan and the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
- ・ The Lima Action Plan specifies the entities with prime responsibility for implementation and time range for completion to create social models for regional development and human resources development. It also emphasizes the networks of mutual learning on participatory approaches and interdisciplinary knowledge acquired at each BR. In Japan, collaborations with other organizations such as the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) are considered to be promising.
- ・ In the Republic of Korea, the MAB Strategy and Action Plan was formulated at the national level in 2015, based on the opinions of parties involved with BRs, experts in Korea and the MAB National Committees in other countries. The country aims at the development of specialized human resources and effective public awareness campaigns as a responsibility of the government. The country doesn't have a regional network like Japan, but it is drawing up guidelines on the management and operation of BRs.
- ・ In Kazakhstan, the legislation regarding nature protected areas needs to be revised to clarify the selection criteria for BRs. Due to the difficulties in law enforcement of the management of transition areas where diverse players are involved, the country is aiming at entitling the MAB National Committee a new coordinating responsibility and setting up a special management committee in the transition areas.
- ・ In Indonesia, the core areas are protected as national parks, however, in the transition areas there are challenges such as the land use of private land, and illegal hunting and logging associated with human settlements. By the collaboration between universities and residents, a program was launched to earn economic benefits from biological resources with less environmental impact.
- ・ The roles of local municipalities in the operation of BRs are gathering even international attentions. In Japan, it is necessary to solve the lack of understanding of BRs among residents, integrate existing activities into management and operational plans, and provide experts' support and financial support for environmental education and human resource development as a step to enhance the activities in harmony with the concept of BRs.
- ・ In terms of the management and operation led by municipalities, several issues were pointed out: (1) Lack of manpower; (2) Lack of financial resources; (3) Lack of hubs and scientific information; (4) Aging population; and (5) Balancing protection and utilization. The initiatives that are considered to be necessary in the future are, for example, collaborations with universities and education for

- ・普及啓発にあたっては、印刷物やホームページを活用し、とくに地域内向けには説明会や体験会の開催、地域外向けには交通機関や旅行会社との連携に取り組んでいる。今後は、一方的な情報発信だけでなく、住民活動の記事化や子どもへの教育などが必要となる。
- ・10年毎の定期報告に備えた数値目標の設定が必要である。各BRでの既存の優良事例や今後期待される取組として、学術調査の蓄積や教材開発、NGO活動、ユネスコスクールやユネスコ協会との連携、BR内自治体の定期的な対話、BR専門部署の設置、国際交流などが挙げられ、JBRNに対する国の積極的なサポートも重要視された。

(和文要約：飯田義彦 Yoshihiko Iida)

municipal employees.

- ・Printed materials and websites are utilized in public awareness campaigns. For the internal campaign, briefing sessions and workshops are held. For the external campaign, collaborations with transportation facilities and travel agencies are promoted. In the future, it will be necessary to publicize the local residents' activities and provide learning opportunities to children, not only sending out information.
- ・Setting numerical goals for regular decennial reporting is necessary. The existing cases of good practice and potential efforts in BRs mentioned were: accumulation of academic researches; development of teaching materials; activities by civil society; collaboration with UNESCO Associated Schools and the UNESCO Associations; regular dialogues with municipalities in BRs; setting up designated departments; and international exchange. An active support by the national government on JBRN was also emphasized.



写真 Photo: UNU-IAS OUIK

南アルプスユネスコエコパーク現地視察（カザフスタン招聘者 Roman Jashenko 氏）
Field visit to Minami Alps Biosphere Reserve (Dr. Roman Jashenko, Kazakhstan)

【概要】

Roman Jashenko 氏は、2016年7月26日（火）～29日（金）の日程で南アルプスユネスコエコパークを訪問し、国や民間団体による自然環境の保全の状況や飲料メーカーが関わるユネスコエコパークのブランディング活動についての視察を行なった。地元の水を活用した飲料水について非常に関心が持たれ、商品ラベルの情報量やデザインの海外との対比による相違が指摘された。また、古民家や伝統工芸など日本の情緒が感じられる場所やモノが好まれた。こうしたユネスコエコパークを通じて海外の関係者との交流をもてたことは、地元にとっても非常に有意義な機会となった。

【行程】

同行者：廣瀬氏、村松氏、涌本氏（南アルプスユネスコエコパーク協議会）
通 訳：岩下ひかり氏、金丸・ランゲ・クリスティーネ氏

7月26日（火）

夕方 新宿から南アルプス市役所へ移動

26 July, Tue

Move from Shinjuku to Minami Alps City Office

7月27日（水）

午前

- 芦安山岳館（南アルプスユネスコエコパーク管理事務所）
- 南アルプス自然保護官事務所

27 July, Wed

AM

- Ashiyasu Mountain Center (Minami Alps BR Management Office)
- Minami Alps Ranger Office for Nature Conservation

午後

- NPO 法人甲斐けもの社中（鳥獣害対策）
- 南アルプス市役所 市長室
- 市内視察

PM

- Non-Profit Organization Kai Kemono Syachu (measurements for wild animal disease)
- Mayor of Minami Alps City at Mayor's Office
- Excursion in the city

7月28日（木）

午前 韮崎市甘利山 レンゲツツジ群落地案内（NPO 法人甘利山倶楽部）

午後 北杜市サントリー白州工場天然水工場見学（移行地域）

28 July, Thu

AM Japanese azalea (Rhododendron japonicum) community, guided by Non-Profit Organization Amariyama Club, Amariyama in Nirasaki City

PM Suntory Minami Alps Hakushu Water Plant in Hokuto City (transition area)



7月29日（金）

午前 早川町赤沢宿（国重要伝統的建造物群保存地区）

午後 竜王駅より成田空港へ移動

29 July, Fri

AM Akasawa shuku, in Hayakawa Town (Important Preservation District for Group of Traditional Buildings)

PM Move from Ryuo town to Narita Airport

写真：南アルプスユネスコエコパーク協議会
Photo: Minami-Alps Biosphere Reserve Council

アジアのユネスコエコパーク現地実務者対象現地研修会 On-the-field Workshop for Asian Biosphere Reserves' Local Practitioners

「地域の人々のユネスコエコパークへの参画」 "Involving local people in biosphere reserves"

主催者配布資料より転載

趣旨：

ユネスコエコパークは、生態系の保全とその持続可能な利用が調和しながらなされている地域である。ユネスコエコパークは、ユネスコの人間と生物圏計画の下で1976年以来登録されており、2016年3月現在、120ヶ国669地域、そのうちアジア太平洋地域に142地域が位置している。

2015年、ユネスコ総会は新しい「MAB 戦略2015–2025」を承認した。戦略に続き、「ユネスコ MAB 計画とその生物圏保存地域世界ネットワークのためのリマ行動計画（2016–2025）」が、2016年3月にペルー・リマで開催された第4回ユネスコエコパーク世界大会において承認された。戦略と行動計画は、持続可能な開発目標に向けたユネスコエコパークの貢献、中でも特に地域の役割を強調している。

行動計画へのフォローアップとして、ユネスコ・ジャカルタ事務所（アジア太平洋地域科学事務局）は、2016年6月にインドネシア・ワカトビで、国際ワークショップ「ユネスコエコパークのためのリマ行動計画の履行における地方自治体の役割」を開催し、その成果として「リマ行動計画の履行における地方自治体の役割の強化に向けたMAB-ICCに対するワカトビ勧告」が得られた。

このような地域の重要性を鑑み、白山ユネスコエコパーク協議会では、国連大学サステナビリティ高等研究所いしかわ・かなざわオペレーティング・ユニットとともに、2016年度に、ユネスコ人間と生物圏計画における実務者交流を促進するアジア型研修プラットフォームの創出事業を進めている。この事業は、文部科学省による平成28年度政府開発援助ユネスコ活動費補助金を受け、アジアのユネスコエコパークの実務者交流を通じて、アジアにおける持続可能な開発を実現するための研修プラットフォームを創出することを目指している。

白山ユネスコエコパークは、地域の人々が白山に深い敬意を払い、この山の恵みを守り活かしながら暮らしを営んできた地域であり、保全と利用の調和における非常に良い事例となるものである。その経験を共有するため、国連大学サステナビリティ高等研究所いしかわ・かなざわオペレーティング・ユニットでは、白山ユネスコエコパーク協議会とともに、本事業の一環として、ブックレット『白山ユネスコエコパーク ひとと自然が紡ぐ地域の未来へ』を刊行した。そのフォローアップとして、アジアのユネスコエコパーク現地実務者対象現地研修会「地域の人々のユネスコエコパークへの参画」を開催する。

この会は、アジアのユネスコエコパークの現地実務者と、白山ユネスコエコパークの現地で様々な活動に取り組んでいる多様な地域の人々を結びつける機会を提供するものであり、この新しい出会いから、白山のどのような経験がアジアのユネスコエコパークに共有できるかを議論する。

Introduction :

Biosphere reserves (BR) are areas where the ecosystem conservation and its sustainable use are carried out in harmony. BRs are designated under UNESCO's Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Programme since 1976 and as of March 2016, there are 669 BRs in 120 countries, of which 142 BRs are in Asia and the Pacific region.

In 2015, the General Conference of UNESCO has endorsed the new "MAB Strategy 2015–2025", followed by the "Lima Action Plan for UNESCO's Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Programme and its World Network of Biosphere Reserves (2016–2025)" endorsed by the 4th World Congress of Biosphere Reserves held in Lima, Peru in March 2016. The strategy and the action plan have emphasized the contribution of BRs toward the Sustainable Development Goals and especially the role of local initiatives.

To follow up the action plan, UNESCO Office, Jakarta, the Regional Science Bureau for Asia and the Pacific, has organized the International Workshop "The Role of Local Governments in Implementing the Lima Action Plan for Biosphere Reserves" held in Wakatobi, Indonesia in June 2016, which concluded with the "Wakatobi Recommendations to MAB-ICC for Strengthening the Roles of Local Governments in Implementing the Lima Action Plan".

Regarding the importance of local initiatives, Mount Hakusan Biosphere Reserve Council, in collaboration with the United Nations University Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability, Operating Unit Ishikawa/Kanazawa (UNU-IAS OUIK) is carrying out the project "Mutual learning platform for Asian local practitioners of UNESCO's Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Programme" in 2016. This project, which is financially supported by the (FY 2016) Official Development Assistance Grants for UNESCO Activities from the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT), Japan, aims to create a learning platform through the interrelation of local practitioners in BR sites to achieve sustainable development in Asia.

Mount Hakusan Biosphere Reserve is an area where the local people have lived with deep gratitude to Mount Hakusan, conserving and sustainably using the blessings of this mountain, which should be a very good example of the harmony between conservation and use. In order to share its experiences, UNU-IAS OUIK, in collaboration with Mount Hakusan Biosphere Reserve Council has published a booklet "Mount Hakusan Biosphere Reserve : Creating a new path for communities and nature" as a part of this project. As a follow up, we will hold the On-the-field Workshop for Asian Biosphere Reserves' Local Practitioners "Involving local people in biosphere reserves."

This workshop will offer an opportunity to bring together the Asian BR local practitioners and various local people of Mount Hakusan BR carrying out many activities on-the-field. From this new relation, we will discuss what kind of experience Mount Hakusan could share with Asian BRs.

ねらい：

- ・アジアのユネスコエコパークの現地実務者が、白山ユネスコエコパークの地域の人々との現地での交流を通して、それぞれの地域のユネスコエコパークにおける地域参画を図っていくこと
- ・白山ユネスコエコパークの地域の人々が、海外のユネスコエコパーク関係者との交流を通して、自身のこれまでの取り組みを振り返って再評価し、今後も継続的な形で取り組んでいくこと

主催：

白山ユネスコエコパーク協議会
 国連大学サステナビリティ高等研究所いしかわ・かなざわオペレーティング・ユニット (OUIK)
 * 文部科学省による平成28年度政府開発援助ユネスコ活動費補助金を活用した。

日にち： 2016年10月23日（日）～29日（土）

開催地： 白山ユネスコエコパーク（岐阜県郡上市・高山市・白川村、富山県南砺市）
 ※一部、石川県七尾市にて実施

招待国：

- ・ブータン王国
- ・インドネシア共和国
- ・カザフスタン共和国
- ・モンゴル国
- ・タイ王国
- ・ベトナム社会主義共和国

概要：

第1部 地域参画に着目した現地研修（10/24-26、白山ユネスコエコパーク）

- ◆ 白山ユネスコエコパークの管理運営と活動に関する講義
- ◆ 地域の人々との協働活動
- ◆ 第1部の成果の議論と、第2部に向けた発表準備

第2部 第1回アジア生物文化多様性国際会議への参加（10/27-28、七尾市）

- ◆ 第1部の成果に関する口頭発表（他の参加者と共同）
- ◆ 参加者個々人のユネスコエコパークを紹介するポスター発表

参加者： Participants：

国名 Country	Title	氏名 Full Name	ユネスコエコパーク名 Concerned BR	所属 Affiliation	役職 Position
Bhutan	Mr.	Phenden Gyamtsho		Nature Recreation and Ecotourism Division, Department of Forests and Park Services, Ministry of Agriculture and Forests	Senior Forest Range Officer (National MAB Focal Person)
Indonesia	Mr.	Jusman	Taka Bonerate - Kepulauan Selayar BR	1. Management Coordination Forum of Taka Bonerate - Kepulauan Selayar BR 2. Taka Bonerate National Park	1. Vice Chairman 2. Director
Kazakhstan	Ms.	Madina Salmenova	Altyn Emel BR (aspiring)	Scientific department, Altyn Emel BR	Head
Mongolia	Mr.	Gal Chinbat		Protected Areas Administration Department, Ministry of Environment and Tourism, Mongolia	Senior Officer
Thailand	Ms.	Wimonmart Nuiapakdee	Mae Sa-Kog Ma BR	International Cooperation and Public Relation Division, Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation	Head
Vietnam	Mr.	Ton That Minh	Langbiang BR	Langbiang Biosphere Reserve, Lamdong province, Vietnam	Secretariat Member

Aim：

- For the Asian Biosphere Reserves' (BR) local practitioners to communicate with local people of Mount Hakusan BR on the field, in order to achieve local involvement in each BR sites
- For the local people of Mount Hakusan BR to communicate with BR stakeholders from overseas, in order to review their activities and continue them in a sustainable way

Organizers：

Mount Hakusan Biosphere Reserve Council
 Operating Unit Ishikawa/Kanazawa (OUIK), United Nations University Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability
 * Financially supported by (FY 2016) Official Development Assistance Grants for UNESCO Activities from the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT).

Date： Sunday, 23 to Saturday, 29 October 2016

Place： Mount Hakusan Biosphere Reserve, Japan (Gujo City, Takayama City, Shirakawa Village, Nanto City) *Partly take place in Nanao City

Invited Countries：

- ・ Kingdom of Bhutan
- ・ Republic of Indonesia
- ・ Republic of Kazakhstan
- ・ Mongolia
- ・ Kingdom of Thailand
- ・ Socialist Republic of Viet Nam

Outline：

Part 1 On-the-field workshop focusing on local involvement (24-26 Oct, Mount Hakusan BR)

- ◆ Lectures on management and activities of Mount Hakusan BR
- ◆ Collaborative activities with local people

Discussion on outcomes of Part 1 and preparation of oral presentation in Part 2

Part 2 Join the 1st Asian Conference on Biocultural Diversity(ACBCD) (27-28 Oct, Nanao City)

- ◆ Oral presentation on the outcomes of Part 1, jointly with other participants
- ◆ Poster presentation introducing each participant's biosphere reserves

旅 程 表

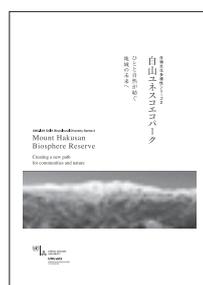
部	日	時 間	内 容	場 所	食 事
第1部 (現地研修@白山BR)	10/23 (日)	フライト次第 夜	到着 宿泊	中部国際空港 コンフォートホテル中部国際空港 洋室/バス・トイレ付/個室	昼食：自己選択・自己負担 夕食：自己選択・自己負担
	10/24 (月)	08:30~10:30 11:00~12:00 12:15~17:00 18:00~20:00	(移動) ★Session 1 開会 現地研修(昼食含む) 地域住民との交流会 (同所に宿泊)	白鳥ふれあい創造館(白鳥エリア) A. 石徹白地区(白鳥エリア) いとしろふるさと食品加工組合(地域活動) 白山中居神社(白山への信仰) B. 荘川地域(荘川エリア) 心打亭(そば打ち体験) 山中峠ミズバショウ群落(住民主体の保全活動) A. 藤屋旅館(白鳥エリア) 和室/バス・トイレ共同/個室 B. 銀花(荘川エリア) 洋室/バス・トイレ共同/個室	朝食：宿泊費込み A. 昼食：自己負担 B. 昼食：自己負担 夕食：宿泊費込み 夕食：宿泊費込み
	10/25 (火)	08:30~10:10 08:30~09:15 09:20~10:10 10:30~12:00 12:15~13:15 13:30~17:00 18:00~20:00	(移動) 現地研修 (移動) ★Session 2 講義 昼食 現地研修 地域住民との交流会 (同所に宿泊)	A. 石徹白→荘川→白川 B. 荘川地域(荘川エリア) 荘川桜二世育成活動 B. 荘川→白川 ※途中、ホテル立ち寄り 白川村役場(白川郷エリア) 道の駅白川郷 荻町合掌造り集落(自然資源を活かした暮らし) トヨタ白川郷自然学校(エコツーリズム) 平瀬温泉藤助の湯ふじや(白川郷エリア) 和室/バス・トイレ共同/相部屋	朝食：宿泊費込み 昼食：自己負担 夕食：宿泊費込み
	10/26 (水)	09:00~09:40 10:00~12:00 12:00~13:30 13:30~16:30 18:00~20:00	(移動) ★Session 3 議論 昼食(弁当) ★Session 4 発表準備 参加者同士の夕食会 (同所に宿泊)	五箇山青少年旅行村(五箇山エリア) 五箇山青少年旅行村(五箇山エリア) 五箇山青少年旅行村(五箇山エリア) 五箇山青少年旅行村(五箇山エリア) 和室/バス・トイレ共同/相部屋	朝食：宿泊費込み 昼食：自己負担 夕食：宿泊費込み
	10/27 (木)	07:00~09:00 09:30~10:10 10:30~12:00 12:00~13:00 13:00~13:30 13:30~15:00 15:00~15:30 15:30~17:00 18:30~20:00 夜	(移動) 国際会議：開会式等 国際会議：分科会 昼食(里山弁当) ポスターコアタイム 国際会議：分科会 ★Session 5 発表 ポスターコアタイム 国際会議：分科会 参加者同士の夕食会 宿泊	※途中、ホテル立ち寄り あえの風 1階鳳凰(七尾市) あえの風(七尾市) あえの風(七尾市) あえの風 1階ホワイト(七尾市) あえの風 3階奉燈(七尾市) あえの風 1階ホワイト(七尾市) あえの風(七尾市) TBC ホテルアルファーワン能登和倉 洋室/バス・トイレ付/個室	朝食：宿泊費込み 昼食：自己負担 夕食：白山BR協負担
第2部 (国際会議@七尾市)	10/28 (金)	09:30~12:30 12:30~14:00 14:00~15:00 15:30~16:30 16:50~17:30 18:00~19:30 夜	国際会議：全体会 昼食 国際会議：全体会 ★Session 6 閉会 国際会議：閉会 国際会議：レセプション 宿泊	あえの風 1階鳳凰(七尾市) (自由) あえの風 1階鳳凰(七尾市) 加賀屋(七尾市) あえの風 1階鳳凰(七尾市) あえの風 1階でか山(七尾市) ホテルアルファーワン能登和倉 洋室/バス・トイレ付/個室	朝食：宿泊費込み 昼食：自己選択・自己負担 夕食：無料
	10/29 (土)	09:30~11:00 11:00~12:30 12:30~13:30 フライト次第	(移動) 昼食 (移動) 出発	金沢駅構内(金沢市) 小松空港	朝食：宿泊費込み 昼食：自己選択・自己負担

Agenda

	Day	Time	Subject	Venue / Place	Meals
Part 1 On-the-field workshop in Mount Hakusan BR	23-Oct Sun	Depends on flights Overnight	Arrival Stay overnight	Chubu Centrair International Airport Comfort Hotel Central International Airport Room with bed / with bathroom / sole use	Lunch : on your own Dinner : on your own
	24-Oct Mon	08 : 30-10 : 30 11 : 00-12 : 00 12 : 15-17 : 00 18 : 00-20 : 00	(Move by car) ★Session 1 Opening On-the-field including lunch Dinner with local people & Stay overnight	Shirotori Fureai Sohzhokan (Shirotori Area) A. Itoshiro Settlement (Shirotori Area) Local community activities Hakusan Chukyo Shrine (mountain worship) B. Shokawa Area (Shokawa Area) Shinuchi-tei (traditional soba noodle cooking) Wetland plants conserved by local residents A. Fujiya Ryokan Inn (Shirotori Area) Japanese styled room / public bath / sole use B. Tabino Hotel Ginka (Shokawa Area) Room with bed / public bath / sole use	Breakfast : included in hotel fee A. Lunch B. Lunch A. Dinner : included in hotel fee B. Dinner : included in hotel fee
	25-Oct Tue	08 : 30-10 : 10 08 : 30-09 : 15 09 : 20-10 : 10 10 : 30-12 : 00 12 : 15-13 : 15 13 : 30-17 : 00 18 : 00-20 : 00	(Move by car) On-the-field (Move by car) ★Session 2 Lecture Lunch On-the-field Dinner with local people & Stay overnight	A. Itoshiro - Shokawa - Shirakawa B. Shokawa Area (Shokawa Area) Raising the 2 nd generation of Shokawa cherry B. Shokawa - Shirakawa ※Stop off at hotel Shirakawa Village Office (Shirakawago Area) Roadside Station Shirakawago Traditional houses using natural resources TOYOTA Shirakawa-go Eco-Institute (ecotourism) Tousukenoyu Fujiya (Shirakawago Area) Japanese styled room / public bath / shared	Breakfast : included in hotel fee Lunch Dinner : included in hotel fee
	26-Oct Wed	09 : 00-09 : 40 10 : 00-12 : 00 12 : 00-13 : 30 13 : 30-16 : 30 18 : 00-20 : 00	(Move by car) ★Session 3 Discussion Lunch (lunch box) ★Session 4 Preparing presentations Dinner with WS participants & Stay overnight	Gokayama Youth Travel Village (Gokayama Area) Gokayama Youth Travel Village (Gokayama Area) Gokayama Youth Travel Village (Gokayama Area) Gokayama Youth Travel Village (Gokayama Area) Japanese styled room / public bath / shared	Breakfast : included in hotel fee Lunch Dinner : included in hotel fee
Part 2 Biocultural Diversity Conference in Nanao City	27-Oct Thu	07 : 00-09 : 00 09 : 30-10 : 10 10 : 30-12 : 00 12 : 00-13 : 00 13 : 00-13 : 30 13 : 30-15 : 00 15 : 00-15 : 30 15 : 30-17 : 00 18 : 30-20 : 00 Overnight	(Move by car) Conference : Opening Conference : Parallel Session Lunch (lunch box) Poster Session Core Time Conference : Parallel Session ★Session 5 Presentation Poster Session Core Time Conference : Parallel Session Dinner with WS participants Stay overnight	※Stop off at hotel 1 stFloor Hô-oh, Aenokaze Hotel (Nanao City) Aenokaze Hotel (Nanao City) Aenokaze Hotel (Nanao City) 1 stFloor Foyer, Aenokaze Hotel (Nanao City) 3 rdFloor Hôto, Aenokaze Hotel (Nanao City) 1 stFloor Foyer, Aenokaze Hotel (Nanao City) Aenokaze Hotel (Nanao City) <i>TBC</i> Hotel Alpha-one Notowakura Room with bed / with bathroom / sole use	Breakfast : included in hotel fee Lunch Dinner : offered by Hakusan BR
	28-Oct Fri	09 : 30-12 : 30 12 : 30-14 : 00 14 : 00-15 : 00 15 : 30-16 : 30 16 : 50-17 : 30 18 : 00-19 : 30 Overnight	Conference : Plenary Session Lunch Conference : Plenary Session ★Session 6 Closing Conference : Closing Conference : Reception Stay overnight	1 stFloor Hô-oh, Aenokaze Hotel (Nanao City) <i>Free</i> 1 stFloor Hô-oh, Aenokaze Hotel (Nanao City) Kagaya Hotel (Nanao City) 1 stFloor Hô-oh, Aenokaze Hotel (Nanao City) 1 stFloor Dekayama, Aenokaze Hotel (Nanao City) Hotel Alpha-one Notowakura Room with bed / with bathroom / sole use	Breakfast : included in hotel fee Lunch : on your own Dinner : free of charge
	29-Oct Sat	09 : 30-11 : 00 11 : 00-12 : 30 12 : 30-13 : 30 Depends on flights	(Move by car) Lunch (Move by car) Departure	Kanazawa Station (Kanazawa City) Komatsu Airport	Breakfast : included in hotel fee Lunch : on your own

セッション一覧

Session 1	開会	10/24 (月) 11:00~12:00	白鳥ふれあい創造館
	司会：岩本一也（白川村）、逐次通訳：木村ゆかり（同行通訳者）		スクール
開会あいさつ	中田悟（白山 BR 協議会事務局 長）		5分 和→英 逐次通訳
歓迎あいさつ	三島（郡上市市長公室長）		5分 和→英 逐次通訳
来賓あいさつ	Flavia Schlegel (ユネスコ ADG/SC)		5分 英→和 逐次通訳
自己紹介	参加者全員		20分 和⇄英 逐次通訳
概要説明	中村真介（白山 BR 協議会事務局）	白山ユネスコエコパークの概要と研修会の日程	20分 英語のみ/スライド
集合写真	参加者全員		5分
Session 2	講義	10/25 (火) 10:30~12:00	白川村役場
	司会：岩本一也（白川村）、逐次通訳：木村ゆかり（同行通訳者）		スクール
講義①	中村真介（白山 BR 協議会事務局）	白山ユネスコエコパークの管理運営とその担い手	20分 英語のみ/スライド
講義②	島由治（環白山保護利用管理協会）	民間主体や地域住民の主導による保全活動	30分 和→英 逐次通訳/スライド
講義③	飯田義彦（国連大学 OUIK）	白山ユネスコエコパークブックレットを通じた学びあい	20分 英語のみ/スライド
質疑応答			20分 和⇄英 逐次通訳
Session 3	議論	10/26 (水) 10:00~12:00	五箇山青少年旅行村
	座長：中村真介（白山 BR 協議会事務局）		円卓
議論	参加者全員	ここまでの現地研修の感想、自身の国や BR に活かそうなこと	120分 英語のみ
Session 4	発表準備	10/26 (水) 13:30~16:30	五箇山青少年旅行村
	コーディネーター：中村真介（白山 BR 協議会事務局）		島式（要 PC）
発表準備	参加者全員 （2グループに分かれる）	翌日の発表スライド作成 ①白山で何をしたか、何を見たか、誰が何をしていたか ②そこから何を学び、何をもち帰るか、自分の国・BR で活かせることは何か	180分 英語のみ
Session 5	発表	10/27 (木) 13:30~15:00	あえの風
	座長：吉田正人（筑波大学）	※国際会議主催者より依頼	セミ円卓
	セッションテーマ：地域の人びとのユネスコエコパークへの参画		
発表①	中村真介（白山 BR）	アジアのユネスコエコパークにおける地域の人々の参画：白山ユネスコエコパークを事例に	15分 日英同時通訳/スライド 質疑応答 3分含む
発表②	Phenden Gyamtsho, Madina Salmenova, Wimonmart Nuipakdee（グループ A）	白山ユネスコエコパークでの「アジアのユネスコエコパーク現場実務者対象現地研修会」報告①	15分 日英同時通訳/スライド 質疑応答 3分含む
発表③	Jusman, Gal Chinbat, Ton That Minh（グループ B）	白山ユネスコエコパークでの「アジアのユネスコエコパーク現場実務者対象現地研修会」報告②	15分 日英同時通訳/スライド 質疑応答 3分含む
発表④	西出覚（大台ヶ原・大峯山・大杉谷 BR）	大台ヶ原・大峯山・大杉谷ユネスコエコパークが紡ぐコト	15分 日英同時通訳/スライド 質疑応答 3分含む
発表⑤	河野円樹（綾 BR）	綾町の生態系サービス利活用の半世紀のあゆみ	15分 日英同時通訳/スライド 質疑応答 3分含む
議論			15分 日英同時通訳
Session 6	閉会	10/28 (金) 15:30~16:30	加賀屋
	座長：中村真介（白山 BR 協議会事務局）、逐次通訳：木村ゆかり（同行通訳者）		円卓
議論	参加者全員	白山 BR での研修全体を振り返っての感想、成果	和⇄英 逐次通訳
議論	山田憲昭（白山 BR 協議会長/白山市長）	研修参加者の声を受けての感想、メッセージ	和⇄英 逐次通訳



現地研修会では UNU-IAS OUIK 発刊のブックレット『白山ユネスコエコパーク』を地域理解の教材として活用

The Booklet on Mount Hakusan BR published by UNU-IAS OUIK was used as learning material in the workshop



Flavia Schlegel 氏（UNESCO ADG/SC）によるご挨拶（写真 Photo：UNU-IAS OUIK）

Sessions

Session 1		Opening	Oct-24, Mon. 11 : 00-12 : 00	Shirotori Fureai Sohzhokan
MC : Mr. Kazuya Iwamoto (Shirakawa Village), Interpreter : Ms. Yukari Kimura				
Opening remarks	Mr. Satoru Nakada (General Manager, Mount Hakusan BR Council)		5 min	consecutive interpretation from Japanese to English
Greeting Remarks	Mr. Mishima (Director, Office of the Mayor, Gujo City)		5 min	consecutive interpretation from Japanese to English
Opening remarks	Ms. Flavia Schlegel (ADG / SC, UNESCO)		5 min	consecutive interpretation from English to Japanese
Self introduction	All of the participants		20 min	consecutive interpretation between English and Japanese
Brief Introduction	Mr. Shinsuke Nakamura (Mount Hakusan BR Council)	Brief of Mount Hakusan and the workshop	20 min	English only, with slides
Group photo	All of the participants		5 min	
Session 2		Lecture	Oct-25, Tue. 10 : 30-12 : 00	Shirakawa Village Office
MC : Mr. Kazuya Iwamoto (Shirakawa Village), Interpreter : Ms. Yukari Kimura				
Lecture 1	Mr. Shinsuke Nakamura (Mount Hakusan BR Council)	Management and key players of Mount Hakusan BR	20 min	English only, with slides
Lecture 2	Mr. Yoshiharu Shima (Association for Conservation of Circum - Hakusan Area)	Conservation initiatives by private sectors and local people	30 min	consecutive interpretation from Japanese to English, with slides
Lecture 3	Dr. Yoshihiko Iida (UNU-IAS OUIK)	Mutual Learning through Mount Hakusan BR Booklet	20 min	English only, with slides
Q&A			20 min	consecutive interpretation between English and Japanese
Session 3		Discussion	Oct-26, Wed 10 : 00-12 : 00	Gokayama Youth Travel Village
Moderator : Mr. Shinsuke Nakamura (Mount Hakusan BR Council)				
Discussion	All of the participants	Impressions so far and useful things for your own country or BR	120 min	English only
Session 4		Preparing Presentation	Oct-26, Wed 13 : 30-16 : 30	Gokayama Youth Travel Village
Moderator : Mr. Shinsuke Nakamura (Mount Hakusan BR Council)				
Preparing Presentation	All of the participants (divided into 2 groups)	Making the presentation slides for the next day 1. What you did, what you saw, and who was doing what, in Mount Hakusan 2. What you learned, what you could bring back, what you can use in your own country or BR	180 min	English only
Session 5		Presentation	Oct-27, Thu 13 : 30-15 : 00	Aenokaze Hotel
Moderator : Dr. Masahito Yoshida (Tsukuba Univ.)				
Session theme : Involving local people in Biosphere Reserves				
Presentation 1	Mr. Shinsuke Nakamura (Mount Hakusan BR)	Involving local people in Asian biosphere reserves : From the case study of Mount Hakusan Biosphere Reserve	15 min	simultaneous interpretation between English and Japanese, with slides, including 3 min. Q&A
Presentation 2	Phenden Gyamtsho, Madina Salmenova, Wimonmart Nuipakdee (GroupA)	Report 1 on On-the-field Workshop for Asian Biosphere Reserves' Local Practitioners in Mount Hakusan Biosphere Reserve	15 min	simultaneous interpretation between English and Japanese, with slides, including 3 min. Q&A
Presentation 3	Jusman, Gal Chinbat, Ton That Minh (Group B)	Report 2 on On-the-field Workshop for Asian Biosphere Reserves' Local Practitioners in Mount Hakusan Biosphere Reserve	15 min	simultaneous interpretation between English and Japanese, with slides, including 3 min. Q&A
Presentation 4	Mr. Satoru Nishide (Mount Odaigahara, Mount Omine and Osugidani BR)	What the Mount Odaigahara Mount Omine & Osugidani Biosphere Reserve links	15 min	simultaneous interpretation between English and Japanese, with slides, including 3 min. Q&A
Presentation 5	Mr. Nobuki Kawano (Aya BR)	Utilization of the ecosystem services in the past half-century of Aya town	15 min	simultaneous interpretation between English and Japanese, with slides, including 3 min. Q&A
Discussion			15 min	simultaneous interpretation between English and Japanese
Session 6		Closing	Oct-28, Fri 15 : 30-16 : 30	Kagaya Hotel
Moderator : Mr. Shinsuke Nakamura (Mount Hakusan BR Council), Interpreter : Ms. Yukari Kimura				
Discussion	All of the participants	Impressions and outcomes of the workshop at Mount Hakusan BR		consecutive interpretation between English and Japanese
Discussion	Mr. Noriaki Yamada (Chairman, Mount Hakusan BR Council / Mayor of Hakusan City)	Impressions and messages in response to the comments from participants		consecutive interpretation between English and Japanese

第1回アジア生物文化多様性国際会議分科会プログラム

Program of thematic meetings in the 1st Asian conference on biocultural diversity

Opening ceremony 開会式	
October 27 (Thurs.)	Venue : 1st floor Room C (Hb-oh)
9:30-9:45	Organizers' addresses Masanori Tamimoto (Governor of Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan) Paulo Ferreira de Souza Dias (Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity) Piana Schreier (Assistant Director-General for Natural Sciences, UNESCO)
Thematic meetings 分科会	
October 27 (Thurs.)	Venue : 1st floor Room C (Hb-oh)
9:50-10:10	Venue : 1st floor Room C (Hb-oh) Introduction Koji Nakamura (Visiting Professor at Kanazawa University, Visiting Professor, UNU-IAS)
10:30-10:45	Thematic meeting 1 UNESCO-SCBD Joint Programme on the Links between Biological and Cultural Diversity Helmi Brink / UNESCO-SCBD Joint Programme (United States of America)
10:45-11:00	Revisiting the Asian Philosophy of Protected Areas from a Bio-Cultural Perspective Amran Hamzah / Universiti Teknologi Malaysia; IUCN Regional Councilor (Malaysia)
11:00-11:15	The UNU-IAS IS Project and Biocultural Diversity William Doran / UNU-IAS (Japan)
11:15-11:30	A Community-Based Approach to Resilient and Sustainable Landscapes: Lessons from the COMDEKS Programme Dana Suwerni / United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) (United States of America)
11:30-11:45	Multi-Dimensional Interactions for Biocultural Diversity: Making a New Pathway through UNU-IAS OUIK's activities Yoshiko Iida / Operating Unit Isehawa/Kanazawa (OUK), UNU-IAS (Japan)
12:00-13:30	Lunch
13:30-13:45	The National Biodiversity Strategy and Local Biodiversity Strategies in Japan Aya Yasumoto / Ministry of the Environment (Japan)
13:45-14:00	Biodiversity Strategy on Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries in Japan Ichiro Nakagawa / Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries (Japan)
14:00-14:15	Living Within the Seasonal Rhythm of Nature: The Sri Lanka Biocultural Diversity Experiential RPLC Randeri / Biodiversity Secretary, Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment (Sri Lanka)
14:15-14:30	Introduction and Policy Coordination for the Promotion of the Links between Biodiversity and Cultural Diversity in Sabah, Malaysia Aishah Yusoff / Natural Resources of Sabah (Malaysia)
14:30-15:45	Sri Yamantha / Natural Environment Division, Department of the Environment, Aceh Prefecture (Japan)
15:00-15:30	Coffee Break
15:30-15:45	Biodiversity and Community Development in Kanazawa Hirotada Kuwabara / Environmental Policy Section, Kanazawa City (Japan)
15:45-16:00	Biocultural Diversity in Sri Lanka: Local Practices and Policy Implementation Nimal Hewanila / Nirmanee Development Foundation (Sri Lanka)
16:00-16:15	Traditional Biocultural Diversity of Salpa Pokhari in Nepal Kamal Kumar Rai / Indigenous Knowledge and People Network, Society for Wetland Biodiversity Conservation Nepal (Nepal)
16:15-16:30	A Lake of Tragedies and Opportunities: Good-intentioned Policies that Drowned Local Decid. V. Fausto-Estigar / University of the Philippines Los Baños (Philippines)
16:30-16:45	Ishikawa Sotomura Promotion Fund Akira Kiyama / Sotomura Promotion Office, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Department, Ishikawa Prefecture (Japan)
Thematic meeting 2	
10:30-10:45	Sustainable and Equitable Use of Biocultural Resources and Capacity Building Venue : 1st floor Room B (Hb-oh) Nurturing Venison as a "New" Bio-culture in Japan: Perspectives from Food Security, Toshinori Tanaka / The University of Tokyo (Japan)
10:45-11:00	Participatory Learning to Diversity Fodder Crop Production in Small Dairy Farms Biobiochiles and Comparative Cultural Analysis Yuriko Kuroki / University of Biwako, Biwako, Wakayama University, The Netherlands (Indonesia)
11:00-11:15	Conservation of Biocultural Diversity on Sacred Groves: Opportunities for Sustainable Future Archana Godbole / Applied Environmental Research Foundation (India)

11:15-11:30	Integrating Wild Herinal Medicinal Plant Domestication into a Local Biodiversity Strategy and Action as a Means for Improving Local Livelihoods Utilization of Local Biocultural Diversity Resources: Traditional Knowledge in the Agriculture Ecosystem with the Cocker, Rungge Biosphere Reserve, Sabah, Malaysia Elizabeth Malagoc / Department of Agriculture, Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry (Malaysia)
12:00-13:30	Lunch
13:30-13:45	Biocultural Characteristics of Bontar People (Bontar, Indonesia): Life History and Rice Farming Bambang Suryodoto / Bogor Agricultural University (Indonesia)
13:45-14:00	The Golden Intertwove of "Human-Nature-Culture" as a Model of Community Development A Case Study from the Pasirbalak Landscape of Darul sum, Kluang, Johor, Malacca, Mongolia Basar Losol / Nomads Herders, Chengde, Inner Mongolia, China
14:00-14:15	Restoring the Roots and Co-Creating Beauty: A Case Study on Reviving Cultural Landscape of Jaffri (the Basit valley, Tajikistan) Mirzoshon Akhmedov / Head of the community-based organization Rushono, Reshit district, Tajikistan. Awarded the title of the best Orchard keeper of Tajikistan in 2013 (Tajikistan)
14:15-14:30	Creating positive agency on preservation and utilization of cultural resources Debata and Kurniandari / Institut Teknologi Sepuluh Nopember (Indonesia) Masanori Watanabe / Tokamachi City, Niigata (Japan)
15:00-15:30	Coffee Break
15:30-15:45	Community-driven Initiatives as a Way to Strengthen Bio-cultural Traditions in Indigenous Communities: Experiences from Anzabul Pradesh in India's northeast Moj Riba / Centre for Cultural Research & Documentation (India)
15:45-16:00	Development of the Integrated Education Fieldworks for the Biocultural Diversity: Learning from the Rural Areas of Ishikawa Prefecture Aida Mammachova / Kanazawa University International Student Center (Japan)
16:00-16:15	Engaging the Youth in Revitalizing Biological and Cultural Diversity: Insights from the Josayari Conservation / Forest Peoples Programme (Philippines)
16:15-16:30	Small Capacity Building in the Link between Biological and Cultural Diversity in Japan Shinya Kuroki / National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology (Japan)
16:30-16:45	"Forest of Yoshinobu": Place-based Learning in the Suburbs in Noto Kichiro Hagino / Team Miyama, University of Toyama (Japan)
Thematic meeting 3	
10:30-10:45	International Designated Areas Venue : 3rd floor Room D (Hb-oh) Progress in Fifteen Years and Future Prospects of the GIAHS Program Yoshitake Endo / GIAHS Coordinator, FAO (Italy)
10:45-11:00	Eco-Cultural Industrial Promotion through GIAHS in China Qiwen Mi / Institute of Geographic Sciences and Natural Resources Research, Chinese Academy of Sciences (China)
11:00-11:15	Promoting Biocultural Diversity through Human Development: The Case of Philippines-Japan GIAHS Training Program Napoleon K. Tagaling / Iligao State University (Philippines)
11:15-11:30	Pursuing Regional and Historic Evidence of the Coexistence of Human Activity and Nature for the Dynamic Conservation of Kunisaki Peninsula IGA GIAHS System in the Kuroki Ibo Area, Japan Kenji Yoda / National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology (Japan)
11:30-11:45	Agricultural Activities in Hakkai city, designated as GIAHS Masamitsu Hachimoto / Hakuichi, Ishikawa (Japan)
12:00-13:30	Lunch
13:30-13:45	Involving Local People in Asian Biosphere Reserves: From the Case Study of Mount Hakusan Biosphere Reserve Shinsuke Nakamura / Mount Hakusan Biosphere Reserve Council (Japan)
13:45-14:00	Report 1 on On-the-field Workshop for Asian Biosphere Reserves' Local Practitioners in Mount Hakusan Biosphere Reserve Masahito Nakamura / National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology (Japan)
14:00-14:15	Report 2 on On-the-field Workshop for Asian Biosphere Reserves' Local Practitioners in Mount Hakusan Biosphere Reserve Saito Chikuro / National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology (Japan)
14:15-14:30	What the Mount Odaigahara, Mount Omine & Ousugidani Biosphere Reserve Links Satoru Nishide / Odaï Town Office, Mie (Japan)
14:30-14:45	Utilization of the Ecosystem Services in the Past Half-Century of Aya Town Nobuki Kawano / Aya Town, Miyazaki (Japan)
15:00-15:30	Coffee Break
15:30-15:45	Why We Encourage Multiple Designations of Biosphere Reserves with Others Hiroyuki Matsuda / Yokohama National University (Japan)
15:45-16:00	Initiating the Sotomura Initiative Concepts into the National and Local Context: a Case Study of the Participatory Planning and Monitoring Process of an Indigenous Rice Paddy Cultural Landscape, Taiwan Kang-Chung Lee / National Donggwa University (Taiwan)
16:00-16:15	Human and Nature Interaction in Iligao Biosphere Reserve: UNESCO-Inscribed Heritage Site and GIAHS Vicky Cadag-Nabangang / Iligao State University (Philippines)
16:15-16:30	Establishment of an Integrated Management System for Multi-Internationally Designated Areas Da-Yeon Jeong / Asia Climate Change Education Center (Korea)
16:30-16:45	Possible Multiple Nominations between World Heritage and Other International Conventions Masahito Yoshida / World Heritage City, designated as GIAHS Masahito Yoshida / World Heritage City, designated as GIAHS

Involving Local People in Asian Biosphere Reserves: From the Case Study of Mount Hakusan Biosphere Reserve

Shinsuke Nakamura^{1*}, Yoshihiko Iida², Phenden Gyamsho³, Jusman⁴, Madina Salmenova⁵, Gal Chimbai⁶, Wimonmart Nuiapakdee⁷, Ton That Minh⁸

Mount Hakusan Biosphere Reserve Council^{1*}, Operating Unit Ishikawa Kanazawa, United Nations University Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability², Ministry of Agriculture and Forests, Royal Government of Bhutan³, Management Coordination Forum of Taka Bonerate - Kepulauan Selayar Biosphere Reserve, Indonesia⁴, Allyn Emei (aspiring) Biosphere Reserve, Kazakhstan⁵, Ministry of Environment and Tourism, Government of Mongolia⁶, Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation, Thailand⁷, Langbiang Biosphere Reserve, Vietnam⁸

Contact: ecopark@city.hakusan.lg.jp

Keywords: biosphere reserve, Mount Hakusan, local initiative, mutual learning

Emphasizing the local initiatives within biosphere reserves

Biosphere reserves (BR) are areas where ecosystem conservation and sustainable use are carried out in harmony. BRs have been designated under UNESCO's Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Programme since 1976, and as of March 2016, there are 669 BRs in 120 countries, of which 142 BRs are in Asia and the Pacific region.

In 2015, the General Conference of UNESCO endorsed the new "MAB Strategy 2015-2025", followed by the "Lima Action Plan for UNESCO's Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Programme and its World Network of Biosphere Reserves (2016-2025)", endorsed by the 4th World Congress of Biosphere Reserves held in Lima, Peru in March 2016. The strategy and the action plan have emphasized the contribution of BRs toward the Sustainable Development Goals, and especially the role of local initiatives.

Regarding this point, the UNESCO Office, Jakarta, the Regional Science Bureau for Asia and the Pacific, has organized an International Workshop, "The Role of Local Governments in Implementing the Lima Action Plan for Biosphere Reserves," held in Wakatobi, Indonesia in June 2016, which concluded with the "Wakatobi Recommendations to MAB-ICC for Strengthening the Roles of Local Governments in Implementing the Lima Action Plan".

Sharing the experience of Mount Hakusan Biosphere Reserve

Regarding the importance of local initiatives, the Mount Hakusan Biosphere Reserve Council (Japan), in collaboration with the United Nations University Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability, Operating Unit Ishikawa/Kanazawa is carrying out their "Mutual Learning Platform for Asian Local Practitioners of UNESCO's Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Programme" project in 2016. This project, which is financially supported by the (FY 2016) Official Development Assistance Grants for UNESCO Activities from Japan's Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT), aims to create a learning platform through the interrelation of local practitioners at BR sites to achieve sustainable development in Asia.

Mount Hakusan Biosphere Reserve is an area where the local people have lived with deep gratitude to Mount Hakusan, conserving and sustainably using the natural abundance of this mountain, which should be a very good example of the harmony between conservation and use. In order to share the experiences that belong to the people, the Mount Hakusan Biosphere Reserve Council is inviting Asian BR practitioners to the On-the-field Workshop for Asian

Biosphere Reserves' Local Practitioners: "Involving local people in biosphere reserves" as a part of this project.

During this workshop, the participants are expected to meet with various local people carrying out many activities in the field. We will introduce some concrete examples of activities carried out by the people of Mount Hakusan Biosphere Reserve, and discuss what points would be applicable for Asian BRs.

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What the Mount Odaigahara, Mount Omine & Osugidani Biosphere Reserve Links

大台ヶ原・大峯山・大杉谷ユネスコエコパークが繋ぐこと

Satoru Nishide
西出 覚

Odai Town Office, Mie, Japan
大台町 (三重県)

Contact: nishide337@odaitown.jp

Keywords : biosphere reserve, nature, life, interrelation

はじめに

大台ヶ原・大峯山・大杉谷ユネスコエコパーク (BR) は、日本の紀伊半島の東部、大台ヶ原系と、奈良県と三重県の県境付近の台高山系にまたがる区域である。この区域は、紀伊半島の主要な河川である河川・熊野川・紀ノ川の水源地となっている。しかしながら、当地域内は、シカの食害などによる森林の荒廃、顕著な過疎化・少子化・高齢化が進んだ現状を抱え、持続可能な地域の姿を模索し続けている。

自然環境と産業

標高差、気温差が大きく、国内有数の多雨地域でもあり、トウヒ、ウラジロモミ、シラビソなどの森林をはじめとした貴重な植生が見られる。山岳地帯であるため、林業(吉野林業発祥の地)を主とした暮らしと、自然環境を利用したアクティビティ(マラソン・自転車・登山・スキー・SUP など)など交流事業が盛んに行われている。

BR 拡張登録がもたらした

BR 拡張登録を機に、人と人とのつながり、人と自然とのつながりが始まっている。BR 登録を誇りとし、商品開発や事業展開が小さな出来事として起こっており、このような持続可能な地域を目指した取り組みを紹介する。

Utilization of the Ecosystem Services in the Past Half-Century of Aya Town 綾町の生態系サービス利用の半世紀のあゆみ

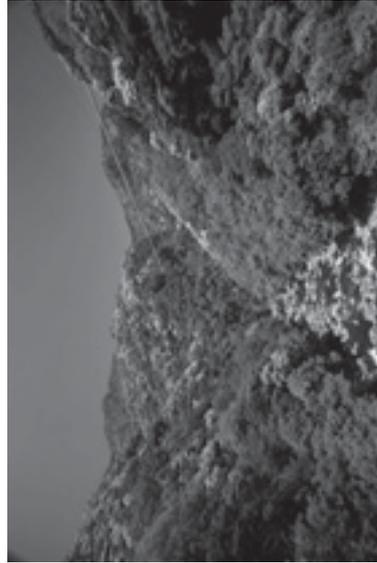
Nobuki Kawano
河野 円樹

Aya Town, Aya Biosphere Reserve Promotion Office, Miyazaki, Japan
綾町ユネスコエコパーク推進室 (宮崎県)

Contact: aya.br.2012@town.aya.lg.jp

Keywords: biosphere reserve, perspective on nature, traditional knowledge, sustainable society, diversity

宮崎県綾町は、日本最大級の面積で照葉樹自然林が残されており、その恵みを生かした自然生態系農業を中心に、およそ半世紀近くかけて「自然と共生した地域づくり」を全国に先駆けて行ってきた。また、綾町には伝統的生活文化の知恵を大事にし、行政と22の自治公民館の人々がスクラムを組んだ独特の歴史がある。こうした長年の取り組みが評価され、2012年には、国内で32年ぶり、国内で5番目のBiosphere Reserve登録地となった。本発表では、半世紀にわたって綾町が地元の生態系サービスを活用しながら持続可能な地域づくりを行ってきたその歴史を中心に紹介する。



Protected Areas in Bhutan: A conservation network - in pursuit of balancing development, conservation and livelihoods

Phenden Gyamtsho*, Wangdi Dukpa

Nature Recreation and Ecotourism Division, Department of Forests and Park Services,
Ministry of Agriculture and Forests, Royal Government of Bhutan*

Contact: phengyamtsho@hotmail.com

Keywords: Conservation, decentralization, protected areas, resources

For centuries, livelihoods of the Bhutanese people have been supported by natural resources; consequently, people have developed intimate relationships with nature, a concept further supported by Buddhist philosophy that advocates respect for all forms of life.

In connection to this philosophy, Bhutan adopted a “middle path” approach to development that supports the integration of conservation and sustainable development. For the last few decades, Bhutan has achieved unprecedented conservation success. The legal framework established in the Forest and Nature Conservation Act of 1995 allows farmers to live inside certain protected areas. Furthermore, it is enshrined in the constitution of Bhutan that at least 60% of the total geographical area shall be maintained indefinitely as forests.

Bhutan is a small country with a significant protected-area story. The country began establishing protected areas in the 1960s, with Royal Manas National Park designated as the country's first protected area in 1966. Bhutan now has 10 protected areas in the form of parks, sanctuaries and strict nature reserves, which are all connected by a network of biological corridors. Out of its total geographical area of 38394 km², 51.44% falls under the designation of protected areas.

Within some of these protected areas are farming communities whose livelihoods are derived from natural resources. They are considered “conservation partners” to safeguard these resources. With the advent of a decentralization policy, farmers are empowered to make decisions about any developmental activities at the grassroots level. This enables them to balance development, conservation and their livelihoods.

As globalization continues, Bhutan faces difficulties in managing its protected areas. The Royal Government of Bhutan and the World Wildlife Fund (WWF) are working together to create an innovative conservation strategy called “Bhutan for Life” to ensure that Bhutan remains economically and environmentally sustainable. This will be the country's primary long-term innovative solution to manage its protected areas.

Although the protected areas in Bhutan are managed through the support of people residing within them, sustained flow of financial support is of the biggest concern. Establishment of biosphere reserves in the country is expected to draw international donors through networking at the international level. This would enable the protected areas in Bhutan to conserve their rich biodiversity and also interlink natural and social sciences, economics and education to not only perk up the human livelihoods and fair sharing of the benefits but also protect natural and managed ecosystems, thereby promoting inventive approaches to economic development that are socially and culturally appropriate and environmentally sustainable.

Bhutan has identified one of the protected areas – Jigme Dorji National Park—as the country's first Biosphere Reserve. Bhutan is fervently looking for partner countries to assist in declaring its first Biosphere Reserve by the end of 2017.

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Involving Local Communities through Marine Ecotourism Development Initiatives: Experience in Taka Bonerate–Kepulauan Selayar Biosphere Reserve

Jusman

Director Taka Bonerate National Park
Vice Chairman Coordination Forum and Management
of Taka Bonerate–Kepulauan Selayar Biosphere Reserve, Indonesia

Contact: jusmanakabonerate@gmail.com

Keywords: conservation, sustainable development, local communities

Introduction

Taka Bonerate–Kepulauan Selayar Biosphere Reserve is located in the Selayar Islands District, South Sulawesi Province, Republic of Indonesia. Taka Bonerate–Kepulauan Selayar is one of eleven Biosphere Reserves in Indonesia, confirmed on June 9, 2015 at the meeting of the ICC (International Co-ordinating Council) MAB Programme–UNESCO in Paris, France. The biosphere reserve management conducted by the Coordination Forum and Management of Taka Bonerate–Kepulauan Selayar Biosphere Reserve was instituted in 2015. The Selayar Islands Agency consists of 130 islands, both large and small, with an area of ± 4.410.736 ha. Some islands are mostly uninhabited (106 islands), and some are inhabited (24 islands). An important aspect of the development of the Taka Bonerate–Kepulauan Selayar Biosphere Reserve is optimizing the management of fishery resources, the development of the marine tourism sector, and the marine laboratory that supports the sustainable preservation of the environment.

Challenge

Challenges in implementing the management concept of Taka Bonerate–Kepulauan Selayar Biosphere Reserve include:

1. Great threats to the sustainability of the area.
2. The low involvement of local communities in the implementation of the concept of sustainable development.
3. Limited baseline data on biodiversity and the socio-cultural community.
4. A shortage of local initiatives to increase the utilization of environmental services and natural resources in a sustainable manner.

Step-by-Step Strategy

Responding to the challenges in the high level of threat to the preservation of the area, the strategic steps that have been undertaken are:

1. Collaboration with law enforcement agencies in the Selayar Islands District.
2. Ensuring the protection and security of the area in the form of routine patrols, joint operations related agencies, special operations, and the community partners forest police.

To answer the challenge of the still low public involvement in the implementation of the concept of sustainable development, the strategic steps undertaken are:

1. The involvement of local communities in protective activities.
2. Enhancing the role of local communities in participation in the development of marine tourism to train locals to become tour guides, homestay providers, and producers of economic activity and souvenirs, as well as other roles.

Responding to the challenges of the limited baseline data of biodiversity and social culture, strategic steps have been taken to garner initiatives in collaboration with NGOs, among others,

the WCS (Wildlife Conservation Society) Indonesia Program, WWF (World Wide Fund for Nature) Indonesia, and Rare Indonesia. The WCS Indonesia Program conducted a study of coral reef ecology, and socio-economic and area-management effectiveness. WWF Indonesia conducted research activities and capacity building in human resources, and its development of marine tourism is responsible. Rare Indonesia performed data preparation and a management of sustainable fisheries pride campaign.

Responses to the challenges of limited local initiatives to increase the utilization of environmental services and natural resources in a sustainable manner by involving the public in the activities of nautical tourism services include:

1. Preparation of facilities and infrastructure such as a dive center, information center, and homestay.
2. Capacity building through training tour guides, facilitating obtaining licensing as guide divers, institution-building in communities through the establishment of a Selayar-Taka Bonerate activists tourism association, facilitating the establishment of an ecotourism operator group in the village on the Conservation Village Model in Taka Bonerate National Park, as well as facilitating the establishment of Indonesian Guides Association in the Selayar Islands District.
3. Coordination of transportation services and development marine transportation security standards for ships communities.
4. Training people to represent cultural tourism attractions.

Taka Bonerate–Kepulauan Selayar Biosphere Reserve works collaboratively with some stakeholders, namely, among others, the Ministry of Environment and the Forestry Directorate General of Conservation of Natural Resources and Ecosystem, the Taka Bonerate National Park Office, the District Government of the Selayar Islands, Hasanuddin University, The Institute of Sciences Indonesia, local communities such as Kerukunan Pemuda Pelindung Penyu (Turtle Village), Sileya Scuba Divers, and the Yayasan Ecotoural Society and Indigenous Leaders of Selayar-Islands.

Output Expected

1. Maintenance of ecosystems and biodiversity, including fisheries resources in the National Park of Taka Bonerate.
2. Increased involvement of local communities in the management of marine tourism.
3. Increasing the number of interest tourist destinations and the number of visits to the Taka Bonerate National Park.
4. Increased alternative income sources from non-fishing activities.

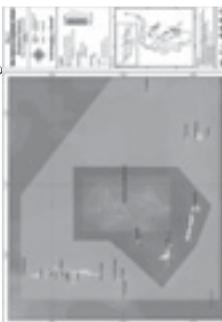


Figure: Map of Taka Bonerate–Kepulauan Selayar Biosphere, Bonerate



The Interaction of Local People with the Altyn Emel Biosphere Reserve, Kazakhstan

Madina Salmenova

Altyn Emel BR

Contact: Altynemel_in@mail.ru

Keywords: Biosphere reserve, Altyn Emel, March of Parks, interaction, socio-natural environment

The territory of the Altyn Emel Biosphere Reserve (BR) represents a unique socio-natural formation, which is composed of different elements. The social component is based on the natural, so we first characterize, the nature of our biosphere reserve.

The geological structure of the park is unique. It is characterized by a wide variety of exotic forms of relief, including volcanic and aeolian formations outpouring colored clay and black gravelly coated desert areas. The park has two extinct volcanoes (Mounts Small and Large Kalkany), which are separated the unique array of sands called the - "Singing Dunes". Thus, virtually all of our biosphere reserve can be considered a geopark.

Of particular note is the uniqueness of our territory for the protection of wild animals (such as the gazelle, kulan, ibex, snow leopard, and Turkestan lynx), as well as many species of rare birds, including the wetland. The ancient mountains of Sholak are rich in relict endemic species of plants that are found almost nowhere else. Along the rivers through gorges are oases of trees and shrubs with species of relict trees like *Malts sieversii*, *Celtis caucasica* and a variety of shrubs.

In the mountains there are unique caves, grottos, and petroglyphs that are attractive to tourists. The shore of coast Kapshagai reservoir has good sandy beaches and comfortable places for recreational fishing and other recreation. Spacious, views are found over the long distances of the park, thanks to the peculiar structure of the terrain with its abundance of exotic forms, providing an attractive landscape for recreation and tourism.

The socio-natural environment creates a certain mentality in the local population. In particular, nature, is generally regarded by the locals as the mother, which to a certain extent, is embodied in the concept of traditional land use. This includes hunting, fishing and harvesting of medicinal plants, berries, and mushrooms. In addition, nature – holds recreational potential for the local population. The shores of the reservoirs and rivers are areas of haymaking. Thus, the population ensures the existence of a natural economy due to nature's bounty, considering this way of life a historically established fact. Socio-economic changes in the country and the world's population have many effects without changing the attitude towards natural resources.

Our experience with the local population allows us to identify some common problems, among which are the following: the threat of environmental interests of different groups to the local population, the social passivity of the population, and the unwillingness to accept real socio-economic and environmental changes in the surrounding world.

The above problems complicate the process of interaction. It requires the search for adequate forms and methods of work with local communities first and foremost, in order to prevent the development of socio-environmental conflicts, as well as involving the local population in the process of harmonious interaction with the BR.

One of the most interesting and effective ways people and the biosphere reserve interact occurs in Altyn Emel which hosts the international event March of Parks. Every year the event March of Parks in the Altyn Emel BR increases its scale and bears fruit. The proof of this is the reduction of the number of violations, the increase in public interest in the protection of nature, the increase in the flow of tourists every year, and the greater number of young people each year who participate in campaign activities. The nature of the relationship of citizens to the BR is also changed if before the park was presented to them as a place for recreation in recent years, schoolchildren and university students actively assist in clean-up, landscaping, and planting, and tourists are becoming more attentive and leave behind less garbage. More and more local students are involved in the environmental patrol, which shares out days of environmental sanitation work in the areas where students live. The great success of the March of Parks is also a manifestation of the growing interest of sponsors to the challenges and problems of the biosphere reserve; their technical support helps improve environmental work to improve the quality of environmental information among the population, school children, and students, and to raise scientific a work new level.

Every year, our biosphere reserve attracts locals, and not only them, to a variety of sharing events available to the larger public, such as Bird's Day, during which students and schools make birdhouses to hang, and a day of pure springs and clean beaches. We carry out various environmental lessons and lectures for students and schoolchildren, as well as competitions dedicated to environment protection and our BR. To educate people about natural and historical sites, flora and fauna ecological excursions are conducted. During Land Day saplings of apple, apricot, cherry, and other fruit and decorative trees are planted.

No event in our BR happens without the active participation of the local population.

It is the duty of every citizen of our republic, and it is an honorable task, to preserve the country's natural resources, including its beautiful corner, the Altyn Emel BR as a huge natural heritage, for themselves and for their descendants.

Biosphere Reserves of Mongolia: Efforts for Proper Management with Local People

Gal Chimbhat

Department of Protected Areas Management,
Ministry of Environment and Tourism, Mongolia

Contact: chinbat.gal@gmail.com

Keywords: Biosphere Reserves of Mongolia

Mongolia is a landlocked country in Central Asia with extreme continental climate conditions and borders Russia to the North and China to the South. Since 1990 Mongolia has been actively involved in MAB program and its activities and registered 6 sites in the UNESCO's biosphere reserves network (Great Gobi, Bogd-Khan Uul BR, Uvs Nuur Basin BR, Hustain Nuruu BR, Dornod Mongol BR and the Mongol Daguur BR).

Great Gobi Biosphere Reserve

Trans Altai Gobi of the Altai is the unique ecosystem of the Gobi desert sustaining untouched natural state which is important habitat for endangered species of fauna and flora not only in Mongolia as well as in the World including mammals such as wild Bactrian camel, the Gobi bear, Asiatic wild ass, Argali wild sheep, Goitered gazelle and Siberian Ilex. Great Gobi Biosphere Reserve's administration cooperated with international and national organizations and researchers to conduct relevant studies on the ecology, including migration, breeding and feeding of the Bactrian camel, wild ass and grey wolf and Gobi bear telemetry and genetics studies.

Bogd-Khanuul Biosphere Reserve

Bogd Khan Uul Biosphere Reserve is located in the south of Ulaanbaatar city, in the southern most forest steppe zone and the Khentii Mountain area. The northern slopes of the mountains are covered by dense coniferous forest and the southern slopes by bare rocks. Among the most threatened animal species in the biosphere reserve are the Musk deer, Roe deer, Sable and Arvic hare. There are more than 500 different kinds of plant species, 47 species of mammals and 160 species of birds in the park. With the aim to improve population and increase the head of wild goats inhabiting in the Bogd Uul Mountain a Project on wild goat acclimation was developed and approved by the Ministry of Environment, Green Development and Tourism.

Uvs Lake Basin Biosphere Reserve

Uvs Nuur Basin is located in the north-western part of Mongolia covering wide magnitude of areas in Great Lakes Depression and mountains belonging to Altai Mountain range. It is considered to be northern edge border of Central Asian desert area with unique ecological landscape, hence the area was taken under protection as an entire ecosystem. The area has a combination of Gobi desert, desert-steppe, steppe, forest steppe, mountains and glaciers featuring extreme continental climate. In addition, the areas belong to International Geosphere Research Region and serve as international standard model in Central Asia. The main income for herders comes from livestock husbandry. The Snow leopard enterprises project trains local herder woman on producing handicrafts using sheep wool, giving extra income to the families. Argali sheep trophy hunting is managed by local conservation communities.

Hustain Nuruu Biosphere Reserve

The Mongolian Government declared Hustain Nuruu Biosphere Reserve (HNBR) as a Specially Protected Area in 1993, one year after the initiation of the reintroduction project of the Takhi to the Hustain Nuruu. The HNBR extends through the Khentii Mountains and includes the western edge of the Mongolian steppe at the boundaries of Ailanbulag, Argalant and Bayankhangai Souns of Tov province. The HNBR is about 95 km from the capital city of Ulaanbaatar to the west. With well planned and prepared reintroduction program, in 2015 our Takhi number reached more than 340 in 32 breeding harems and more than 95 of them were born in Mongolia.

Dornod Mongol Biosphere Reserve

The biosphere reserve, situated in the eastern corner of Mongolia, is one of the largest intact grassland ecosystems in the world. It is situated on the Mongolian Plateau with an average altitude of about 800 meters above sea level. The main characteristic is rolling steppe, extending for over 200 kilometers along the Chinese border. The landscape is characterized by gently rolling hills with scattered mountains and sand dunes unique to the region. One of the main objectives of the BR is to preserve important spring, winter and autumn habitats of the Mongolian gazelle.

Mongol Daguur Biosphere Reserve

The specific Mongol Daguur's steppe and wetlands territory represents mainly low-mountainous landscapes that support a variety of fauna and flora species. The Mongol Daguur biosphere reserve provides nesting and breeding grounds to globally endangered species i.e. White-naped Crane and there are many rare or critically threatened birds that use the steppe for migratory stopover sites. Situated in the furthest eastern tip of Mongolia and bordered with Russia, the biosphere reserve ecosystem has transboundary distinction. WCS, TNC, WWF and international environmental protection organizations jointly conducted wildlife studies and explorations at the Mongol Daguur eco-zone and on their basis respective protection management actions are carried out within the Mongolian-Russian-Chinese joint actions surveys of Swan Goose, White-naped Crane, Relic gull, Chinese or Reed Parrotbill and other bird species were conducted around the Mongol Daguur Reserve Buir Lake, Onon river basin. The Chinese and Mongolian sides conducted joint studies of the Mongol Daguur transition zone's insects and floral specifics.

Knowledge Transfer of the Micropropagation Technique of the Blue Vanda Orchid (*Vanda coerulea*) for Community-Based Conservation Projects in Mae Sa-Kog Ma Biosphere Reserve, Chiang Mai, Thailand

Wimonmart Nuipakdee

Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation

Contact: w.nuipakdee@gmail.com

Keywords: Blue Vanda, Micropropagation, Community-based

Background

The blue vanda (*Vanda coerulea*) is an epiphytic native orchid in Thailand found wild in Pong Krai village, located in the Mae Sa-Kog Ma biosphere reserve, Chiang Mai, Thailand. Its population has rapidly declined from being commonly found in the wild to currently appearing at less than 25 stems per hectare, due to illegal harvesting and over exploitation. The Queen Sirikit Botanical Garden located close to this village, has determined to encourage Pong Krai villagers, who usually grow Blue Vanda in their homes for decoration, to get involved in the conservation and a reintroduction program for this native orchid in order to increase its population. Moreover, the village will be promoted as a unique blue vanda village for tourism benefit in the future.

Blue Vanda Conservation

In 2008, the staff of the Queen Sirikit Botanical Garden began by reintroducing 76 mature blue vanda stems to the forest area of the village. Later in 2009, the research team of the Queen Sirikit Botanical Garden, together with a lecturer from Ram Kam Hang University, began conducting a training program on conservative orchid micropropagation for villagers. The process of micropropagation by tissue culture impressed the villagers and led them to create a small group to learn more about blue vanda micropropagation. Knowledge and technology of the entire process of orchid tissue culture, starting from orchid pollination, pod selection technique, the culture medium, the preparation of a stock solution, pod preparation, the subculture technique, and orchid acclimatization, were transferred by the Queen Sirikit Botanical Garden staff to villagers who were interested in being trained. After being well trained and getting used to all required materials and equipment, the villagers themselves conducted blue vanda micropropagation with a good survival rate.

Moreover, a researcher from the Queen Sirikit Botanical Garden conducted further study on the ecology and biology of the blue vanda in order to gain greater knowledge of blue vanda survival in the natural forest. The findings of the study were applied to the reintroduction of blue vanda in forest area of the village, which was assessed as having the best survival rate. The first experiment, which was conducted in 2010, found that the survival rate of 260 stems of blue vanda from a tissue culture technique placed on five different species of local host trees was 98.48 percent, and no significant difference in survival rate between different host tree species was found. The next experiment monitoring the reintroduction of Blue Vanda in hill evergreen forest in 2010–2011, found that the survival rate was 87.62 percent. The survival rate of micropropagated blue vanda placed on *Heliconia terminalis*, *Aporosa villosa*, and *Dalbergia cultrate* were 100 percent. The Queen Sirikit Botanical Garden later provided 2,374 stems of blue vanda from the micropropagation technique for villagers to grow by placing it on host trees or growing it in a decorative basket in the village. The blue vanda grown made the

village's image into that of the blue vanda village. These blue vanda are used as a source for the next pollination for the tissue culture process by villagers.

The laboratory of blue vanda micropropagation at Pong Krai village was developed from a small storage room to a small functional laboratory with the support of the local administrative office in providing financial assistance and basic infrastructure. Currently, the village's blue vanda micropropagation has been registered as a community small business enterprise run by conservation group consisting of six local laboratory technicians and around 20 villagers who grow blue vanda at home for sale or reintroduce to the forest. The product of the enterprise was divided into two parts, which are: 1) product for sale to tourists and the general public and 2) product for reintroduction to wild forest. The villagers consequently extended their capacity to other species of orchid, such as *Anoectochilus burmannicus*, reintroducing them and transfer their knowledge to those who are interested, such as Thai university students and Bhutanese officers.

The Challenge and the Next Step

Native blue vanda has a very slow growth rate. It takes at least 3 years to produce a first flower. Villagers must wait for such a long time to get a product for sale. However, the villagers are patiently waiting for the product due to their intention to reintroduce this orchid to the natural forest than to receive an economic return. To add value and for sustainable yield, the Mae Sa-Kog Ma biosphere reserve office has been trying to encourage the application of a Payment for Ecosystem Services principle between the blue vanda conservation group and a zip line company. Tourism enterprises are playing a role as payer for blue vanda orchids by creating a zip line for tourism. Moreover, the biosphere reserve office has been trying to apply biosphere-reserve branding to add value to the blue vanda tissue culture product. The study of potential PES and biosphere reserve branding for blue vanda is planned to be conducted in 2017. Meanwhile, the extension of this knowledge to other species of orchids to increase biological diversity has been suggested.

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- Santi Watthana and Atitpong Keratikolkul. Blue Vanda village. 4 pages (inThai)

Biodiversity, Cultural Diversity and Payment of Environmental Services in Langbiang Biosphere Reserve

Ton That Minh

Langbiang Biosphere Reserve, Vietnam

Contact: tonminh@yahoo.com

Keywords: endemic, indigenous knowledge, payment environmental services

Langbiang biosphere reserve (total area of 275,439 hectares), located in the north of Lam Dong province, in the Southern Highland region of Vietnam, is named after Langbiang peak, where a legend was set of a romantic love story between Lang and Biang of the KHo indigenous ethnic group. The biosphere reserve holds global values of biodiversity and diverse natural landscape together with a gong cultural space unique to the Central Highlands. Establishing sustainable financing mechanisms for conservation based on payment for environmental services has been completed successfully.

Biodiversity

The Langbiang biosphere reserve contains diverse areas of tropical forest ecosystems that form a part of the bio-geographical area of the India-Pacific tropical rainforest. The biosphere reserve covers a large area of primary forests, with its core zone in Bidoup Nui Ba National Park, which is considered one of the four main biodiversity centers in Vietnam. Biodiversity values contained in the biosphere reserve are globally important. It has been recorded that this area hosts 153 species listed in the Red Book of Vietnam (2007) and 154 species listed in the IUCN Red List (2012). The World Wildlife Fund has also identified the park as first conservation priority area (SA3) in the conservation program of the Southern Annamite Mountains of Vietnam. There is a plentiful botanical system, especially a semi-tropical botanical system including not only Fagaceae, Lauraceae, Theaceae, etc. but also gymnosperms, with 14 species all over the highland. Some of these have high scientific value, such as *Pinus krempfii*, *Pinus dalatensis*, *Taxus wallichiana*, and *Podocarpus nerifolius*. Langbiang biosphere reserve is not only a place for gymnosperm conservation but the largest gymnosperm area in Vietnam. It is also a host to the Vietnam orchid, with 305 species. There are 1940 vascular plant species belonging to 825 genera and 180 families belonging to 4 phyla with 8 endemic species, 64 species listed in the Vietnam Red Data Book (2007) and 34 species listed in the IUCN list (2010).

There are 820 animal species in 507 genera, 123 families, and 6 classes, with 14 endemic species, 45 species listed in the Vietnam Red Data Book (2007), and 60 species listed on the IUCN Red List (2010), of which some species are of high conservation value or endangered, such as *Nycticebus pygmaeus*, *Pygathrix nigripes*, *Nomascus gabrieliae*, *Cuon alpinus*, *Ursus thibetanus*, *Helarctos malayanus*, *Panthera pardus*, and *Bos gaurus*. According to the International Bird Organization, the Langbiang plateau is one of three endemic bird areas (EBA) in Viet Nam with 6 important bird areas (IBA), namely Chu Yang Sin (VN030), Bidoup (VN036), Langbian (VN037), Phuoc Binh (VN038), Tuyen Lam (VN048), and Cong Troi (VN056). Endemic bird species needing to be conserved include *Garrulax vassalli*, *Garrulax mellei*, *Garrulax yessini*, *Rhinardia ocellata*, *Jabouillea daijoui*, *Carduelis monguilloti*, and *Sitta solangiae*.

Cultural Diversity

Langbiang is home to certain ethnic groups having diversified cultures and still preserving traditional cultural practices, such as houses on stilts and brocade weaving. The hill tribe people still use labor tools and traditional instruments with typical indigenous culture.

The biosphere reserve holds global values of biodiversity and diverse natural landscapes in a mixture with a gong cultural space unique to the Central Highlands, nominated by UNESCO as a nonmaterial cultural heritage of humanity. This is a specific characteristic of local culture, and it is an attractive destination for tourists to develop eco-tourism, culture, creating livelihoods for the local people as well. The Da Lat Flower Festival is a festival event held twice a year in the city of Da Lat. The Festival is an opportunity for this city of flowers to exhibit flowers from the locality as well as from many parts of the country and some neighboring countries.

Payment for Environmental Services

The utilization of the integrated values of ecosystem services of which development of tourism and services is the premise for sustainable development of Lam Dong province. The ecosystem values of the Langbiang biosphere reserve have brought sustainable livelihoods to local communities through a program of payment for forest environmental services (PFES) of the Vietnamese government. There are more than 8,000 households benefiting from PFES in this biosphere reserve through their contributions to the protection and maintenance of ecological values.



Langbiang Biosphere Reserve aims to harmonize natural landscapes and biodiversity with sacred, cultural intangible heritage and to conserve and develop within National Agenda 21. A national policy of payment for environmental services (PES) is being conducted, and new approaches of payment for ecosystem services, forestry allocation for farmers, and forestry hire for tourism companies and ecotourism have been implemented to meet the balance of "conservation for development and development for conservation", within the Agenda 21 context. This biosphere reserve is also applied in the Man and Biosphere of Vietnam's SLIQ (System thinking, Landscape planning, Inter-sectorial coordination, Quality economy) approach to designing and implementing a management plan, including the zoning and function of the biosphere reserve.

The SLIQ approach has been used to establish Da Lat as a center of tourism, education, and scientific research for the country as well as an international research center for tropical forests. This also helps to promote the development of hi-tech agriculture, focusing on producing and exporting vegetables, flowers, and organic agricultural products. Langbiang biosphere reserve also creates more opportunities for indigenous communities to participate in economic development activities and environmental protection, thereby improving their livelihoods. In addition, the positive contribution of the Vietnamese government is acknowledged in the implementation of international commitments to biodiversity conservation, climate change, and sustainable development for millennium goals initiated by the United Nations.

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Bhutan's Protected Areas

A paradigm for livelihood through balancing Conservation & Development

Area: 38,364 sq.km
Population: 720,679
Government: Constitutional Monarchy
Poverty: 12%
Revenue: Hydro-power, Tourism

National symbols of Bhutan



All four symbols are found in Jigme Dorji National Park



The Bhutanese economy is predominantly agricultural

69% of the population depend on agriculture

100% Organic Agriculture by 2020



Middle-path

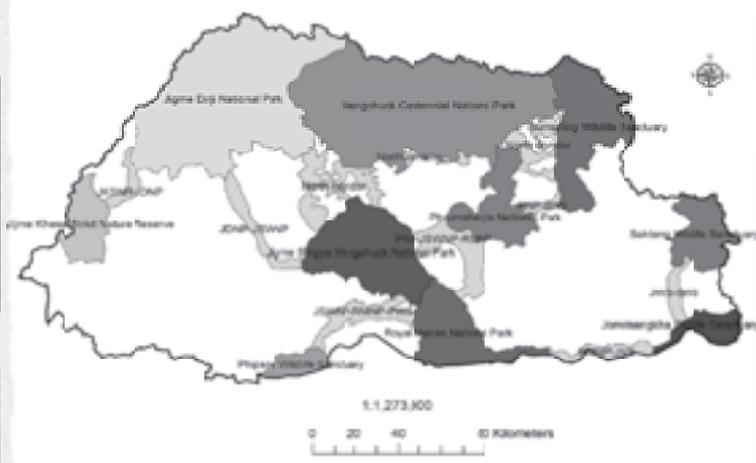


Development

Conservation

PRESENTER

Phenden Gyamtsho, MAB Focal Person, Nature Recreation and Ecotourism Division, Department of Forests and Park Services, Ministry of Agriculture, Royal Government of Bhutan

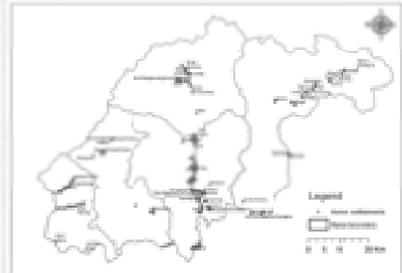
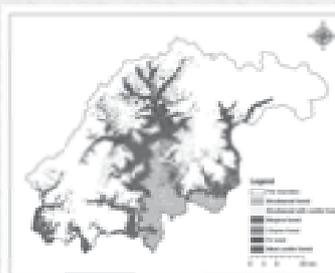


- . 70% of the country's total land area remains under forest cover
- . Constitution protects 60% of the country's total area under forest cover in perpetuity
- . 51.44% of the total geographical area falls under protected area
- . Ecologically representative and well connected by biological corridors
- . Pristine contiguous habitats protecting endangered species and ecosystem services
- . Bhutan recently declared as Carbon negative country

Man and Biosphere Reserves in Bhutan

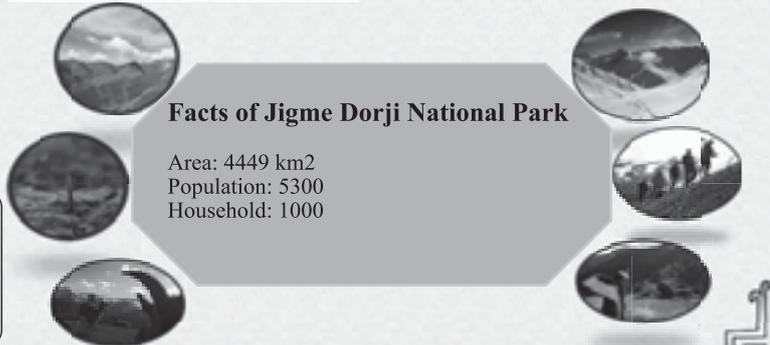
- . No Biosphere Reserves as of date
- . Envisaged in the current Five Year Plan for a reserve
- . Jigme Dorji National Park –identified as the first biosphere reserve

Jigme Dorji National Park



Facts of Jigme Dorji National Park

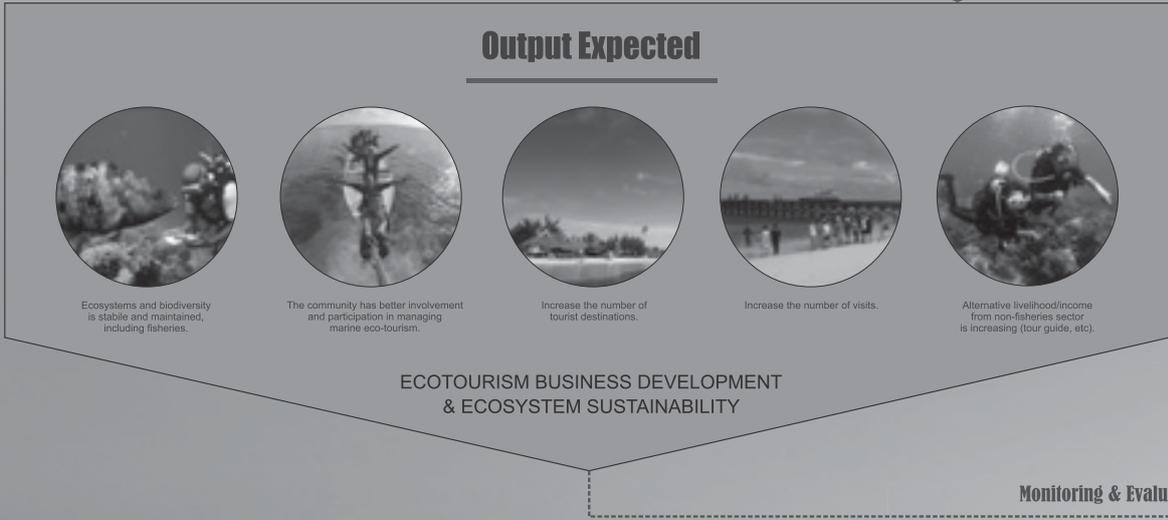
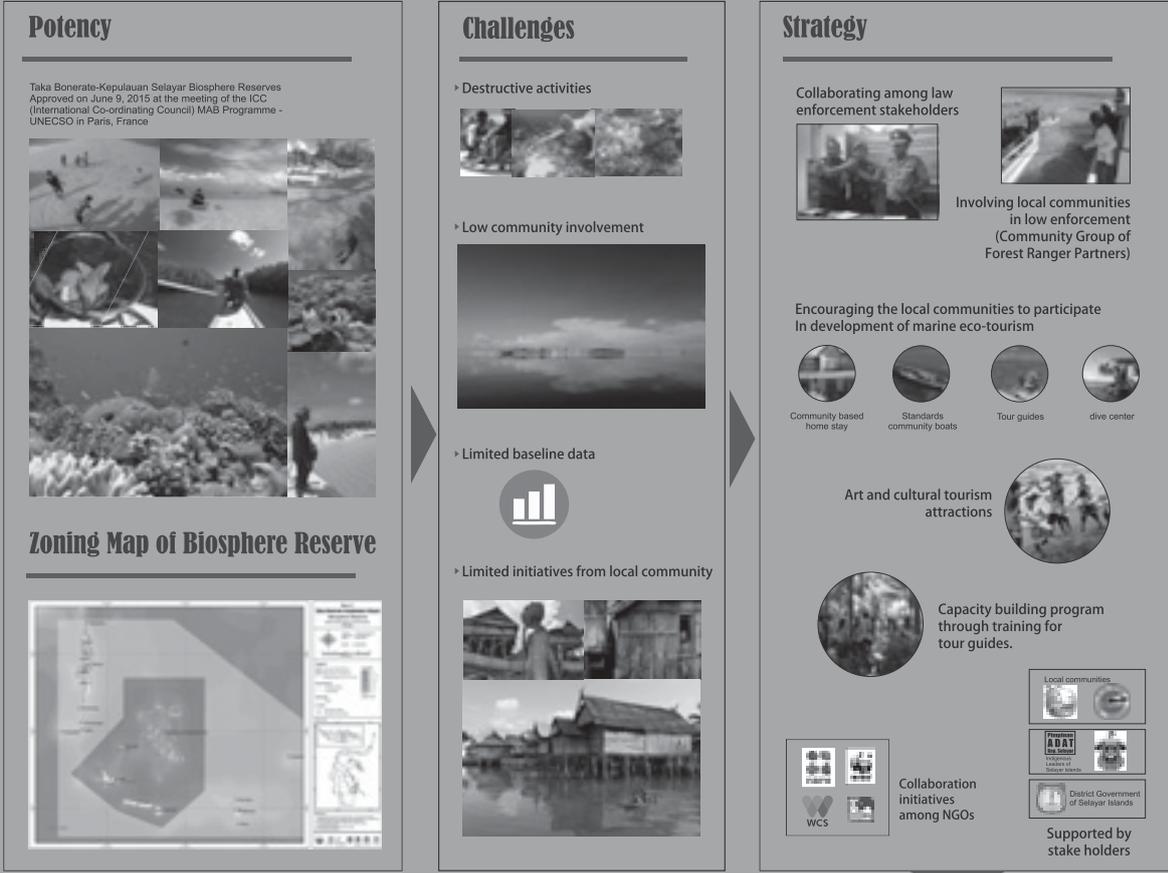
Area: 4449 km²
Population: 5300
Household: 1000



Involving Local Communities in Management Through Marine Ecotourism Development Initiatives

Lesson learned from Taka Bonerate – Kepulauan Selayar Biosphere Reserve

Jusman*
Director Taka Bonerate National Park
Vice Chairman Coordination Forum and Management of Taka Bonerate-Kepulauan Selayar Biosphere Reserve



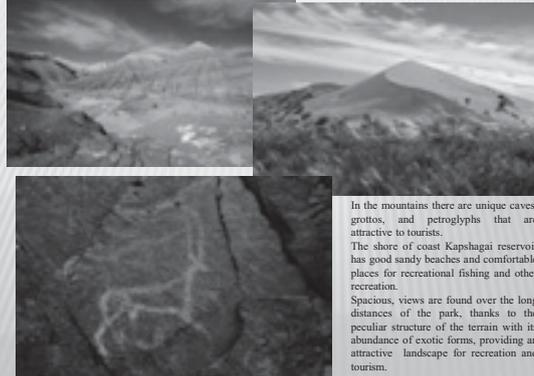
The Interaction of Local People with the Biosphere Reserve Alтын Emel



Ms. Madina Salmenova
Head of the Department of Science,
Information and Monitoring,
Alтын Emel BR, Almaty, Kazakhstan

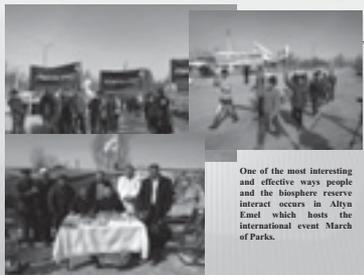
The **socio-natural** environment creates a certain mentality in the local population. In particular, nature, is generally regarded by the locals as the mother nurse, which to a certain extent, is embodied in the concept of traditional land use. This includes hunting, fishing and harvesting of medicinal plants, berries, and mushrooms. In addition, nature – holds recreational potential for the local population.

The territory of the Alтын Emel Biosphere Reserve (BR) represents a unique socio-natural formation, which is composed of different elements.

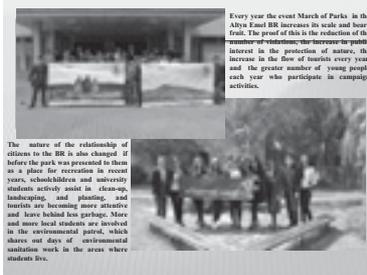


In the mountains there are unique caves, grottos, and petroglyphs that are attractive to tourists.
The shore of coast Kapshagai reservoir has good sandy beaches and comfortable places for recreational fishing and other recreation.
Spacious, views are found over the long distances of the park, thanks to the peculiar structure of the terrain with its abundance of exotic forms, providing an attractive landscape for recreation and tourism.

The shores of the reservoirs and rivers are areas of haymaking. Thus, the population ensures the existence of a natural economy due to nature's bounty, considering this way of life a historically established fact. Socio-economic changes in the country and the world's population have many effects without changing the attitude towards natural resources.



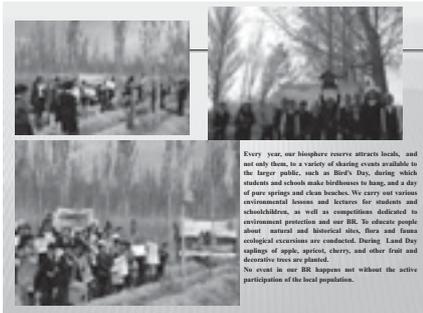
One of the most interesting and effective ways people and the biosphere reserve interact occurs in Alтын Emel which hosts the international event March of Parks.



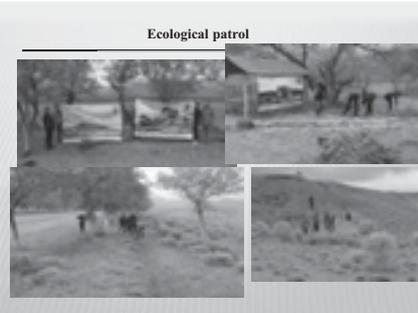
The nature of the relationship of citizens to the BR is also changed if before the park was presented to them as a place for recreation in recent years, schoolchildren and university students actively assist in clean-up, landscaping, and planting, and tourists are becoming more attentive and have helped too. More and more local students are involved in the environmental patrol, which shares out days of environmental sanitation work in the areas where students live.



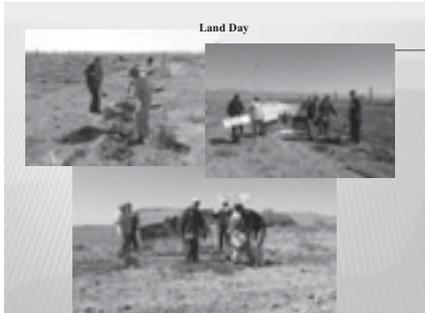
The great success of the March of Parks is also a manifestation of the growing interest of sponsors to the challenges and problems of the biosphere reserve; their technical support helps improve environmental work to improve the quality of environmental information among the population, school children, and students, and to raise scientific work new level.



Every year, our biosphere reserve attracts local, and not only them, to a variety of hiking events available to the larger public, such as Bio'Day, during which visitors and school children make themselves to being, and a day of pure springs and clean beaches. We carry out various environmental lessons and lectures for students and schoolchildren, as well as competitions dedicated to environment protection and our BR. To educate people about natural and historical sites, there are fun ecological excursions are conducted. During Land Day saplings of apple, apricot, cherry, and other fruit and decorative trees are planted. No event in our BR happens not without the active participation of the local population.



Ecological patrol



Land Day

Seminars with the inspectors Alтын Emel. About 80% of the employees of the park are locals



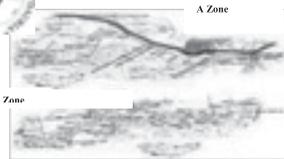
The visitor center - a place where visitors get all the detailed information about the national park, reserve or other specially protected natural area, a center of environmental education of the local population and especially young people and their involvement in environmental activities. The need for a modern visitor center at the Alтын Emel BR has increased due to the fact that every year there is growth in visitors to the park; it is also important that such eco-educational center until this time was not in the region. Our visitor center was opened on October 6, 2016.





Biosphere Reserves of Mongolia: Efforts for Proper Management with Local People

Mr Gal Chinbat



The Biosphere Reserve consists of two zones: "A" and "B". The "A" zone (87,780 ha) located between 114030'N and 115030'N and 49045'E and 50015'E covers the entire territory of Chuluunkhoroot Soum and the BR northern boundary coincides with the international border with Russia along the Yamal River Valley.

BIOLOGICAL FEATURES

Mongol Daguur BR represents an ecosystem that combines the Daurian steppe with wetland areas.

Biosphere Reserve /MAB/ 2007



Ramsar convention, 1997

The BR "B" zone is characterized by wetland areas including small lakes and ponds (saline and fresh) while the "A" zone is composed of low mountains and hills clothed with mixed deciduous trees (e.g. birch, aspen) and willow bushes along the Ulz River.

The Mongol Daguur BR covers a total area of 103,016 ha and is almost entirely within Chuluunkhoroot Soum, with tiny portions in Gurvanzagal Soum and Dashbalzar Soum of Dornod Aimag.



Khukh Mountain



Lake of Angri

IBA 1994



Out of the 256 recorded bird species, 34 are resident and 221 migratory animals.

There are 135 breeding visitors, 78 passage migrants, 18 accidentals, 6 winter and 19 possible breeding visitors (Tseveenma dag 2000).

Biodiversity

Large mammals such as Mongolian Gazelle (*Procapra gutturosa*), Roe Deer (*Capreolus pygagrus*), Grey Wolf (*Canis lupus*), Red Fox (*Vulpes vulpes*), Corsak Fox (*Vulpes corsak*), Badger (*Meles meles*) and Raccoon Dog (*Nyctereutes procyonoides*) are considered abundant while small mammals (e.g., Siberian Marmot, Daurian Pika, and Toki Hare) are commonly found in the area.

Only here you can simultaneously watch six species of cranes (among them is white-napped crane) feeding in one patch of wetland.



At the same time, the Daurian Steppe including Mongol Daguur BR belongs to those that are considered to be highly vulnerable under current climate change conditions and adverse human activities.

Currently seven species of fish (one order and two families) have been recorded in Tari (saline), Donou Lakes and Ulz River within the Mongol Daguur BR. Chinese Carp (*Carassius auratus gibelio Bloch*) and Amur Carp (*Cyprinus carpio haematois*) are two of the species.

Vegetation type: A total of 349 species (52 families) have been recorded in the BR and wetland and steppe plant species are widely distributed among them: rare and very rare species such as *Gentiana*.



Introduction of Eastern Mongolia Protected Area - Administration Office (EMPAA)

EMPAA established since 1993 by 28 order of Ministry at the Choibalsan. Main rule is to protect Natural Resources and monitoring activities in Dornod also to saving biodiversity inside the certain protected zone.



- Our activity in Dornod
- Science and Monitoring
- Conservation and Inspection
- Training and Outreach
- Buffer zone and Development
- Local Tourism
- International Collaboration
- Land Use and Remote Sensing



Size of PA

- Biosphere Reserve (BR):
1. Dornod Mongol - 570.3 thousand ha
 2. Mongol Daguur - 103.2 thousand ha
- Nature Reserve Area (NRA)
3. Ugiat - 48.1 thousand ha
 4. Yakhi Lake - 251.3 thousand ha
 5. Toson khulstai - 469.9 thousand ha



Science and Monitoring

Conservation and Inspection

Bufferzone and Development

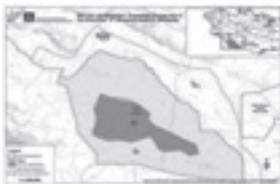


Training and Outreach



GREAT GOBI – BIOSPHERE RESERVE

The Trans Altai Gobi of the Altai is the unique ecosystem of the Gobi desert sustaining untouched natural state which is important habitat for endangered species of fauna and flora not only in Mongolia as well as in the World including mammals such as wild Bactrian camel (*Camelus bactrianus ferus*), the Gobi bear (*Ursus arctos gobiensis*), Asiatic wild ass (*Equus hemionus*), Argali wild sheep (*Ovis ammon*), Goitered gazelle (*Gazelle subgutturosa*) and Siberian Irbex (*Capra sibirica*).



1990

The area was taken to the state protection in 1975, establishing GGBR and later it was united to the man and biosphere reserve in 1990 by UNESCO considering its international importance.



UVS NUR BASIN – BIOSPHERE RESERVE

The Uvs Nur Basin is located in the north-western part of Mongolia covering wide magnitude of areas in Great Lakes Depression and mountains belonging to Altai Mountain range. It is considered to be northern edge border of Central Asian desert area with unique ecological landscape; hence the area was taken under protection as an entire ecosystem. The area has a combination of Gobi desert, desert-steppe, steppe, forest steppe, mountains and glaciers featuring extreme continental climate. In addition, the areas belong to International Geo-Biosphere Research Region and serve as international standard model in Central Asia.



1997

The Uvs Nur BR were recognized as Biosphere Reserve within UNESCO's Man and Biosphere Programme in 1997, listed as important site within RAMSAR convention on wetlands in 1998 and inscribed as World Natural Heritage in 2003.



BOGD KHAN UUL – BIOSPHERE RESERVE

The Bogd Khan Uul Biosphere Reserve is located in the south of Ulaanbaatar, in the southern most forest steppe zone and the Khentii Mountain area. The northern slopes of the mountains are covered by dense coniferous forest and the southern slopes by bare rocks. Among the most threatened animal species in the biosphere reserve are the Musk deer, Roe deer, Sable and Artic hare. There are more than 500 different kinds of plant species, 47 species of mammals and 160 species of birds in the park.



1996

The Bogd Khan was registered as Biosphere Reserve in 1996. Total area of the protected area is 67,300 ha. 58% of the park is occupied by forests.



HUSTAI NURUU – BIOSPHERE RESERVE

The Mongolian Government declared Hustai Nuruu BR as a Specially Protected Area in 1993, one year after the initiation of the reintroduction project of the Takhi to the Hustai Nuruu. The HNBR extends through the Khentii Mountains and includes the western edge of the Mongolian steppe at the boundaries of Alanbulag, Argalan and Bayankhangai Soums of Tov province. The HNBR is about 95 km from the capital city of Ulaanbaatar to the west.



2002

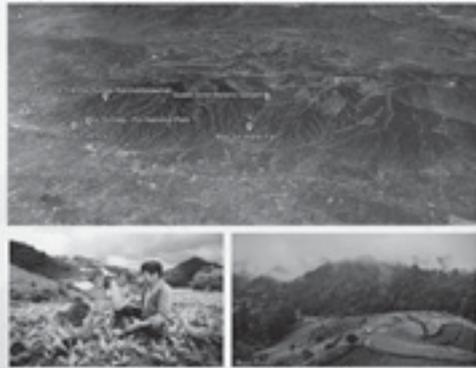
With well planned and prepared reintroduction program, in 2015 our Takhi number reached more than 340 in 32 breeding harems and more than 95 of them were born in Mongolia.

**Knowledge Transfer of the Micropropagation Technique of the Blue Vanda Orchid (*Vanda coerulea*)
for Community-Based Conservation Projects in Mae Sa-Kog Ma Biosphere Reserve, Chiang Mai, Thailand**

Wimonmart Nuipakdee*
Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation*
Contact:w.nuipakdee@gmail.com
Keywords: Blue Vanda, Micropropagation, Community-based

MAE SA - KOG MA BIOSPHERE RESERVE

The Mae Sa - Kog Ma Biosphere Reserve (MSKMBR), Chiang Mai Province, Thailand is a representative of watershed ecosystem in an upland area, with 61 villages located inside. The MSKMBR consists of various forest types, such as : 1) Hill Evergreen Forest, 2) Mixed Deciduous Forest, 3) Dry Dipterocarp Forest, 4) Pine Forest, and has high biodiversity. The MSKMBR covers some parts of three national parks under administration of the Department of National Park, Wildlife and Plant Conservation : 1) Doi Suthep - Pui National Park, 2) Op Khan National Park and 3) Khun Khan National Park.



BACKGROUND

The blue vanda (*Vanda coerulea*) is an epiphytic native orchid in Thailand found wild in Pong Krai village, located in the Mae Sa-Kog Ma biosphere reserve, Chiang Mai, Thailand. Its population has rapidly declined from being commonly found in the wild to currently appearing at less than 25 stems per hectare, due to illegal harvesting and over exploitation. The Queen Sirikit Botanical Garden located close to this village, has determined to encourage Pong Krai villagers, who usually grow Blue Vanda in their homes for decoration, to get involved in the conservation and a reintroduction program for this native orchid in order to increase its population. Moreover, the village will be promoted as a unique blue vanda village for tourism benefit in the future.

BLUE VANDA CONSERVATION

In 2008, the staff of the Queen Sirikit Botanical Garden began by reintroducing 76 mature blue vanda stems to the forest area of the village. Later in 2009, the research team of the Queen Sirikit Botanical Garden, together with a lecturer from Ram Kham Haeng University, began conducting a training program on conservative orchid micropropagation for villagers. The process of micropropagation by tissue culture impressed the villagers and led them to create a small group to learn more about blue vanda micropropagation. After being well trained and getting used to all required materials and equipment, the villagers themselves conducted blue vanda micropropagation with a good survival rate.

Moreover, a researcher from the Queen Sirikit Botanical Garden conducted further study on the ecology and biology of the blue vanda and applied to the reintroduction of blue vanda in forest area of the village. The first experiment, which was conducted in 2010, found that the survival rate of 260 stems of blue vanda from a tissue culture technique placed on five different species of local host trees was 98.88 percent, and no significant difference in survival rate between different host tree species was found. The next experiment monitoring the reintroduction of Blue Vanda in hill evergreen forest in 2010-2011, found that the survival rate was 87.62 percent. The survival rate of micropropagated blue vanda placed on *Heliconia terminalis*, *Aporosa villosa*, and *Dobsonia cultrata* were 100 percent. The Queen Sirikit Botanical Garden later provided 2,374 stems of blue vanda from the micropropagation technique for villagers to grow by placing it on host trees or growing it in a decorative basket in the village. These blue vanda are used as a source for the next pollination for the tissue culture process by villagers.



The laboratory of blue vanda micropropagation at Pong Krai village was developed from a small storage room to a small functional laboratory with the support of the local administrative office in providing financial assistance and basic infrastructure. Currently, the village's blue vanda micropropagation has been registered as a community small business enterprise run by conservation group consisting of six local laboratory technicians and around 20 villagers who grow blue vanda at home for sale or reintroduce to the forest. The product of the enterprise was divided into two parts, which are: 1) product for sale to tourists and the general public and 2) product for reintroduction to wild forest. The villagers consequently extended their capacity to other species of orchid, such as *Anoectochilus burmannicus*, reintroducing them and transfer their knowledge to those who are interested, such as Thai university students and Bhutanesse officers.



THE CHALLENGE AND THE NEXT STEP

Native blue vanda has a very slow growth rate. It takes at least 3 years to produce a first flower. Villagers must wait for such a long time to get a product for sale. However, the villagers are patiently waiting for the product due to their intention to reintroduce this orchid to the natural forest than the to receive an economic return. To add value and for sustainable yield, the Mae Sa-Kog Ma biosphere reserve office has been trying to encourage the application of a Payment for Ecosystem Services principle between the blue vanda conservation group and a zip line company. Tourism enterprises are playing a role as payer for blue vanda orchids by creating a zip line for tourism. Moreover, the biosphere reserve office has been trying to apply biosphere-reserve branding to add value to the blue vanda tissue culture product. The study of potential PES and biosphere reserve branding for blue vanda is planned to be conducted in 2017. Meanwhile, the extension of this knowledge to other species of orchids to increase biological diversity has been suggested.



Reference

Santi Wattana, Kanok-am Srimuang, Henrik As. Pedersen, Atthong Karthakul, Udomsin Kuna and Mongkol Phongphet 2012. Ecology and biological Conservation of *Vanda coerulea* Griffith ex Link. Report of Ecology and biological Conservation of *Vanda coerulea* project in Thailand. 31 pages (in Thai).
Santi Wattana and Atthong Karthakul. Blue Vanda village. 8 pages (in Thai).



Mae Sa-Kog Ma Biosphere Reserve Office

Biodiversity, Cultural Diversity and Payment of Environmental Services in Langbiang Biosphere Reserve

Ton That Minh
Langbiang Biosphere Reserve, Vietnam



LANGBIANG

Langbiang biosphere reserve (total area of 275,439 hectares), located in the north of Lam Dong province, in the Southern Highland region of Vietnam, is named after Langbiang peak, where a legend was set of a romantic love story between Lang and Biang of the K'ho indigenous ethnic group. The biosphere reserve holds global values of biodiversity and diverse natural landscape together with a gong cultural space unique to the Central Highlands. Establishing sustainable financing mechanisms for conservation based on payment for environmental services has been completed successfully.



BIODIVERSITY

VASCULAR PLANT

There are 1940 species belonging 825 genera and 180 families belonging to 4 phyla with 8 endemic species, 64 species listed in the Vietnam Red Data Book (2007) and 34 species listed in the IUCN list (2010). It is also a host to the Vietnam orchid, with 30 5 species

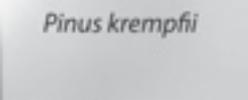


ANIMAL

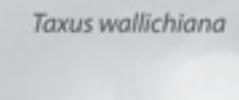
There are 820 animal species in 507 genera, 123 families, and 6 classes, with 14 endemic species, 45 species listed in the Vietnam Red Data Book (2007), and 60 species listed on the IUCN Red List (2010).

Garrulax vassali

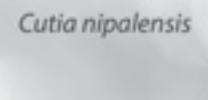




Pinus krempfii



Taxus wallichiana



Cutia nipalensis



CULTURAL DIVERSITY

Langbiang is home to certain ethnic groups having diversified cultures and still preserving traditional cultural practices, such as houses on stilts and brocade weaving. The hill tribe people still use labor tools and traditional instruments with typical indigenous culture as gong cultural space unique to the Central Highlands, nominated by UNESCO as a nonmaterial cultural heritage of humanity





PAYMENT FOR ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

The utilization of the integrated values of ecosystem services of which development of tourism and services is the premise for sustainable development of Lam Dong province. The ecosystem values of the Langbiang biosphere reserve have brought sustainable livelihoods to local communities through a program of payment for forest environmental services (PFES) of the Vietnamese government. There are more than 8,000 households benefitting from PFES in this biosphere reserve through their contributions to the protection and maintenance of ecological values.




ECOTOURISM



FOREST PROTECTION



SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH



Asian Conference on Biocultural Diversity (Oct.27, 2016)

Involving local people in biosphere reserves:
From the case study of Mount Hakusan Biosphere Reserve

Shimsuke NAKAMURA¹, Yoshiniko IIDA²
(¹Mount Hakusan Biosphere Reserve Council,
²UNU-IAS OUIK)



Biosphere Reserves (BRs)

- Designated by UNESCO since 1976
 - Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Programme
- Three functions :
- Conservation of biodiversity
 - Sustainable development
 - Logistic support (research, education)



Biosphere Reserves among the world



Importance of local initiatives within MAB

- MAB Strategy (Jun.2015)
 - Lima Action Plan (Mar.2016)
 - Wakatobi Recommendation (Jun.2016)
- 
- 
- 
- UNESCO, Jakarta

On-the-field Workshop for Asian Biosphere Reserves' Local Practitioners

- Date: October 23-29, 2016
- Place: Mount Hakusan Biosphere Reserve, etc.
- Part 1 On-the-field workshop focusing on local involvement (October 23-26)
- Part 2 Join the 1st Asian Conference on Biocultural Diversity (October 27-29)



Mutual Learning of Asian BR Project (2016)

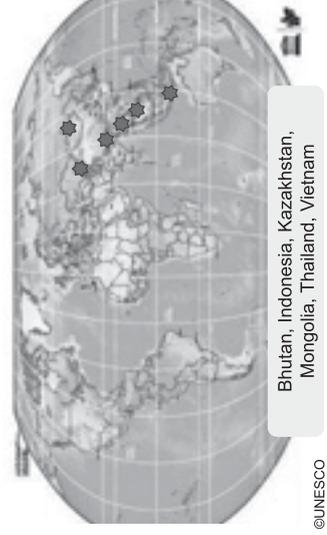
- Create a platform for mutual learning of local practitioners of Asian BRs
 - Lead by Mount Hakusan BR & UNU-IAS OUIK
1. Publish a booklet of case studies
 2. 4th JBRN meeting (25-26 Jul.)
 3. On-the-field Workshop for Asian Biosphere Reserves' Local Practitioners (23-29 Oct.)

(FY 2016) Official Development Assistance Grants for UNESCO Activities by the Japanese Government

On-the-field Workshop for Asian Biosphere Reserves' Local Practitioners

- Communication between Asian BR's local practitioners and local people of Mount Hakusan BR, Japan
 - Asian BR's local practitioners
 - to achieve local involvement in each BR sites
 - Local people of Mount Hakusan BR
 - to review the activities and continue them in a sustainable way
- Mutual Learning!!**

Invited countries



セッションH 趣旨説明プレゼンテーション Guidance Presentaion in Session H

Biosphere Reserves in Japan

Year	Name of the BRs
1980	志賀高原 Shiga Highland 白山 Mount Hakusan 大台ヶ原・大峯山・大杉谷 Mount Odaigahara, Mount Omine and Osugidani Exten ded in 2014 2016
2012	綾 Aya Yakushima and Kuchinoerabu Jima
2014	只見 Tadami 南アルプス Minami Alps

• Currently 7 BRs

Day 2 (Oct.25)

- Shirakawa
 - Gassho houses styled (World Heritage site)
- TOYOTA Shirakawa-go Eco Institute (ecotourism)



Itinerary

Part1 On the field

- Oct24 Itoshiro and Shokawa (divided in 2 groups)
- Oct25 Shirakawa (in 1 group)
- Oct26 Gokayama (prepare presentation)

Part2 Join the Conference

- Oct27-28 Oral presentation & poster presentation on participant's BRs or countries

Day 1 (Oct.24)

- Group A: Itoshiro
 - Food Factory (local community activity)
 - Hakusan Chukyo Shrine (mountain worship)



Day 1 (Oct.24)

- Group B: Shokawa
 - Japanese Soba noodle cooking
 - Cooperative wetland plants conservation
 - 2nd generation of Shokawa cherry tree



Presentations in this session

1	Shinsuke Nakamura (Mount Hakusan BR) study of Mount Hakusan Biosphere Reserve
2	Phenden Gyamitsho, Madina Salmenova, Wimomart Nuijakdee Report 1 on On-the-field Workshop for Asian Biosphere Reserves' Local Practitioners in Mount Hakusan Biosphere Reserve
3	Jusman, Gal Chhinbat, Ton That Minh Report 2 on On-the-field Workshop for Asian Biosphere Reserves' Local Practitioners in Mount Hakusan Biosphere Reserve

Presentations in this session

4	Mr. Satoru Nishide (Mount Odaigahara, Mount Omine and Osugidani BR) What the Mount Odaigahara Mount Omine & Osugidani Biosphere Reserve links
5	Mr. Nobuki Kawano (Aya BR) Utilization of the ecosystem services in the past half-century of Aya town



Presentations in this session

4	Mr. Satoru Nishide (Mount Odaigahara, Mount Omine and Osugidani BR) What the Mount Odaigahara Mount Omine & Osugidani Biosphere Reserve links
5	Mr. Nobuki Kawano (Aya BR) Utilization of the ecosystem services in the past half-century of Aya town



Thank you for your attention!!!

UNU-IAS OUIK

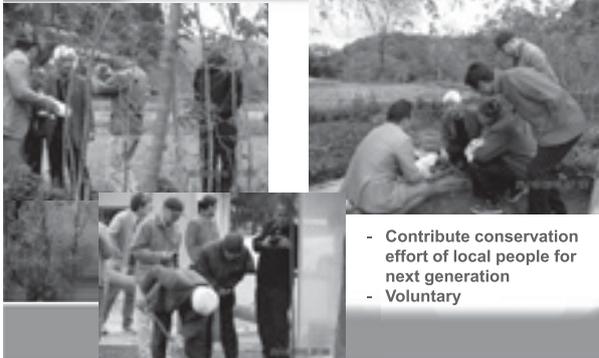
セッションH 海外招聘者グループプレゼンテーション
Group Presentations of 6 Invitees in Session H

On-the-field Workshop for Asian Biosphere Reserves' Local Practitioners in MOUNT HAKUSAN BIOSPHERE RESERVE



Jusman- INDONESIA,
Gal Chinbat- MONGOLIA,
Ton That Minh- VIETNAM

2nd generation Cherry blossom



- Contribute conservation effort of local people for next generation
- Voluntary

Make Soba Noodle with Local Women in Shokawa



Local people:

- Proud with their job
- Preserve traditional culture
- Promote tourism product

Visitors:

- Understand about local life
- Expand knowledge

World heritage (Wada house) in Shirakawa



- Lack a land for cultivation
- Depopulation

- Conserve traditional culture
- Get benefit from tourism
- Strongly collaboration in community

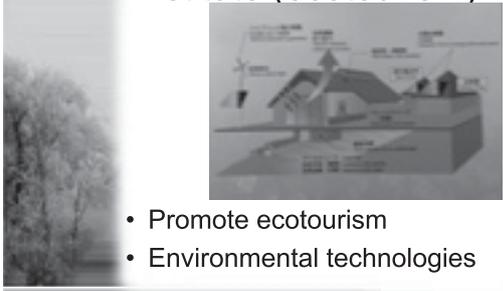
Wetland conservation



1. Balance conservation between fauna and flora, also with human life
2. Participatory conservation on indigenous plant (Mizubasho)

Deer damage on natural vegetation, farm
Conflict between deer and human

TOYOTA Shirakawa-go Eco-Institute (ecotourism)



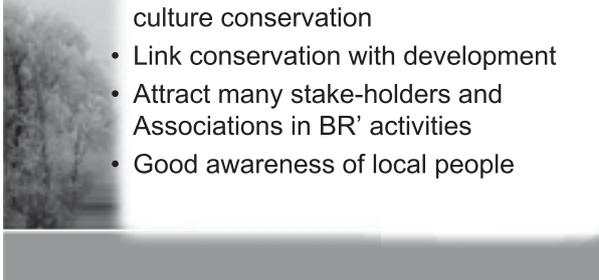
- Promote ecotourism
- Environmental technologies

Visit Sake factory



- Good awareness of local people about fresh water to make Sake
- Family-based economy model: minimize investment depend on their resource

Achievement of Mount Hatkusan Biosphere Reserve



- Harmonize natural conservation and culture conservation
- Link conservation with development
- Attract many stake-holders and Associations in BR' activities
- Good awareness of local people

セッションH 海外招聘者グループプレゼンテーション
Group Presentations of 6 Invitees in Session H

Lesson learned to apply in
Langbiang BR, Vietnam

1. Trainers are not only qualification but also experienced people
2. Balance between natural conservation and culture conservation for development
3. Labeling / branding for local product
4. Involve stake-holders in BR' activities

Lesson learned to apply in
Taka Bonerate Kepulauan Selayar BR,
INDONESIA

- Encourage all stakeholders and involving local people for sustainable nature and development ecotourism.
- Promote special product, branding and marketing.
- Cooperate with some NGOs in planning, implementation and monitoring activities.

Lesson learned to apply in
MONGOLIA

- Provide local sustainable development, environmental protection.
- Establish training fields of practical examples
- Promotion of green development
- Develop the tourism plan on the assessment of capacity of Hatkusan BR
- Develop the infrastructure serve for tourism

On-the-field Workshop for Asian Biosphere Reserves' Local Practitioners

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION



Report 1 on On-the-field Workshop for Asian Biosphere Reserve's Local Practitioners in Mount Hakusan Biosphere



Phenden Gyamtsho (Bhutan)
Wimonmart Nuipakdee (Thailand)
Salmenova Madina (Kazakhstan)

Outline

- Lessons learned
- Lessons applicable to Thailand, Bhutan and Kazakhstan



Resource Persons



Keita Kawada
Manager,
Food processing
Factory



Hayato Itoshiro
Chief Priest,
Hakusan Chukyo
Shrine



Akihide Hirano
Manager,
Micro-hydropower
Renovation Project



Mariko Kato
Guide,
Itoshiro college

Itoshiro village



Masato Wada
Village leader,
Shirakawa village



Keita Matsumoto
Village officer,
Shirakawa village



Toshiyuki Yamada
Director General,
Toyota Shirakawa-go
Eco-institute

Shirakawa village

Itoshiro village



Keita Kawada
Manager,
Food processing Factory

Lessons Learned

Efficient resource utilization



Youth encouragement



セッションH 海外招聘者グループプレゼンテーション Group Presentations of 6 Invitees in Session H



Itoshiro village

Hayato Itoshiro
Chief Priest,
Hakusan Chukyo Shrine

Lessons Learned

- 1) Sustainable use of resources
- 2) Harmonious life with nature



Toyota Shirakawa-go Eco-institute

Toshiyuki Yamada
Director General,
Toyota Shirakawa-go Eco-institute

Lessons Learned

- Private sector engagement
- Ecotourism and education



Itoshiro village

Akihide Hirano
Manager,
Micro-hydropower Renovation Project

Lessons Learned

- Strong community - better future
- Sustainable energy



Lessons applicable to Thailand

- UNESCO Branding
- Cultural tourism
- Youth engagement/green school network
- Biosphere reserve researcher network



Itoshiro village

Mariko Kato
Guide,
Itoshiro college

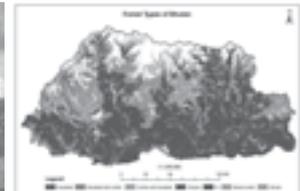
Lessons Learned

- Livelihood potential for economic development



Lessons applicable to Bhutan

- No Biosphere Reserves as of date
- Envisaged in the plan (One BR by 2017)
- BR concept- similar to existing protected area management system
- Value addition- through global BR networks
- Sense of community/union
- Youth engagement



Shirakawa village

Masato Wada
Village leader,
Shirakawa village

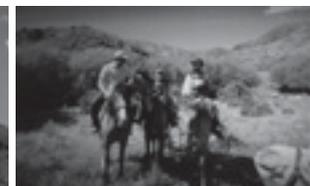
Lessons Learned

- Cultural tourism
- UNESCO branding



Lessons applicable to Kazakhstan

- Strengthen community/union
- Branding for national park products
- Youth engagement
- Replicate the concept of eco-village idea



2016年10月27日 (木) 13:30~15:00

27 (Thu.) October 2017, 13:30-15:00

第3分科会

国際認証地域における地域づくりのための生物文化的アプローチ

Thematic meeting 3

Biocultural Approaches for Sustainable Development of Internationally Designated Areas

セッションH

地域の人びとのユネスコエコパークへの参画

会場/3階 ルームD(奉燈)

座長:吉田正人(筑波大学)

Session H

Involving Local People in Biosphere Reserves

Venue: 3rd floor Room D(Hôto)

Chair: Prof. Masato Yoshida (University of Tsukuba)

【座長】

けさは、ジアスのサイトについていろいろな情報交換を行いました。午後ですけれども、ユネスコエコパークについて話をしていきます。

白山のユネスコエコパークについてということで、まずお話を伺います。アジア諸国の参加者がたくさんおいでですので、エコパークでの能力づくりということで次にお話をいただきます。ワークショップの参加者の皆さんそれぞれの経験について発表をいただきたいと思います。

次のトピック、別のエコパークの活動ということで、大台ヶ原・大峯山・大杉谷についてと、それから宮崎の綾について話をいただきます。

では、まず最初に中村真介様に、白山ユネスコエコパークについてお話をいただきましょう。よろしくお願いいたします。(拍手)



Prof. Masato Yoshida, Japan

【中村真介氏】

きょうは5つこのトピックでの発表がありますけれども、それぞれが非常によくつながり合っています。私の話はどちらかというかとあと4つのプレゼンテーションの紹介、導入部ということになります。

地元の人たちを巻き込んでということで、白山ユネスコパークの協議会の取り組みなどについてお話をしようと思っております。

バイオスフィアリザーブというのはユネスコエコパークというふうに日本では呼ばれております。このプログラムについてお聞き及びかとは思いますが、ユネスコがその場を認定するということが1976年に認定を受けましたので、もう既に40年の月日がたっているということです。そして、MABプログラムの一環ともなっております。

このエリアは自然を保全するということもさることながら、それだけではなくて持続可能な開発を同時に実現していくということ、つまり保全と持続可能な開発の調和が必要です。また、教育、研究を行うことでサポートも行っています。

現在、669の場が世界中で認定を受けています。120カ国になりますので、とても大きな数です。

【Chair】

In the morning we heard about the experience on the Globally Important Agriculture Heritage System (GIAHS). This afternoon we move onto the UNESCO biosphere reserve. And we have the Mount Hakusan Biosphere Reserve in Ishikawa Prefecture. First, we would like to hear about the experience about Hakusan Biosphere Reserve. And after that, we have many participants from Asian countries. I heard that there was a capacity building workshop on Asian UNESCO biosphere reserves, in Hakusan UNESCO Biosphere Reserve. We would like to invite the participants of the workshop to present their experience in this room.

We have 8 biosphere reserves involved, but representing other UNESCO biosphere reserves we would like to hear the experience of Mount Odaigahara, Mount Omine and Osugidani Biosphere Reserve, and Aya Biosphere Reserve in Miyazaki Prefecture. We would like to invite Mr. Shinsuke Nakamura, from Mount Hakusan Biosphere Reserve. Mr. Nakamura please.

【Mr. Shinsuke Nakamura, Mount Hakusan Biosphere Reserve Council】

Thank you for giving me the floor. I am Shinsuke Nakamura from Mount Hakusan Biosphere Reserve Council.

For this session we have five presentations, as the Chair has mentioned. And these presentations will be quite closely linked. My presentation will be an introduction to the following four presentations. My title is "Involving Local People in Biosphere Reserves". This is the same as the session study, and from the case study of Mount Hakusan Biosphere Reserve.

First of all, about biosphere reserves-this is called UNESCO EcoPark in Japanese. I hope that some of you have heard of this program. This is a site designation by UNESCO, since 1976. So we have a forty year history of these biosphere reserves. And this is carried out under UNESCO's Man and the Biosphere Program, which is called MAB program. This is an area to conserve nature. But not only conserve, but also hold onto sustainable development at the same time. So we need harmony between conservation and sustainable

このMABのプログラムにおいては、ローカルな取り組みの重要性が幾つかの会議で強調されました。例えば、新しいMAB戦略は、MAB ICC、インターナショナル・コーディネーション・カウンシルが2015年6月に開かれたときにうたわれました。これはユネスコの総会でユネスコの意思決定機関として最も高いレベルで決められたものです。

その次にリマ行動計画があります。2016年3月に支持されました。10年に一回世界会議が開かれているんですけども、今回ペルーのリマで開催されました。そこでこの行動計画が採択されました。ここでもローカルの取り組みの重要性がうたわれています。

このリマ行動計画のフォローアップとして、ワークショップがジャカルタのワカトビエコパークの場で行われました。そこで出てきたのがワカトビ勧告です。この勧告は、MABのコミュニティに対して今まで以上にローカル、地方自治体の役割を重視すべきであるということでした。これらがMABプログラムの大きな流れとなっています。

こうしたことを受け、私たちは2016年に相互学習のプロジェクトを始めまして、ローカルの実践者をアジアのエコパークの中でお互い学び合うということになりました。白山エコパーク、それから国連大学のいしかわ・かなざわオペレーティング・ユニットが協力して先導役に立っています。

まず、ケーススタディについての小冊子を発表する、出版するというので、これはポスターセッションが現在1階で開かれています、そこで見ることが出来ます。それから、JBRNの会合も持ちました。また、野外の調査、ワークショップを実践者に対して行うということで、これは今まさに行われているところです。これらのプロジェクトは、日本政府の支援を受けております。

では、このワークショップで何をしているか。まず、コミュニケーションです。アジアのエコパークのそれぞれの実践者と、それから白山エコパークの地元の人たちとの間のコミュニケーションです。このようなミーティングが開かれても、科学者あるいは研究者だけの集まりになることが多い。多くの先生や教授がかかわるんだけれども、地元の人たち、実際に現場で活動している人たちは深くかかわらないケースが多いです。私たちのねらいとしては、地元の人たち、実際に動いている人たちにかかわってもらって、日本のそうした人たち、また地元の住民に関与してもらおうということです。ローカル対ローカルということで人々が集まるというのがこのワークショップの主なねらいです。

そして、相互理解をするということ。つまり、学生が学ぶということではなくて、先生が教えるということだけでもなくて、お互いがお互いから学び合うというやり方をとっています。

具体的には、10月23日から始まりまして、今も実施されております。白山ユネスコエコパーク、けさ行っておりました。第1部は現地のワークショップ。実際エコパークに行ってお互いの人たちとコミュニケーションをとる。パート2ということで今この

development. And we also need research and education to support these roles.

Currently there are 669 biosphere reserves in the whole world, in 120 countries, which is quite a large number. Recently, in this MAB program, the importance of the local initiatives have been emphasized in several meetings. For example, we have a new MAB strategy, which was endorsed by the Man and the Biosphere Programme International Coordinating Council (MAB-ICC), in June 2015. And this was endorsed by UNESCO's general conference, which is the highest decision making body in UNESCO, during this November.

And following this strategy, the Lima Action Plan was endorsed in March 2016. This took place in the Lima World Congress of Biosphere Reserves, which is held once every 10 years. And this time it was held in Lima, Peru. The Lima Action Plan has emphasized the importance of local initiatives. And as a follow up to this Lima Action Plan, UNESCO Office Jakarta has organized a workshop at Wakatobi Biosphere Reserve in Indonesia. And this concluded with the Wakatobi Recommendation, which recommended the MAB community to enhance more importance of the role of the local governments, within each biosphere reserve. This is becoming mainstream in this MAB program.

And following these trends, we are conducting a mutual learning project in 2016. And our goal is to create a platform for mutual learning of local practitioners from Asian biosphere reserves. Mount Hakusan Biosphere Reserve, and the United Nations University, operating in Ishikawa, Kanazawa, is collaborating in conducting this activity during this year. And we have program one publishing a booklet of case studies. This is available at the United Nations University's poster session, on the first floor. We have had a JBRN meeting, and this time, at the same time, we are having an on the field workshop for Asian biosphere reserves local practitioners. And this is going on right now, with all our invitees right there. And this project is supported by the Japanese national government.

What we are doing in this workshop is to communicate, with the Asian biosphere reserves, local practitioners, and local people within Mount Hakusan Biosphere Reserve in Japan. Usually these kind of meetings have only had scientists, or researchers, or many doctors, or many professors involved. But the local people, who are conducting many activities on the ground, were not very involved. So our aim was to involve the local practitioners, and let them communicate with the local people of Japan-the local residents within the biosphere reserves. So local and local-linking these people together is our main aim in this workshop. This is a sort of mutual learning. So not only learning by teacher and student-but everyone is a teacher, and everyone is a student. Learning from each

会議に参加している次第です。

白山エコパークですけれども、そこでは大きな経験がありまして、保全と持続可能な使用というのがうまく調和されています。人々は白山の価値、それからそのもたらすものについて十分に理解をしているために保全をしたいということでそうした活動に積極的に参加をされています。

今回、6カ国の人たちを招きました。このワークショップで何を学んだかということも2つ目、3つ目のプレゼンテーションで話していただきますが、ブータン、インドネシア、カザフスタン、モンゴル、タイ、ベトナムの方たちです。

プログラムの中身ですけれども、初日、10月24日、2つのグループに分かれて、1つは石徹白に行きました。白山の頂上に一番近いところに住む定住地ということです。それからもう一つのグループは、荘川地区に行きました。ここも山中にありまして、地元の人たちが保全活動をしています。それから、研究を地元の自治体と一緒にやっているところです。

その次の日は1つのグループにまとまって白川村に行きました。ここは世界文化遺産で合掌造りの家があります。その後、この会議に出席をしてオーラルのプレゼンをするのと同時に、それぞれの国のポスタープレゼンテーションが1階で行われていますので、セッションの後ぜひ行ってみてください。ポスターの前でも説明を受けることが可能です。

こちら石徹白です。3人の参加者とローカルの人たちです。白山の神社などについての調査がありましたが、これは具体的に後で説明をしてもらいましょう。

それから、荘川に行ったグループはそばづくりを経験しました。それから、湿地の保全地区にも行きました。この保全地区はローカル、地方自治体あるいは大学だけではなくて地元の人たちも研究に参加しています。また、荘川の桜の場所、ここにも行きました。

それから、白川はここにあります。合掌造りの家々を訪れました。世界遺産の場所です。ここでは、自然資源を非常に賢く使って伝統的な暮らしが行われています。

もう一つ訪問したのがトヨタ白川郷自然学校と呼ばれるところで、エコツーリズムの基地となっています。民間企業が関与しているもので、トヨタという名前のご存じだと思います。多分、日本でも一番有名な自動車の会社なんですが、そこがかかわっています。

プレゼンテーションについてです。私は中村です。最初を担当しました。

2つ目のプレゼンテーションを3人の方にお願ひしています。フェンデンさんブータン、マディナさんカザフスタン、ウイモンマートさんタイです。3人の方には石徹白を初日に訪問された経験について、また、何をそこで見、何を学んだのかについて、またどんなことを自分たちの国、そしてエコパークに持ち帰られそうかということ、また次の行動、何をしたいかということについて話をしてもらいます。

other is the most important point of our workshop.

We have held this workshop since October 23, and it is carrying on right now, and we were in Mount Hakusan Biosphere Reserve until this morning. And in part one we had an in the field workshop going on into the field of the Mount Hakusan Biosphere Reserve, communicating with many local people. And now we are in part two, joining this conference right now.

And why Mount Hakusan Biosphere Reserve? Mount Hakusan Biosphere Reserve has a lot of experience on harmony, conservation, and sustainable use. People very much appreciate Mount Hakusan, and the nature; and people use it in a sustainable way. And many local residents are involved in conservation, or social activities.

This time, we have invited 6 countries. They will all present what they have learned in this workshop, in the second and third presentation. They are from Bhutan, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Mongolia, Thailand, and Vietnam.

This was the brief program of the workshop. But on the first day, October 24, we divided into two groups. One group went to Itoshiro District, which is the highest settlement, close to the summit, of Mount Hakusan. They had a high appreciation of the mountains. And the other group went to the Shokawa area, which is also in the mountains. The local people are conducting some conservation activities, along with researchers and the local government. And the next day, we got together and went to Shirakawa village, which is also a world cultural heritage site, because of the Gassho style houses. After that, we moved onto this conference and we had the oral presentation and also the poster presentation from each country, which are presented on the first floor. So please visit them after this session. They will be in front of the poster to explain to you.

The first day was Itoshiro. This is a picture of the 3 participants and the local people. They visited a food factory, and Hakusan-Chukyo shrine. The details will be provided by them, so I will just move onto the next thing.

Group B went to Shokawa, and they experienced Japanese soba noodles. This is a traditional noodle in Japan, and they experienced cooking it. And they went to a cooperative wetlands conservation site. This conservation site is not only operated by the local government, or universities, but also the local residents. And also the second generation of Shokawa cherry trees site. And this is here. Shirakawa is right here. They visited the Gassho style houses, the world heritage site-and this was a very good use of natural resources in traditional houses, attracting many tourists to the area.

And another place we visited is the Toyota Shirakawa-Go Eco Institute. It is a base for eco tourism, which involves private companies. I hope you

3つ目、インドネシアのジャスマン、モンゴルのガルさん、そしてベトナムのミンさんです。萩川を訪問されましたので、そこでの経験について学んだこと、それから白川での学び、何を持ち帰りたいかということについて話をしてもらいます。

この2つの発表の後、もう2つ発表があります。これは別のエコパークの方たちです。最初のプレゼンテーション3つは白山エコパークだけのことです。これ実は日本でのごく一例ということなんです。ほかの日本での例も見てみたいと思いますので、西出覚様、大台ヶ原・大峯山・大杉谷エコパークの方、それから河野円樹さんは綾のエコパークの代表者としておいでいただいております。もう皆さん今このあたりにいるんですけども、こちらが大台ヶ原・大峯山・大杉台という長い名前ですけどもここで、それから綾がこちらです。大台ヶ原と白山は古くからあり80年代に指定されました。綾については新しく2012年に認定を受けています。ここは非常に重要なエコパークです。日本のエコパークの歴史の突破口となった場所です。

発表者全員の写真です。けさちょうど撮ったところなんです。会場の入り口で撮影をしました。6人のワークショップの参加者の写真です。西出さんと河野さんと私も入っています。後でどんどんと出てきます。あと1時間の間にです。

ありがとうございました。自己紹介をさせていただきました。また、ほかのプレゼンについても紹介をさせていただきました。(拍手)



Shinsuke Nakamura, Japan

【座長】

では、2つ目のプレゼンテーションです。フェンデン・ギヤムツォさん、ブータンからいらっしゃいました。サルメノヴァ・マディナさん、カザフスタンから、そしてウイモンマート・ヌイパクディさん、タイからいらっしゃいました。3人を代表してご発表いただきます。(拍手)

all know the name Toyota. It is one of the most famous car making companies in Japan.

Let me briefly follow onto the presentations in this session. I am Shinsuke Nakamura, and I am giving the first presentation. Presentation two will be given by three people. Phenden from Bhutan, Madina from Kazakhstan, and Wimonmart from Thailand. They were visiting the Itoshiro district on the first day. They will present what they saw, and what they learned from their experiences, and what they can bring back to their own biosphere reserves or own country, and what can they do for their next actions. And for the third presentation, Jusman from Indonesia, Gal from Mongolia, and Minh from Vietnam will present. They visited the Shokawa site. They will present what they learned from the Shokawa site, and the Shirakawa site, and what they can bring back to their countries.

Followed by those two presentation, we will have other presentations from different biosphere reserves in Japan. The three first presentations only focus on Mount Hakusan Biosphere Reserve. This is only one example in Japan. So we should look at other examples in Japan. We will invite Mr. Satoru Nishide, from Mount Odaigahara, Mount Omine, and Osugidani Biosphere Reserve. And also Mr. Nobuki Kawano, from Aya Biosphere Reserve.

This is Mount Hakusan Biosphere Reserve. You are around here. And this is Mount Odaigahara, Mount Omine, and Osugidani Biosphere Reserve. It is a very long name.

And this is the Aya Biosphere Reserve. Mount Hakusan and Mount Odaigahara are the old type of biosphere reserves, designated in 1980. But Aya Biosphere Reserve is a very new one, designated in 2012. This was a very important biosphere reserve. It made a breakthrough in the history of Japanese biosphere reserves.

These are all the presenters. This photo came from just this morning, when we arrived. All six workshop participants from Asian countries, Mr. Nishide, Mr. Kawano, and myself are here. You will see all of their faces in the following hour.

Thank you for your attention. This was just a brief introduction. Please enjoy the other four presentations.

【Chair】 Thank you very much Mr. Nakamura, to introduce the session.

We would like to move to the second presentation. The second presentation will be from three participants from the workshop: Phenden Gyamtsho from Bhutan, Madina Salmenova from Kazakhstan, and Wimonmart Nulpakdee from Thailand. Wimonmart will make the presentation on behalf of the three persons.

【ウィモンマート・ヌイパクディ氏】



Wimomart Nulpakdee, Thailand

ご紹介ありがとうございます。タイのエコパークから参りましたウィモンマート・ヌイパクディと申します。

まず最初に、日本政府の皆様にご挨拶申し上げます。このワークショップに参加する機会をいただいたことを感謝申し上げます。

プレゼンテーションですが、2つに分かれています。まず1つ目がどのような教訓を学んだか、ワークショップで学んだことをご紹介します。そして2つ目がタイで、あるいはブータン、カザフスタンでどのように応用できるかについてお話しします。

リソースパーソンズの方々に感謝申し上げます。ワークショップの中では7名の方々にご参加をいただきました。白山のさまざまなステークホルダーを代表される方々でした。

まず、石徹白。最初に訪れたところは食品加工の工場でした。このケースでは、資源を有効に活用しておられました。この食品加工会社においては製品をつくっていましたが、食品加工をして、それによって食品の価値を高めていました。

2点目に申し上げたいことが、若者の後押しをしていたということです。この工場では若い世代の人々を招待していました。現在、この社会は高齢化の問題に直面をしていますので、非常によい施策だと感じました。

次に、2つ目にご紹介したい点です。これは白山中居神社です。ここでも多くのことを学ぶことができました。神道の考え方について学びました。人間は自然と共生をして生きなければならないという考え方です。そして、資本ではなくてそこから生まれるものだけを使うという持続可能な開発の生き方を実践されていました。

次に、マイクロ水力発電のプロジェクトについてです。コミュニティが強ければよりよい将来をつくることができるということを学びました。非常に小さい村だったんですが、とても強いコミットメント、そして人々の参加が実現されていました。それによってこのようなプロジェクトが成功していました。このプロジェクトがこの自治体のよりよい将来につながっていくと考えますし、また水力発電を活用していますので、持続可能なエネルギーだと思います。生物圏、バイオスフィアというのはこういった持続可能なエネルギーを使っていく上でよいパイロットを行う場所であると思います。

次に、最後の事例です。これは石徹白カレッジ。ここで学んだことですが、どのような生業があり得

【Wimomart Nulpakdee, Department of National Parks, Wildlife, and Conservation Thailand】

Good afternoon ladies and gentlemen. I am Wimomart from a biosphere reserve in Thailand. I am the lead representative of the group to present today.

First of all, I would like to thank the Japanese Government for the opportunity to join this workshop. This is the outline of our presentation. It is divided into two sections. The first one is lessons learned that we learned from this workshop. And the second one is lessons that are applicable, which we can apply to Bhutan, Thailand, and Kazakhstan.

I want to thank you for the resource persons—seven resource persons in the workshop who gave us the information. They come from many stakeholders, Mount Hakusan Biosphere Reserve.

The lessons learned that we received from places in Itoshiro village. The first place was the food processing factory. We appreciated that, in this case, they use the efficient resource utilization. In this food processing factory they use corn products from the lower grade, or the reject grade, to process and add value again. The second impression was the youth engagement, because they can invite the young generation to join this project. This is a very good reason for the society facing an aging population, like Japan. And the next one is Hakusan-Chukyo shrine. There were good lessons learned about certain values regarding resources, because of Shinto concepts. The concept is that the people live in harmony with nature, and only use sufficient resources. They only use the interest, not the capital. That is the concept of the sustainable use. It is a good guideline for the local people.

Another place is the micro-hydro power renovation project. This is the best place to show us that a strong community can make a better future. Although it is a small village, they have a strong commitment and participation. They can create projects that make a better future for their community. This is a good place for sustainable energy, because they use hydro power. I think a biosphere is a good place to be a pilot site for sustainable energy.

The last one is Itoshiro College. It is a cultural college. We learned that culture can be used as a source for economic development, because they have a program to encourage urban people to learn more about culture. This can help continue traditions for a long time.

The second day, in Shirakawa village, was the most impressive for us. It is both a world heritage site, and a biosphere reserve. We learned a lot about how tradition and culture can be the main source for cultural tourism, for developing the economy in the village, and continue the traditional culture. If any site is promised to be a UNESCO site it can use UNESCO branding, to add value to products from the site, to develop the economy of the site.

るかということです。経済発展のためにどのように活用していけばよいのかという問題。都市部に住む人々に対して文化をもっと学んでもらうという取り組みです。これによって伝統文化を長きにわたって受け継いでいくことができるようになるでしょう。

こちらは白川村です。最も感銘を受けたのがここでした。世界遺産にも認定されていますし、ここでは多くのことを学びました。文化的、伝統的なことが文化ツーリズムの資源になり得るということ、またそれが村の経済活性につながるということ。

ユネスコのサイトで一旦認定されればユネスコのブランドを活用することができます。それによってサイトの価値を高めることができます。それが経済活性にもつながっていきます。

これはトヨタ白川郷自然学校です。白山ではさまざまな取り組みが行われています。民間部門もエコパークに関与しています。エコパークの成功は政府だけの支援によっては成り立ちません。民間部門もどんどんと関与していくべきです。多くのサポートを提供するべきです。

次にエコツーリズム、エコエデュケーションの考え方です。これは民間企業のCSRとして取り組むこともできるでしょう。

次に、私の国についてお話しします。今回のことは私にとっても非常によい機会でした。3日間フィールドに出て学習をしました。この経験を活用し、何か自分の国でもやっていきたいと考えています。来年、あるいはタイのカレンダーではことしになります。ここで学んだコンセプトを活用していきたいと思っています。ユネスコのブランド、これを製品に生かしていきたい。

まず2つの製品に入れたいのですが、こちらが1つ目です。この製品をブランド化したいと思っています。もう一つがコーヒー豆です。

次に2点目は、カルチュラルツーリズムです。白川郷のケースをモデルとして、生物圏保護区を活用していきたい。また、さまざまな文化的な活動も営まれています。幸運にもタイでは日本のような高齢化の問題には直面はまだしていません。しかし、問題は人口の増大です。ということで、タイでは若い人々に対して持続可能な利用に対しての啓蒙活動をしていきたい。そのためにグリーンスクールネットワークをタイの小学校に導入しようと考えています。

また、タイにおいて生物圏保護の研究者のネットワークを形成しようと考えています。来年から始めようと思っています。

今回の会議に参加する機会にも恵まれたので、我々もこのようなワークショップを開いて、さまざまなアイデアを研究者から募集したいと思っています。どのような研究をすればよいのか、エコパークについての研究を今後考えていきたいと思っています。そして、その結果をタイで活用していきたいです。

次はブータンの方にプレゼンテーションをしていただきます。(拍手)

For the Toyota Shirakawa-Go Eco Institute, we really liked that Mount Hakusan does the best thing, because they let the private sector be involved in the biosphere. This is because a biosphere cannot succeed with only government support. The private sector should be involved. It can support a lot. And another idea is eco tourism and education can make the CSR for the private sector engagement.

For my country, I think this was a good opportunity to learn a lot during the three days in the field. We can use the experience to do something in our country during the next year. In Thailand, in this budget year, we will use the concept from here, to do the UNESCO branding of two products. The first one is blue vanda micropropagation. We can brand this product. And another one is coffee beans. The second thing we should do is cultural tourism. We can use the lessons learned from Shirakawa as a model for our biosphere, because in this area, in our biosphere, they also have rich cultural activities.

And the third one is youth engagement. In our country we do not face a problem with aging, like in Japan. We are facing a population increase. We want to engage young people, to have an awareness of sustainable use. This year, we will try to use the school network in three schools in our country.

The last thing we will do in our country is a biosphere reserve research network, during next year. We are very lucky to have a chance to join this conference. We will do a workshop like this, and extract ideas for researchers to help develop our biosphere reserves. That is what we can apply in my country.

Next, I would like to invite the participant from Bhutan to present about what they want to apply in their country.



Phenden Gyamtso, Bhutan

【フェンデン・ギャムツォ氏】 まず、日本政府の皆様へ御礼申し上げます。特に白山の組織委員会の皆様へ、このワークショップにお招きいただいたことを感謝申し上げます。ここからブータンの新しいスキルや知識を学ぶことができました。

ブータンに適合できる知識について、まずブータンには今日まだエコパークはありません。現在、5年間の計画を始めたところです。少なくとも2017年の末までにはエコパークをつくりたいと考えています。ですので、できる限り多くの方々にこの話をしたいと思っています。そして、この取り組みを始めるためにたくさんの情報を集めたいと思っています。

生物圏保護ですが、これはエリアマネジメントメカニズムあるいはシステムと非常に似通ったものです。既存のシステムに価値を付加することによって保護、そして管理システムを構築したいと考えています。これは世界レベルでのネットワークを活用しながらやっていきたい。

また、専門家、資金のサポート、それらを得ながら生物圏保護の取り組みを進めていきたいと思っています。

今回、日本の石徹白を訪れて学んだことですが、まず人々のコミュニティへの帰属意識。ブータンではそのようなコミュニティの関与は余り見られません。しかし、そのようなコミュニティの関与が石徹白では見られましたので、それをぜひブータンでも取り入れたいと思います。

ブータンでの大きな問題として失業率の問題があります。また、都市部の人々は農村部に暮らすことを余り好みません。今回、石徹白の非常に美しい村を訪れましたが、そこでは若い人々も活用していました。技術を身につけて、そして意味のある方法で貢献ができるようにすることは有用だと思います。

生物圏保護区についてはまだブータンにはありませんので、特にブータンからの報告はないんですが、日本から学んだことを今後ブータンで生かしていきたいと思っています。

次は、カザフスタンからマディナが発表します。
(拍手)



Madina Salmenova, Kazakhstan

【サルメノヴァ・マディナ氏】 マディナと申します。カザフスタンから参りました。

まず、今回このような会議にお招きいただきましてありがとうございます。

きょうは4点お話しします。この会議の後、これら

【Phenden Gyamtso, Ministry of Agriculture and Forests, Royal Government of Bhutan】

First of all, I would like to thank the Government of Japan, in particular the organizing committee of Mount Hakusan, for having invited us for this very important workshop.

This is the platform from where Bhutan can draw lots of new skills and knowledge, through interactions with many of the participants gathered here.

Now, coming to the lessons that are applicable to Bhutan, first of all I would like to inform the house that we do not have biosphere reserves in my country at this time. We have envisioned this in the ongoing 5 year plan, to at least have one biosphere reserve by the end of 2017. This is very important that I talk to as many people as possible, and get a lot of information to kickstart the works.

Regarding the biosphere reserve concept, it is very similar to the existing protected area management mechanisms, or systems, existing in my country. The value addition to the existing systems would be a second layer of protection and management system, through worldwide networking. As such, we will be able to source human capacity experts, funding, support-these are the expected values that we can get, by getting into the biosphere reserve system.

Coming to the lessons I learned from visiting the local communities in Itoshiro, a sense of communication and unity among rural people can also be applied in my country. In saying that I do not mean that we do not have community involvement. What I mean here is that we can apply what are the ways that the rural community of Itoshiro has come up with to develop the community that can be applied back in my home.

And another emerging issue in my country is youth unemployment, and at the same time rural-urban migration-youths do not feel comfortable living in rural settings. Some of the examples that I learned during my visit to one of the beautiful villages in Itoshiro is that they have started engaging with the youth in a very fruitful way. These are some of the ideas, skills, and ways of doing things, to engage youth in a meaningful way in my country back home. I truly feel that this can help Bhutan to reduce youth related problems in the country.

I do not have much to say about overall BR things, because we do not have any BR as of this date.

These are just a few of the practical things that I can take back home, and apply in my country. Thank you so much.

Next is my colleague Madina from Kazakhstan.

【Madina Salmenova, Altyn Emel (aspiring) Biosphere Reserve, Kazakhstan】

Hello. I am Madina, from Kazakhstan. I want to give big thanks for your organization of this conference.

Four things I will bring to my country, after this

4つのことを国に持ち帰りたいと思っています。

まず、コミュニティの結びつきが非常に強いということ。カザフスタンには非常に興味深い大きなナショナルビレッジがあります。また、ナショナルブレイスがあります。ただ、こういったものがうまく組み合わさっていません。将来的にはこういったものをうまく組み合わせていきたい。

次に、若者の関与。最後にエコビレッジの考え方。このようなナショナルハウス、こちらがその写真です。建てるのに時間がかかりませんし、撤去するのも簡単です。将来的にエコパーク内にこのような建物をつくりたいと思っています。

どうもありがとうございました。(拍手)

【司会】

次は、ほかの参加者のグループであります。ワークショップに参加されましたジュスマン、インドネシアの人、ガル、モンゴリアから、トン・タット・ミン、ベトナムからです。トン・タット・ミンのほうからプレゼンテーションをします。

【トン・タット・ミン氏】 皆さん、こんにちは。グループを代表いたしまして発表いたします。

どんなものを見たか、どんな考えをしたか、実際にフィールドに行って白山のエコパークでどんなことを感じたかであります。わずか2、3日の滞在で非常に限られていたのですが、いくつか紹介したいと思います。

まずは、荘川に行きまして、一緒に地元の皆さんとそばをつくりました。地元の皆さん、そばづくりに非常にプライドを持っていました。私たちと一緒に経験をすることによっていろいろと教えていただきました。伝統的な文化を守っていらっしゃるなと思いました。荘川ではそばは非常に大事な食文化だと思います。

そして次、ツーリズムの製品、観光製品としてプロモーションをかけていらっしゃるということがありました。私たちビジターとして地元の生活を理解できましたし、知識も拡大することができました。

そして、湿地の保全地域に行きました。ご存じのように、動物相、そして植物相をこのように守っていらっしゃいます。ですけれども、鹿が出るということでこの獣害によって人とのあつれきがあるということでありました。ですので、リサーチャーの皆さんがこのようにフェンスをつくって鹿の害、獣害から守っていらっしゃるということでありました。

ミズバショウがここに生えているので、固有の植物を守る手だてがこのようにされているということです。これらの活動は動物相、植物相のバランスを守ることでありました。そして、人との生活と共存していくということでありました。動物相、植物相のバランスは大事です。ベトナムでは、非常に違う考え方をしております。ここの地元の人はバランスを非常に大事にいらっしゃるということです。

そして2点目、参加型の保全というのがミズバシ

conference, after this big and interesting trip-lessons are applicable to my country. The first, is the strength of the community. In Kazakhstan we have interesting and big national villages, and national places. But, we do not brand this. I hope in the future we will do it. The third, is the youth engagement. And the fourth is to replicate the concept of the eco village idea, with our national houses. These are nomadic houses called yurt. They are quick to build, and quick to destroy.

I think in the future, bringing this to our biosphere reserve will come true. We will make this concept in our national biosphere reserve. Thank you very much.

【Chair】 Thank you very much Madina. I hope the lessons learned in Hakusan will be applied in Thailand, Bhutan, and Kazakhstan. Let us move to the next presentation, from the group of other participants in the workshop: Jusman from Indonesia, Gal from Mongolia, and Ton That Minh from Vietnam, who will make a presentation.

【Ton That Minh, Langblang Biosphere Reserve, Vietnam】

Good afternoon ladies and gentlemen. On behalf of group B I will show you something about what we did, what we saw, and what we are thinking, in the field. At Mount Hakusan Biosphere Reserve the time was actually quite limited. We only had 2 or 3 days in the field. I can say something about that.

The first day was with soba, and we worked together the local people to learn how to make soba noodles. That is a good model, because the local people will be proud about their soba, because they think that through our visiting they could share how to make soba. I think that we saw the preserved traditional culture. Especially the food culture, because soba is quite important. And the third one is to promote the region's products. In our site, as a visitor, we could understand about local life, and expand our knowledge.

Then was the wetland conservation. As you know, in this area, there is deer damage from nearby farms. We found out about the conflict with humans. That is why the local people are cooperating with some universities and researchers, to prevent the attack on some indigenous plant called Mizu Bashoo.

I think through those activities there is a balance between fauna and flora, and human life. Why I say that is because we need a balance with fauna and flora. As you know, in Vietnam, if find any animal we think it is more important than a plant. But here it is totally different. The local people can choose which is more important. And the second one is, I think participatory conservation for indigenous plants, because when communities help to build the trend, the local people get involved in activities and use their labor to build that trend.

ヨウには見られました。地元の人々が、あるいは地域社会の人々がこのようにフェンスをつくっていらっしゃる。そして、地元の方々もこのような活動をしていらっしゃる。そして、フェンスを一緒につくっていらっしゃいました。

次に、酒の醸造所へ行きました。そして、このオーナーの方がいらっしゃいまして、きれいな水、神聖な水が白山から流れてくる。エコパークから流れてくる水があるので非常に品質の高いおいしい酒ができるんだということでありました。このようにしてエコパークについて地元の方々も認知してくださっております。

これは家族企業でございまして、酒をつくっていらっしゃいました。これはよいモデルだというふうに思いました。というのも、このような形でもって資源に基づいた投資というのを最小化できるというふうに思いました。

そして、さらに桜の第二世代の植栽のところも訪れました。昨年、桜を植えたということですが、地元の人々は植えるためにほかの場所で植栽をしていこうということで、道沿いにたくさんの桜を植えるということをされました。このような活動をもとにして、地元の人々と一緒になって保全の取り組みに貢献することができるというふうに思いました。桜というのは日本の皆様にとって大事なものであります。地域の人々がご自身で保全をされていらっしゃるということでもあります。そして、次世代のためにこの桜を残していこうという非常によいモデルでありました。

その後、世界遺産、白川にごぞいます和田家に足を運びました。なかなか耕作地がないのだなということがわかりました。米作をするといったような土地が余らないということです。というのも、このようにこのモデルを使っていけば、伝統的な文化を保全できる。そして、ツーリズムからの利点もあるということがわかりました。1年間に150万人の観光客がいらっしゃるということでありましたので、地域の人々もそこから恩恵を受けることができるというふうに思いました。さらにコミュニティの非常に力強い協力関係があって、茅葺の葺き替えができるというふうに思いました。このコミュニティの皆さんが一緒になって白川郷を守っていらっしゃるということでありました。

次、トヨタ白川郷自然学校に足を運びました。すばらしいと思いました。このような住居を建てていらっしゃる。いろいろな先進の技術を使っていらっしゃいました。そして電力あるいはガスをできるだけ節約するという設計でありました。さらにエコツーリズムを促進していらっしゃるということでもありました。このような環境に優しい技術を駆使した住居でございました。

その後、白山のエコパークでの達成事項としてこのように思いました。自然の保全、そして文化の保全が調和しているということでありました。開発と保全が関連づけられている。そして、たくさんの関係各位、協会がこのエコパークの活動に魅了されている。そして、地元の人々もしっかりと認知してい

When we visited a sake factory, and the owner said that based on the clean, fresh water from Mount Hakusan Biosphere Reserve, it helps him make sake of high quality. That is good when local people think about the biosphere. That is a good model, because only the owner makes the sake. It is a good model for a family's economy, because they minimize investment repayments.

After that we visited a nursery for cherry blossoms. As you know, several decades years ago the government built a dam, so the trees of cherry blossoms nearby, which is 500 years old, had to move. So the local people had to bring their cherry blossoms to another site. And the local people decided they had to grow many cherry blossoms along the stream. So though those activities, I think we can continue conservation efforts by local people, for acceleration, because cherry blossoms as a symbol of Japan is very important. Local people can do conservation by themselves, without any effort by the government. That is a good model.

After that, we visited the world heritage site in Shirakawa. We found out that the lack of land for conservation, because the local people do not have enough land to grow grass or rice, to make the roofs, because after a few years they had to renew the roofs. Through this model, I found out this can conserve the traditional culture, and get benefits from tourism. There are about 1.5 million tourists per year. So the local people get benefits from those tourism activities. And also strong collaboration within communities. When they make the roof, all the people in the community work together. It is a good model.

And when we visited Toyota Shirakawa-Go Eco Institute, I highly appreciated their oneness, because they built the house with environmental technologies. They wish to reduce the electricity or gas, and promote eco tourism.

I think, after a few days, we found out some achievements of the Mount Hakusan Biosphere Reserve. First is harmonious nature and culture conservation, and linking conservation with development, attracting many stakeholders, and associations, based on biosphere activities. One is from the local people.

The Langbiang Biosphere was only established last year. It looks like a baby. So I will bring some lessons learned and some achievements from Mount Hakusan Biosphere Reserve to apply in my BR.

For this training it is not only qualification but also experience. When I saw the sake and soba noodles, it is only local people. Not a doctor, or professor, as a trainer. It is quite different in my country, because when we organize any training course we only invite doctors, or professors. That is a good point.

And the second point is to balance between natural conservation and culture conservation for development.

らっしゃると思いました。

ベトナムのランビアンのエコパークについての学びでありますけれども、幾つかございます。白山のエコパークからの学びということではありますが、トレーナーというのは適格性の確認だけではなく経験を有した人々が必要だと思いました。酒の醸造所、そしておそばづくりも参加いたしました。地元の人々、教授だけではなく、いろいろな方々がトレーナーとしていらっしゃいました。これはベトナムと違います。ドクター、プロフェッサーといった方々が私の国ではトレーナーとなります。

2番目。バランスが必要です。自然の保全と文化の保全、開発のためにはこのバランスが必要だと思いました。私どもの国ではこれがうまくないと思いました。このリンクが必要だというふうに思いました。自然と文化の保全が必要だというふうに思いました。

そして、ラベリング、ブランディング。地元の製品にもこれが必要であります。

最後、関係各位をこのエコパークのアクティビティ活動にも巻き込まなければいけないということです。

では、モンゴルの同僚の経験値を発表していただきたいというふうに思います。(拍手)

【ガル・シンバット氏】 皆さん、こんにちは。ガル・シンバットです。モンゴルから参りました。

白山に参りまして、たくさんの学びがありました。非常に興味深いものでありました。美しいところでありました。

思うに、いかに人々が住まっているか。そして、どんな活動を白川村でされているかということを見ました。地域の人々の文化、そして自然というのがよいコンビネーションであるなというふうに思いました。白川村では、地元の人々がたくさんの観光客を受け入れていらっしゃいました。

ここで、モンゴルに戻りましてから環境の保全というのは中等教育のシステムの中に取り込まなければいけないと思いました。いろいろな実践的なレッスン、学びもその中に取り込まなければいけないと思いました。さらに、人々の認知度というのも必要だと思いました。

ここで学んだことを全てモンゴルでできるわけではございません。そして、そばづくりも学びましたので、私もモンゴルに戻ってから自分でつくりたいと思っております。

皆様方のご協力、ありがとうございました。そして、サポートもありがとうございました。日本の皆様ありがとうございました。(拍手)

次、インドネシアの同僚です。ジュスマンです。どうぞ。



Jusman, Indonesia

Because if we just focus on conservation, aspects in my country are not good. We have to link between nature and culture conservation, in order to get development.

Also the labelling or branding of local products. For this last one, we have to involve stakeholders in our activities.

Now, I would like to invite Gal from Mongolia, to talk about his experience. Please.



Ton That Minh, Vietnam

【Gal Chinbat, Ministry of Environment and Tourism, Government of Mongolia】

Hello everybody. My name is Gal Chinbat, from Mongolia. I saw here, in Hakusan, many things. I had many things in Hakusan. It was so interesting and beautiful.

Here I have seen how people live in Shirakawa village. I think the culture of the local people and nature is a good combination in Shirakawa village. Local people attract tourists. I want to make, upon my return to Mongolia, environmental protection. It should be included in the program of secondary education system; not only theory but practical lessons. It is so important to introduce to the human consciousness. We cannot copy everything from here.

Then I learned how to make soba noodle. I want to cook soba for my wife, after my return.

Thank you very much for your cooperation and for your support. Thank you Japan.

So now is our colleague from Indonesia, Jusman. Can you please?



Gal Chinbat, Mongolia

【ジュスマン氏】

ありがとうございます。皆様。

私のほうからは学びについて説明いたします。タカ・ボネラテ・ケプulauan・スラヤにどのように適用できるかということでもあります。

私に関わるエコパークは新しいものであり、2015年度に認定されました。430万ヘクタールの広さです。白山とは全く違うエコパークです。高さも違いますし、沿岸域にあります。白山のように高地ではありません。ですが、白山のエコパークからのスピリットは学ぶことができ、適用できると思います。

全ての関係各位がいかに地域の人々と一緒になって活動していらっしゃるか。そしてエコツーリズムを開発していらっしゃるか。そして、文化を保全しながらツーリズムを促進していらっしゃるかということを学びました。

これは一つ私どもの写真であります。私どものほうにビジターも来てくださっております。

こういったところにもビジターが来てくださっております。

特別な製品です。これもプロモーションできるかなというふうに思っております。そして、ブランディング、マーケティングもできると思います。

最後でありますけれども、NGOと協力しながら計画、実践、モニタリングをしていきたいというふうに、私どものエコパークでも思っております。

以上です。ありがとうございます。(拍手)

【座長】

驚きました。ワークショップがいかに成功裏に終わったか。そして、よく考えられていたかということでありました。そして、この参加者、ワークショップの成果物、このように発表していただきました。そして、彼らの経験値を母国に戻していただけるということでもあります。ありがとうございます。

それでは、日本のエコパークについての発表です。大台ヶ原・大峯山・大杉谷ユネスコエコパークについて、三重県の大台町役場の西出さんにお話をいただきたいと思っております。

どうぞよろしく願いいたします。(拍手)

【西出氏】 日本語で済みません。私は三重県の大台町から来ました西出と申します。大台ヶ原・大峯山・大杉谷ユネスコエコパークの事務局をさせていただいております。

まず1ですが、本州の紀伊半島にあります三重県と奈良県にまたがるエリアを大台ヶ原・大峰山・大杉谷ユネスコエコパークということで、本年3月20日に拡張登録がなされました。

さらに近寄りますと、このような形でエコパークが広がっております。ちょうどここで三重県と奈良県の県境となりますが、11万8,000ヘクタールの面積でございます。

山の核心地域のほうに目を向けますと、非常に雨の多い地域となっており、苔むした森が広がっています。また、少しおりてきますとこのような形で非

【Jusman, Management Coordination Forum of Taka Bonerate, Kepulauan Selayar Biosphere Reserve, Indonesia】

Thank you ladies and gentlemen. I would like to explain the lessons learned that I will take back to Taka Bonerate, Kepulauan Selayar Biosphere Reserve in Indonesia.

My BR is a new BR, designated in 2015. It covers over 4.3 million hectares. It is very different to Hakusan BR, because my BR is all in coastal areas. But I think I can still get spirit from Hakusan BR.

The first, is how to encourage all the stakeholders, and involve the local people for sustainable nature, and develop eco tourism, especially marine tourism and cultural tourism.

This is one example. A visitor comes to my site, and there is a center for visitors to this area. And I think I can promote special products, as in Hakusan BR, with branding and marketing.

Finally I hope we can cooperate with some NGOs in planning, implementation, and mentoring activities in my BR. Thank you very much.

【Chair】 Thank you very much for the presentation from Ton That Minh, Gal, and Jusman. I am very surprised at how successful the workshop has been, and how well organized it was. And probably the participants in the workshop will bring the results back to their homeland. Please bring back the experience, and make it successful in your country. We would like to invite participants from Japanese biosphere reserves.

【通訳】 On behalf of the Japanese biosphere reserves, the first presentation will be about Mount Odaigahara, Mount Omine and Osugidani Biosphere Reserve. Mr. Nishide are the presenter for this.

【Satoru Nishide, Odai Town Office (通訳)】

Please allow me to speak in Japanese. I am Satoru Nishide from Odai town.

I am the secretariat officer for Mount Odaigahara, Mount Omine and Osugidani Biosphere Reserve. The location of this biosphere reserve is covering Mie and Nara prefectures. This year, on March 20, the extension was registered.

Close up, this is the borderline between Mie and Nara prefectures. The total is 118 thousand hectares. This is the core area. It has heavy rain, with lots of moss and deep forests. Coming down a little, the rugged topography is the unique characteristic of this biosphere reserve. And Odaigahara has rivers Miya, Kumono, and Kinokawa river. All three rivers have

常に急峻な地形が特徴的な山岳地帯のエコパークです。

また、大台ヶ原は紀伊半島の宮川、熊野川、紀ノ川といった大きな河川の水源となっており、そういった意味でも非常に貴重なエリアとなっております。

しかしながら、森の中に入りますとこのような形で鹿の食害を受けてひどい状況になっています。ですので、鹿が好まない植物ばかりが繁茂する林床となっています。このように多様性が失われつつある森が見受けられます。

また、人工林も同様で、人の手の入った、これは25年前に伐採したエリアですが、同じく木の生えない山々が広がっています。

そうしたこともあって、林野庁、環境省、また地元の自治体の協力を得て現地見学をしながら対策を講じています。

このような形で鹿の食害を受けないように木の幹にネットを巻くというボランティア活動を住民の皆さんと大台ヶ原・大杉谷の森林再生応援団ということで、官民一体となって実施しています。

また、パッチディフェンスといいますが、伐採跡地に広葉樹林を広げようということで、このような形で1区画ずつ鹿の入らないようなフェンスを設けながら再造林を行っています。これは鹿が助走しても入れない、そういったような長さで設計されたフェンスです。

このような形で、いろんな場所でこういった造林をしない限り山々で木々が育つということが非常に難しい状況となっています。

何を目的としているかといいますと、多様性の高い森、生物多様性の源としたい。それと、近隣の山林への種子の供給源としたい。また、ランニングコストが極めて小さいメンテナンスフリーの森づくりを目指したいということでこのような森づくりを行っています。

また、そこに植栽する木につきましては、こうした地元の方が地元の山で採取した種を使いながら遺伝子の攪乱が起こらないように、地域性苗木と称しまして栽培していただいています。こうしたことで、少ないですが多少の収入となっております。

また、大台町を例にとりますが、人口は9,800人ですが、中身は非常に高齢化が顕著な町となっています。こちらは毎年生まれる赤ちゃんの数ですが、ほぼ50名ということで、なくなられる方が150人ということなので、年間大台町では100人前後の人口が減少しているというような状況です。

私たちのエコパークは7つの自治体で構成されていますが、いずれも556人、1,513人といった非常に小規模な町や村が連携しています。どこも大台町と似たような状況にあるといえます。

一度アンケートをとりましたが、人口減少の要因としましては、雇用の確保ができていない。または移住される方の受け入れる土壌がない。また、農林漁業の衰退が挙げられます。

地域の中ではこうした危機感を共有してはいますが、何から始めていいのかわからないというのが正

their sources in Odaigahara.

But once you step into the mountains, you see a lot of damage done by deer, and the situation is horrible. So the plant that is hated by deer flourish. That means there is a loss of diversity in the forest. And the artificially planted forest-this area was cleared some 25 years ago, but after that no trees were grown here. So the forestry agency, Ministry of Environment, and the local people worked together to observe the current status, to find out the measures that have to be taken. For example, the trunk covered with nets to protect it from deer. We setup the group to regenerate the forest in this area. This is a joint effort between public and private.

This is called patch defense. We want to increase the broad leaf tree forest. After the trees were cutdown, for forestry, we setup a fence so that deer cannot get in. These are designed to fend off any damage from deer. In many places we need to have this kind of tree planting, otherwise the tree cannot grow. The objective of our efforts is to increase the diversity of the forest, and the forest should be a real source for biodiversity. We want to make this place as a supply source of seeds for neighboring areas. We want to keep the cost of maintenance low. As for the vegetation in this area, the local people collect seeds from the nearby forest, so that we can also preserve the DNA of plants in these areas.

This is the revenue source for the local people. It is not sufficient.

Looking at Odai town, the population is 9800, most of whom are elderly citizens. This is the number of babies born every year. It is around 50. And on the other hand over 150 people pass away every year. That means we lose 100 people every year in Odai town. Our BR consists of 7 municipalities. Populations are very small. Like 500 or 1500. Their conditions are the same as Odai town.

We did a survey. The cause of depopulation is that there are no jobs available in the local area, people find it difficult to accept newcomers, and agriculture and forestry is declining. The local people have a sense of crises, but they are at a loss what to do. Registration on the biosphere reserve might be a motivation for them to take some actions.

After the registration, we created a logo, like this. This shows our strong role. We utilized the logo to share our perceptions, and sense of mission. Our council created this logo.

This is the picture of organic agriculture and farmers, who cultivated organic produce to smoothly sell. The design of this vehicle initially didn't have any imagination or identify with biosphere reserves. So we asked for help from high school students, and they learned about biosphere reserves, and they are going to design this truck for smoothly selling. This truck will also have the image of the biosphere reserve. This is

直なところでは、エコパークの登録がその行動のきっかけづくりに多少なりとも関係しているというところで、次から事例をご紹介します。

登録を機に、このようなロゴマークをつくりました。エコパークの目的を幹とし、それぞれ活動の体系化、一体化が図られやすいようにこのロゴをきっかけに取り組みたいという思いで協議会で作成しました。

こちらは有機野菜をつくっている農家がこのような形でスモージーをつくる移動販売車を購入しまして、現在、首都圏で販売を進めていますが、何もエコパークのことも書いてない。この車にエコパークをイメージしたようなデザインをしてほしいということで、地元の高校生たちにエコパークの目的なんかを授業しながらラッピングバスを将来的につくっていく予定で、年明けには完成する予定です。こちらが名古屋や神戸、首都圏でのPRに大いに役立ってくれるかなということ期待しています。

また、お茶農家がありますが、JAS認定で有機のお茶をつくっている農家ですが、世界にうって出たいというような意気込みを持つ茶農家ですので、それでしたらエコパークのロゴを貸してくださいということで協議会にもありましたので、後押しできればということでロゴマークの添付を許可している農家です。

また、先ほどご紹介しました森づくりから得られる葉っぱ、枝、幹などでこのような広葉樹を活用した商品を開発しました。こちらにありますとおり、みつろうクリームや芳香スプレー、エッセンシャルオイルというような形で、こちらも現在、東京だけですけれども販売をさせていただいております。そこそこの反応が得られているように思います。

また、宮川という川が一級河川の中で日本一の水質という称号を得ております。それをきっかけに、農家が連携した例ですが、この米をブランド化して世に送り出したいと。日本一の清流でつくった米ということで今後商品化を目指しています。これは名前募集のチラシですが、こちらにもエコパークということでチラシにうたいながら、そのイメージと理念をもとに米づくりが行われている事例です。

また、環境のことを世界規模で話ししても住民にとっては身近なものではないので、身の回りのことから、しかも楽しいことから気の合うグループで始めてもらおうということで、カワバタミーティングというのも行っております。高齢者から若い女性たちが昔ながらの郷土食を学ぶとか、子供たちが楽しみながら川の生物を学ぶとか、またはこちらは神社への参拝のツーリズムですが、地元の信仰について学ぶ。また、こちらはえひめあいというちょっとわかりにくいネーミングですが、水環境を整えようということで、身近なところから環境を整えていこうというようなワークショップも開かれています。

こちらはエコパークに登録されましたということで、日本のメジャーなラジオ体操を誘致しまして、エコパークを取りましたということでラジオでも放送させていただいたんですけれども、こんなような

going to be changed into a more green design in the future

Another case-these are tea farmers, with a strong will to develop their business. They are doing organic farming. We hope to help them, and they are going to use our logo, so that they can have an organic tea business. People use the tree materials, and developed new products. For example, they developed beeswax cream, and aroma spray, and essential oils. These are already sold in Tokyo now, and are selling relatively well.

Miya River has the best quality of water amongst major rivers in Japan. Based upon this, people in the community created a brand of rice, cultivated with this pure water. This poster solicited the name for this branded rice.

If we treat the environment as just a global issue, then they might be distant from the local people. So we need to start small, locally. We have a community-based riverside meeting. The elderly citizens and the young people get together, and learn traditional cooking. And children learn about indigenous species in the river. These are two reasons to pay a visit to a shrine, and an opportunity to learn the local faith. And then this is an effort to improve the water environment. These are bound to earth activities to improve the environment in our local community.

When this area was registered as a biosphere reserve, we had an event to do a radio-based workout, and this was broadcast on the radio. Some of the local companies printed the announcement about Odaigahara Biosphere Reserve designation, on the backside of their business cards.

And to involve the young generation, in the local libraries, during the summer vacation, there was a small event. The children should know about the uniqueness of this area, so that they can be proud of us as a biosphere reserve. The schools needed to bring this kind of a program into their curriculum, so that the biosphere reserve will be closer to the local community.

Thank you very much.



Satoru Nishide, Japan

宣伝活動も行っていきます。

また、協力できる範囲でということと地元の企業などはこういった形で名刺の裏に印刷して、大台町、大台ヶ原・大峯山・大杉谷ユネスコエコパークに登録されましたということをおPRしていただいています。

また、次世代につなぐという意味で、こちらは図書館ですが、エコパークを身近なものにとということで子供たちに夏休みに授業を行った風景です。

子供たちにもこの地域のすばらしさを伝えながら、ここを誇りとして成長してほしいなというようなことを期待しています。各学校においても積極的に地域を学ぶ教育を実施し、持続可能な地域づくりをユネスコエコパークの理念のもと推進していきたいと思っています。

本日はこのような機会をいただきまして、まことにありがとうございました。

以上でございます。(拍手)

【座長】

共通の問題について、日本全体での共通の問題、人口の減少や高齢化、また人の活動と自然との問題、これらは日本においてもさまざまな地域の共通の課題であるかと思っています。

では次に、綾町、宮崎県の事例です。宮崎県綾町から河野円樹さんにおいでいただきまして発表をお願いしたいと思います。

【河野円樹氏】 皆さん、こんにちは。私もちょっと日本語で失礼いたします。

私は九州宮崎県の綾町というところから来ました。河野円樹と申します。

きょうは綾町の、これまで半世紀にわたって綾町がどういったことを取り組んできたのかということについて紹介をさせていただきたいと思っています。

綾町は、このように南のほうの九州の中央に位置する町でありまして、9,500ヘクタール程度のうちの8割ほどが実は森林で占められるような町であります。人口は7,300人弱という小さな町です。

ちょっと綾の紹介をする前に、一番大事な自然観の捉え方について簡単にご紹介したいんですけども、恐らく皆さんご存じの方は多いと思うんですけども、日本は森林の面積も非常に広くて、東西南北にも広いためにさまざまな気候であったり、地域であったり、そういった場所、場所でさまざまなタイプの森林が成立する場所になっています。当然、綾の場合はこのように照葉樹林と呼ばれる常緑の広葉樹林が広がるエリアになっております。

さらに、日本全国で見てもそれぞれの森林の中にそれぞれ人々が生活しているわけですけども、その中にさまざまな文化が息づいている。綾のBRがある場所もこのようなさまざまな文化が存在するという地域になります。

そもそも森があるということは、日本は島国ですけどもそのうちの大きな面積を森が占めているおかげで、昔から日本人は全ての自然のものには神様

【Chair】 Thank you very much. We have common issues in all of Japan, with an aging population, and human-wildlife conflict. So these are probably very common challenges for biosphere reserves in Japan. We will move to another site, in Aya Town, in Miyazaki Prefecture.

【通訳】 The next case, Aya Town, in Miyazaki Prefecture. Kawano Nobuki is the next presenter. Mr. Kawano, please.

【Nobuki Kawano, Aya Town, Miyazaki(通訳)】

Good afternoon ladies and gentlemen. I would like to speak in Japanese.

I am from Aya Town, which is located in Miyazaki Prefecture. My name is Nobuki Kawano. Today, I want to talk about the initiatives implemented in Aya Town, during the past 50 years.

The system map of Aya Town. This is located in the center of Kyushu region. It has an area of 9500 hectares, and 80% of it is covered by forests. The population is a bit less than 7300. This is a very small town.

Before introducing Aya Town, let me briefly talk about the value system about nature. Many of you might now that Japan has a lot of forest areas, and is a very long island, from north to south. Therefore, the seasons and climate varies depending on the area of Japan. We also have many different types of trees in Japan. In Aya Town we have many trees of this kind. People and trees and forests are living together with each other, and each area has its own unique culture.

In Aya Town we also have many different cultures and traditions. Japan is an island country, and many parts are covered by forest. For this reason, Japanese people from ancient days believed that every natural has gods living in it, which is why we have traditions to respect gods that reside in nature. This applies not only Aya Town, but other areas in Japan.

が宿るといような精神の根底に神様を祭るような、そういう自然を守っていくといような思いが古くから残されてきた傾向があると思うんです。これは綾だけではなくて、日本全国でも多分共通なことだと思います。

例えば、そういったものに加えてさまざまな食文化とか食べ物、さまざまな生活文化というのができ上がってきたということが言えるかと思います。

さらに現在においても至るところに神社のようなところであったりとか、日本人の精神のよりどころとしてところどころにそういった名残を見ることができるとか思います。

日本国内共通のことだと思うんですけれども、開発などで森がなくなったとしても、そういった自然を大事にするという自然観というものは実は日本人の根底に今でも残り続けているというのがあるということだけちょっと先に紹介をさせていただきます。

なぜそんな話をしたかといいますと、綾町は実は日本でも最大級の面積が残っている常緑広葉樹林といますか、一年中葉っぱをつけている木の森が広がっているところなんですけれども、そんな綾も今から50年前ぐらいに実は伐採するという計画が浮上したことがあります。そのとき地元の住民は皆さん、木を切れば一時的に収入が入るのでぜひ伐ってくださいという地元の人たちの意見もあったんですけれども、その当時の郷田町長は、我々が一緒に暮らしてきた森を伐るのではなくて、一時的な収入や利益を求めめるのではなくて、将来的なことをちゃんと考えていきましょうという、先ほど紹介したような自然観を大事にする前町長だったので、その町長が強いリーダーシップをもって町民たちを説得して森を伐らせずに守った。半世紀前から守ったことから今の綾のまちづくりというのがスタートしました。

自然を守りながら、今ある資源だけでできることをやっていきましょうということを当時の郷田町長初め進めてきました。特に綾は農業が有名ですので、1次産業として農業を中心にいろんなことを取り組みをしてまいりまして、続いて2次産業、3次産業といようなさまざまな取り組みに発展していきました。

簡単に写真のほうで説明しますと、有機農業といえますか、循環型の農業形態のシステムをつくったのが一つ。もう一つ、観光名所であったりとか、スポーツ合宿の施設をつくったり、もしくは綾の豊かな自然の水を使った酒造のメーカーに場所を誘致したりとか、また自然の恵みから得られる材料をもとにつくられた染色、染め織物であったり、木工、クラフトなどの木工芸なども取り組んでまいりました。

特に力を入れている農業の分野なんですけれども、綾は例えば独特の認証制度などもつくっておりまして、さらに特徴的なのは、綾町全域では家庭のごみとかし尿なんかをそのまま回収して堆肥にして、それからまた野菜をつくるという。これで安心、安全な循環型の農業のシステムをつくったりという

In addition to these values, we have our own unique food culture. We have developed our unique culture and traditions in this nature. In the present day, we have a lot of temples and shrines, and depend very much on those traditions. In Japan, even if there is a different situation, because of development, we still maintain the value of respecting nature. That still flows in the heart of the Japanese people.

The reason why I introduced the value system of the Japanese people is that in Aya Town we still have the largest area of evergreen, deciduous trees. However, about 50 years ago there was a plan to cut down and deforest the trees. The local people, back then, thought they could get income by logging those trees. But the mayor of the town said that forests are very important, and instead of aiming for the instant or one time cash, he said that we should respect and protect nature. With strong leadership he convinced the local residents, and protected the forests. So the forests have not been logged. That was the start of the development of Aya Town culture. While protecting the environment, how can they also protect their lives? That is what Mayor Goda thought about, and promoted.

Agriculture is very famous in Aya Town, so they decided to focus on primary industry around agriculture, and then they expanded the ideas and initiatives to secondary industries and tertiary industries. These are pictures about organic agriculture. And the second thing, they tried to promote tourism, including accommodation for students.

They also invited companies producing sake, because they have very pure water. Also they promoted dye products and woodcrafts. They especially focussed on agriculture. In Aya Town they have a very unique certification system.

And in all of Aya Town, the waste is collected and turned into compost. And that compost is used for agriculture, to produce vegetables. This is one of the undertakings to create safe and sustainable circulation of the agriculture.

Another important initiative in Aya Town is to protect the forests. This town has the largest area of deciduous trees. But some of them have been replaced by artificial planning. So the plan is to reduce the number of those artificially planted trees, and turn it back to its original state, and create a green corridor. That initiative started 10 years ago.

Aya's forests have many different kinds of trees. The forest agency, in Miyazaki Prefecture, and Aya Town are owners of these forests. Together with them, the environmental protection association, and another group, which aims to protect the environment, came together to protect the forest, and to revitalize it. They get together once a month, regularly, to start projects. In Aya Town we have the largest area of forests. Now, we have projects to protect and maintain those forests. Based on those projects, they are trying to revitalize the

ようなことも綾の取り組みの一つの特徴的なところかと思えます。

もう一つ、綾の特徴的な取り組みの一つとして、森を守るという活動があります。照葉樹林という森が日本で一番広くたくさん残っているエリアなんですけれども、とはいえ一部、人工林にかえられたりしているところもありますので、今まとまって残っている保護林同士の間的人工林を100年かけて徐々に天然の林に戻していこうと。その後、さまざまな生き物たちが通るコリドーといいますか、緑の回廊をつくりましょうという取り組みが今から10年前に立ち上がりました。

綾の森というのは実は国有林、県有林、さまざまな所有のところがあまして、所有者であります国、林野庁と宮崎県と綾町と自然保護協会と、当時NPOで活動されていたのはの森の会という団体と、その5者で綾の森を守り復元しようという取り組みの活動を、毎月一回必ずみんな集まって協議をする場を設けるというような形で、綾の照葉樹林プロジェクトというプロジェクトを続けております。

こうした日本でも有数の森が残されているということ、それを守って復元する活動が続いているということ。そして、それをベースに自然観を大事にして、それに基づいたまちづくり、地域づくりというのが半世紀にわたって続いてきたということが評価されまして、綾町は2012年に綾バイオスフェアリザーブに登録がやっとなったというわけです。

綾BRのもう一つの特徴としては、実は人が住んでいるエリアは綾町1町だけです。とはいえ、先ほど紹介した綾の照葉樹林プロジェクトにかかわるさまざまな国とか県とかといった方々も含めて綾町内での運営会議、その下に専門家などをアドバイザーとして呼ぶ諮問機関、そういったこととあと地域の人たちが独自で動き始めている協議会なども含めた多様な綾町内の参画というのもベースに、今現在、綾BRとして運営を進めているところであります。

これが綾の半世紀にわたる取り組みの歴史を一つのスライドにまとめたものなんですけれども、奥山から得られる自然の恵みというのをうまく枯渇しないように使いながら具体的な産業に展開していくということで、今現在の綾の取り組みがあるということです。

最後に、これはちょっと古いデータではありますがけれども、1次産業、2次産業、3次産業も含めて、綾町に年間どれくらい生産額があるかというのをあらわしています。457億円、年間生産額がある。つまり、自然と共生した取り組み、半世紀かけて進めてきた取り組みがBR登録の以前から、その前から既にできつつあるということで、そういった意味ではある意味綾町というのはうまく成功した部分もあろうかと思えます。

ただ一つまだ問題なのは、この取り組みのベースにあったのが力強くリーダーシップをとってきた前町長と今の町長が引っ張ってきて、それに町民たちがついてきたというのが綾の特徴でもあります。半世紀で2人しか町長がおりませんでした。それが今後もちろん引き継いでいけるように、地元の人た

town. Those are the initiatives that have taken place during the past 50 years. And, in 2012, Aya Town was certified as a biosphere reserve.

One characteristic of the biosphere reserve is shown here. Aya Town is the only town in the region where people are living. There are many stakeholders in deciduous tree projects. Those people get together in Aya Town to have meetings. They also have an advisory board. In addition to that they have a committee with community members. With the involvement of all of those groups, they are operating the Aya Biosphere Reserve. This shows the history of the initiatives undertaken by Aya Town in the past 50 years.

Things from the forest have been utilized, while they have been protected at the same time. They have been utilized to develop their own industry. This is what Aya Town is doing now.

This is my last slide. The data is a bit obsolete, but annually, the amount of production is shown here. They earn 45.7 billion yen from their production. By living with nature, they are now able to produce this amount of product. And they have established this system even before the certification as a biosphere reserve. In this sense, the Aya Town case was a very successful one.

However, there is one problem. This initiative was based on the leadership of the previous mayor, and the current mayor. They took the lead. The people in the community were convinced and followed them. We have had great leaders in the past 50 years. But now we have a challenge to get this passed down to the next generation, so we can be successful for the coming 50 years as well. That is the biggest challenge that Aya Town is facing.

Thank you very much for listening, and for inviting me today.



Nobuki Kawano, Japan



ち、町民、そして役場の人間等もこの思いを、自然観をちゃんと継承して、次の半世紀も続けられるような取り組みが進めていけるかどうかというのがこれからの綾BRの課題であると考えております。

ちょっと時間をオーバーしましたがけれども、本日はこのような場を設けていただき、ありがとうございました。(拍手)

【座長】

皆様のご尽力がございましたので、十分な討議の時間があります。スピーカーに何かご質問ございますか。挙手をお願いいたします。どうぞ質問、コメントをスピーカーになさっていただければと思います。

何でも結構ですので。ただし、その場合、ちょっと前に出ていただいて、マイクを使っていただきたいんですけれども。

では、発表者の中で、何かそれぞれに質問ございますか。

【質問者】フィリピンのヴィッキーです。質問です。3つのグループ、エコパークについてトレーニングをされたということですが、どのように参加者を選ばれましたか。

【座長】このトレーニングプログラムの参加者の選定です。中村さん、どうぞ。

【中村真介氏】

どのようにワークショップの参加者を選んだかということですが、シンプルな答えです。基本的にフェース・トゥー・フェースの関係です。機会がありまして幾つかの国際会議に参加いたしました。そして、エコパークプログラムについての会議に参加者がいらっしましたので、いろいろな方々とお目にかかりました。例えば、フエンデンも会いました。ブータンの人です。リマでの会議で会いました。直接にお目にかかっていない方もいらっしますが、それぞれの国の皆様とお目にかかりましたので、候補者の選定をお願いいたしました。

【座長】ありがとうございます。ほかに質問、コメント。



【質問者】先ほどのみなさんのプレゼンは聞けなかったのですが、トレーナーの皆様は質問です。一般的なものです。日本の白山の事例ですが、これをモデルとして母国に適用できそうですか？

【座長】全てのトレーナーの受講者の皆様への質問ですか。

何かコメントを。白山のエコパークについてのコ

【Chair】 Thank you very much speakers. Thanks to your efforts we have enough time for discussion. So if you have any questions for the speakers, please raise your hand. We welcome your questions and comments for the speakers.

【通訳】 Questions in Japanese are OK, but please come over to the microphone to raise your question in Japanese.

【Chair】 Are there any questions for each other? Please go ahead and use the microphone.



【Vicky Cadalig-Madangeng, Ifugao State Univeristy, Philippines】

This is Vicky from the Philippines. I would like to ask about the groups, for the biosphere training. How were you able to choose the participants in this training program.

【Shinsuke Nakamura】 I am Shinsuke Nakamura. I am the first presenter. How did we choose the workshop participants? It is a very simple answer. It is based on a face to face relationship. We have had the opportunity to join several international conferences, and I was able to meet many people from many countries. For example I met Phenden from Bhutan at the World Congress in Lima. And for the panel, I did not meet directly, but I met the national focal points of their countries. So I asked them to nominate a suitable person for this workshop. So they were chosen by their countries.

【Chair】 Thank you. Are there any questions or comments? Please use the microphone.

【Q】 Sorry I could not participate during the presentations of the BR trainers. But, I would like to ask all the trainers, just a general question, how do you think the BR in Hakusan can be suited to be a model, to be applied in your countries?

【Chair】 Is this a question for all the trainees?

【Q】 Yes.

メントをどなたでも。ございますか。

【トン・タット・ミン氏】ありがとうございます。

プレゼンの中でも言いましたが、学びを、あるいは達成事項を白山で学びましたので母国に持ち帰りたいと思いますが、もちろんこれは国によって違うと思います。国によって状況が違いますので、いかに適用するか、そのやり方は違うと思いますが、ベトナムの場合、できることがあると思いました。

どんなトレーナーを選定するかということですよ。ドクターとか教師とかだけではなく、経験値を十分に有した方、こういった方々がトレーナー、講師には向いているというふうに思いました。伝統的な知識をいかにして教えるかということでもありますので、ご自分自身の仕事に誇りを持っていらっしゃいました。これが1点目。

そして、バランスが大事です。天然資源の保全と文化の保全が大事であります。双方ともにそれぞれ生活に違った役割を担っているのです、そのバランスが大事だと思いました。

【座長】ありがとうございます。

ほかに何か受講者の方でコメントございますか。

【ウィモンマート・ヌイパクディ氏】私の意見ですが、白山のエコパークというのは非常にいいモデルだと思いました。というのも、私も4つエコパークがあります。非常に歴史のあるものであります。白山と同じぐらいです。

5年前、私どもも何かこのエコパークをプロモーションできないかなと思ったんです。これまでの経緯、歴史が白山と似ているということです。気候は違いますけれども似ているところが非常にあると思いました。

もう一つ、非常に大事な点としては、モデルとして使えるなと思ったんですが、日本というのは技術も進んでいる。それだけではなく、文化をしっかりと保全をしているということです。技術の発展と文化の保全のバランスがとれているということです。ですので、これをよいモデルとしてエコパークの推進に使えると思いました。母国でも真似していきたいというふうに思っております。

【座長】ありがとうございました。ウィモンマート。どうぞ。

【フェンデン・ギヤムツォ氏】ありがとうございます。

白山のモデルについて、ブータンでいかに適用できるかということですが、参加者の皆様、プレゼンを聞かれなかった方もいらっしゃるかと思います。私はフェンデン・ギヤムツォ、ブータンから参りました。ブータンでこういったところでの管轄をしております。当局の者であります。

申し上げましたように、エコパークはまだありません。幸運とも言えましょう。そして、残念なことでもあります。なぜかという、私どもこれから良い点を学び生かしていけますし、まだまだおくれをとっているところもあります。ですので、この機会を使っていきたいと思っております。

【Chair】 If you have any comments about the Hakusan Biosphere Reserve, anyone can answer.

【Ton That Minh】 Thank you for your question. As I mentioned in our presentation, we will bring some lessons learned, and some achievements from Mount Hakusan Biosphere Reserve to our countries. But it depends on each country. There are different things to apply in our countries. In Vietnam, we need to find out what do we need for trainers? Not the doctor or professor, but who has the right experience to be a trainer, because we will promote the traditional knowledge. They will be proud with his or her job. That is the first thing.

The second thing is how to balance natural conservation with cultural conservation, because both have a good role in our life. Thank you.

【Chair】 Thank you. Any other comments from the trainees?

【Wimonmart Nuipakdee】 In my opinion, I think the Mount Hakusan Biosphere Reserve is quite a good model for my country. We have four biosphere reserves. They are very old, like Mount Hakusan. We slept for a long time, but five years ago we woke up, to try and do something to promote biosphere reserves again. It looks like the history of Mount Hakusan. And the innovation, and the geography, are almost the same. The weather is different, but the topography is almost the same.

And another thing that is quite important, and can be a model-Japan has not only good technology, but they can also balance and conserve the culture, together with improving technology. They do not forget their roots. So that is a good model for biosphere reserves, which we can replicate in our countries as well.

【Chair】 Thank you Wimonmart. Any comments? Bhutan?

【Phenden Gyamtsho】 Thank you Chair. Regarding the model of Mount Hakusan that we can apply in Bhutan. First of all, I would like to inform for those participants who did not listen to our presentation, my name is Phenden Gyamtsho. I am the national focal person for Bhutan.

I would say we do not have a single biosphere reserve in Bhutan. It is fortunate in one way that we do not have one. At the same time, it is unfortunate. When I say fortunate, we will not be repeating the bad lessons that you have learned. It is unfortunate because we are lagging behind. We have caused so many bad years. We have not done a lot in this field, which is why we are lagging behind. But I take more opportunities

白山の経験に関しては、ブータンというのは、そして日本というのは多くの似通った点があると思います。景観も似ている。文化も似ている。そして、人々の考え方も似ているというふうに思います。ですので、白山の人々がいろいろな活動をしていらっしゃるが、母国ブータンでも、景観もいろいろな文化も似ているので同じことができるのではないかなというふうに思っております。

ですので、このワークショップに参加いたしました、いろいろなフィールドにも行きました。特にブータンでは新しい知識、新しいスキルを学びましたので、エコパークにノミネーションされるようにこういったものを生かしていけると思っております。

日本の皆様、特に白山の皆様、私どもを受け入れていただきましてありがとうございます。

【座長】 ほかにどうぞ。 カザフスタン。

【サルメノヴァ・マディナ氏】 我々のエコパークと国立公園はよく似た問題を抱えていると思えました。私の意見では、白山については私たちにとっては理想的な例だと思ったので、その点でお礼を申し上げたいと思います。

【座長】 どうぞ。

【ガル・シンバット氏】 モンゴルです。内陸の国で中央アジアに位置しています。そして、大陸性の気候も非常に特徴的だと思います。

白山に関しては、天然資源が豊かだなというふうに思っております。水が豊かで、そして森林があって。モンゴルですとそうしたものは限られています。1990年以来、モンゴルでもこうしたプログラムを進めてまいりました。

例えば、BRについてエコパークに関連するような形の活動を行ってきました。特にゴビエリアにおいては、地元の人たちのトレーニングというのをもっとやらなければいけないと思えました。ゴビは極端に人口が少なく、ここだとたくさんの地元の人たちが参加をしているので、それが大きく違うなと感じました。

【座長】 ガルさん、ありがとうございます。どうぞ。

【ジュスマン氏】 ありがとうございます。

何を白山のエコパークで学んだか。白山でいろいろな経験をいたしました。私のところのエコパークにもそれらを適用していければと思いますが、白山でやっていたら私たちが私たちのエコパークで生かせると考えます。インドネシアには11のエコパークがあります。ですので、白山での経験をこうしたエコパークと共用していきたいと思っております。

日本の政府、そして白山エコパークの方たちは、私たちと連携して、自然と人との調和を図っていく、また持続可能な開発を進めていけるのではないかと感じました。

ありがとうございました。

【座長】 ほかのエコパークについて質問はありますか。実際に大台ヶ原や綾に足を運ばれたわけではありませんが、発表をお聞きになりましたので、何かコメントがあればよろしくお願ひいたします。

through this line.

Regarding the Mount Hakusan experiences, Bhutan and Japan really share a lot of similarities with regards to landscapes, culture, and the way people do things. It is all similar I think. Whatever the Mount Hakusan people, whatever activities they do, or carry out, can all be applied in our country of Bhutan, because of the similarities in landscape, culture, richness, and what people do. My presence here in this workshop, and the in the field workshop, will be of immense help to Bhutan; in particular to apply a lot of new knowledge and skills, for taking up the work for BR nomination.

I would like to thank Japan in particular, and Mount Hakusan, for having invited us here. Thank you.

【Chair】 Thank you Phenden. Any other comments? Kazakstan?

【Madina Salmenova】 I think our biosphere reserve and national parks have similar problems. But, in my opinion Mount Hakusan is an ideal example for us. Thank you very much.

【Chair】 Thank you Madina.

【Gal Chinbat】 Mongolia is a landlocked country in Central Asia, with extreme continental climate conditions. Here, in Hakusan, you have many natural resources-water, forest, woods. We have limited resources in Mongolia. Mongolia, since 1990, has been actively involved in the MAB program. For example, in Gobi, one biosphere reserve, Great Gobi, there are only 10 or 20 local people living there. Here there are many local people, and this is a different situation.

【Chair】 Thank you Gal.

【Jusman】 Thank you very much. Lessons learned from the Hakusan BR experience can be adopted in my BR. Maybe I can adapt the experience of Hakusan BR to my BR in Indonesia. In Indonesia I have 11 BR, and I hope I can share the experience from the Hakusan BR. I hope the Japan Government and Hakusan BR can work with me to balance the nature and sustainable development.

Thank you very much.

【Chair】 Thank you very much Jusman.

Are there any comments for any other biosphere reserves? You probably did not go to Odaigahara or Aya, but you have seen the presentations now. If you

【質問者】 たくさん質問して申しわけありません。本当にいろいろ教えていただきたいので。大台ヶ原についてです。地元の産品の話が出てきました。地元の人たちがそれらを消費しているんですか。それとも県外で販売するということの目的のためだけにつくられているんでしょうか。

【西出氏】 まずは地元の方にそうしたまじめにつくっているというものづくりの姿勢を知っていただきたい。そんな農家がいるということを知っていただきたいというのがまず一つで。その上で我々の地域外へも発展していくであろうということなので、まず地元向けにそういった方がいる、そういうものがあるということを知っていただきたいのがまず大きなところですか。よろしいですか。

【質問者】 あともう一つよろしいですか。それから、カワバタのミーティング会議ですけれども、大体年間何回ぐらい開催していらっしゃるんでしょうか。というのは、例えば冬があったりというののもどかなと思ひまして、教えていただけますか。

【西出氏】 大体2カ月に一度開催します。我々のエリアというのはまず雪が降らないということで、通年、何かしらの取り組みができるというのがこの辺とは少し違うかなという感じです。

【座長】 ほかにコメントか質問おありですか。どうぞ。

【質問者】 ありがとうございます。一つ質問です。ご発表の中で、最初地元の人たちが地方自治体にリクエストをして、そしてまず林業で雇用を生み出してほしいという話があったと思います。一方、地方自治体あるいは市長ですか。その方向ではいかないということをおっしゃったというんですね。より保全のほうが大切である。持続可能な資源の保全が大切だということだったんですが、地元の人たちは自宅を建てたり工場を建てたり、それから自分たちの何らかの施設を建てたいと思ったとき、木材についてはどうしたんでしょうか。持続可能な形で、例えば植林をしてであれば使ってもいいということにしたのか、それとも木材の取り出しというのはこの保護地区からはやってはいけないということだったんでしょうか。そのあたりを教えてください。

【座長】 河野さん、お願いします。

【河野円樹氏】 木材の生産という観点からいいますと、綾町は実は伐採計画が出ている以前は物すごく木材を利用して林業で成り立っていた町ではあったんです。ところが、全国的な流れもあるんですけども、木材を伐り出して広葉樹林を人工林にかえるという転換期がちょうど50年前あたりから全国的に広がっていたんです。そのときに、綾は実は一番最後まで急傾斜だったために森を切り残されていたんです。残されていたところを切ってまで木材生産を認めるよりも、そこはちゃんと守ってほかの部分で同じ保護林の中で木材生産をする場所もちゃんとつくって利用していきましようということ毎月一回、それを10年間続けて、国の機関と県と綾町など、5者で話し合いをしながら、木材生産も利用しながら

have any comments for the Japanese speakers, please go ahead. Please use the microphone.

【Q】 I am sorry for asking so many questions, but I am really curious about Odaigahara. I wanted to ask about the local product that you showed us. Are the local people consuming them, or are they only being sold outside the prefecture?

【Satoru Nishide】 First, we would like the local people to know that these kind of products are produced. So first to the local people. And we would also like to bring this outside the prefecture. So the starting line is to communicate about these kinds of products to the people in the local area. That is the first thing we want to achieve.

Did I answer your question?

【Q】 Just one more question about the riverside meetings. Could you just say how many times per year do people gather and make those meetings? Because I know there is a winter season as well. Can you please explain about that?

【Satoru Nishide】 Typically ever other month. So once every two months. In our area we do not have snow. So we can do something anytime during the year. That might be different from this particular local area.

【Chair】 Any other comments or questions?

【Phenden Gyamtsho】 Thank you. I would like to ask one question to the gentleman there. In your presentation I came to understand that initially the local people were requesting for the local government to kickstart logging activity, to create job opportunities in the local area. But the local government, or mayor I believe, insisted not to go with that plan, but to conserve it for the sustainable flow of resources.

I am wondering whether the local people, for the construction of their houses, building a factory, or other private facilities, especially for wood, do you allow them to harvest on a sustainable basis through proper planning? Or they cannot at all extract the wood product from that Aya forest area? Can you elaborate on this? Thank you.

【Chair】 Mr. Kawano?

【Nobuki Kawano】 As for the logging and forest resources, in Aya, before the deforestation, or cutting down plan, the forestry industry was an important industry for the local community. But, together with the national trend-how should I explain how the broadleaf forest was transformed into the artificial forest-this was the trend nationwide in the 1960 s. But Aya, because of the rugged topography, the steep mountains, this area was left unattended. I mean that there was no change to an artificial forest. Rather than going in that direction, the mayor wanted to preserve that particular area. And in other areas, there might be some places that are alright to log.

That was the kind of discussion and negotiation

らやっていきましようという会議を設けることで、木材生産を利用していた50年前から今のスタイルに、保護と再生のほうに転換してきたことが今の綾の現状であります。

【座長】 ほかにコメントや質問ありますか。

【質問者】 綾に対して質問です。

エコシステムサービスの話が出てきましたけれども、綾のエコパークに関してはエコシステムサービスについての支払いというのは行われているのでしょうか。今やっているのか、将来そういうことが起こりそうなのかということちょっと教えていただければと思います。多分大切だと思うんです。エコシステムに対する支払い、ペイメントというのが必要だと思います。我々の国のケーススタディにも生かしていけるとお思いますので、そのあたりを教えてくださいいただければと思います。

【河野田樹氏】 正直なところを申し上げますと、この綾の生態系のサービスとかそういったことに何となく方向が、身が向き始めたのがこのBRの登録がきっかけになって、BRの運営組織ができ上がりつつあったところから始まっていることがありますので、まだそういった具体的な生態系サービスに対してどういうふうな評価をしていくのかといったところは実はこれから進めていく部分が大きいということでもあります。

【座長】 河野さん、ありがとうございます。

エコシステムサービスについては少し私のほうからつけ加えたいと思います。

エコシステムについての支払い、税というのは正式に日本では取り入れられておりません。しかし、県、政府の中には森林、それから水資源税、これらを水の使用者に対して課しているところがあります。30を超える都道府県でこのような税金が導入されています。これは水の値段というのにも含まれていまして、それらの収益を使って水源地域における植林に使ったり、また地方で森林などの管理をしている従事者への支払い、報酬に充てたりしています。このような制度はあるんですけれども、しかし生態系サービスに対しての支払いというのがコスタリカなどでは導入されていますが、現時点では日本ではまだ導入されておりません。

では、松田先生、どうぞ。

between the local government and Aya Town, and the national government, how to use the natural resources, while at the same time preserving it. Having the monthly meeting among the three parties is how we evolved, for the reforestation, rather than just cutting down trees. This is where we are now.

【Chair】 Any other questions or comments?

【Q】 I want to ask a question to Aya Biosphere Reserve. You mentioned about ecosystem service. I want to know, now in Aya Biosphere Reserve do you implement some kind of payment for ecosystem service in your area? Or just in the future? I think it is quite important, if you earn a payment for ecosystem service in the area. So maybe we can use that as a case study for our country too.

【Nobuki Kawano】 To be frank with you, in Aya Town, the ecosystem service, we started to look at the importance of ecosystem service only when we were registered as a biosphere reserve. And that is how we started that type of interest. So far nothing is specific, about how to evaluate the ecosystem services. That is something we need into dig deeper to into in the future.

【Chair】 I have additional comments about payments for the ecosystem services. Actually the payment for ecosystem service tax is not formerly introduced in Japan. But, in some prefectural or local governments they introduced forest and water resource tax for users of water. Probably more than 30 prefectural governments have introduced this tax. This tax is included in the price of water. And using this income they plant trees in the watershed, and pay for the employment of people in rural areas to manage the forest. This type of tax is already introduced. But the payment ecosystem services, such as was introduced in Costa Rica and other countries, has not been introduced yet in Japan.

【松田裕之氏】 綾のエコシステムサービスのケーススタディではありますが、里山里海グローバルアセスメント、国連大学が発表したものの中に文書として入っております。よい事例として参考として入っております。これを見れば、いかにエコシステムサービスを綾で使ってきたか歴史がわかります。

加えて、水サービスの利用についてであります。議長がおっしゃったように、税金です。供給に関して税金が課されております。ことし横浜市は100周年を記念いたしました。横浜市がその上流の道志村に、横浜から離れておりますけれども、ここから購入し始めて100年の歴史ということでありました。

よい事例がニューヨークです。同じような活動しております。ですけれども、これは1990年に始まりました。2日前に聞きましたが、パリのセヌ川も同じようにしているということです。1860年からの歴史ということでパリのほうがもっと歴史が長いのです。水源を同じくしている川から水を使っているということでありました。



Prof. Hiroyuki Matsuda

【座長】

このセッション終了の時間ではありますが、日本のエコパークも1980年代に認定されて以来、長らく眠りについていました。綾町の取組が他のエコパークを目覚めさせたともいえます。その後多くのエコパークの指定エリアが広がりました。そして、このようなエコパークのエリア拡張というのがあって、イノベーションの動きが生まれました。自然と文化の関係、そして持続可能な開発と保全とのリンクというのが考えられるようになりました。恐らくワークショップに参加された方々は白山の事例からたくさんのお話を学ぶ経験となったと思います。最近、エコパークの拡張があったというところでもありますので、多くの学びがあったかと思えます。

もう一つ、日本ではコミッティをつくりまして地域社会の参画も仰ぎ、一つのシステムの中で取り込んできました。綾の事例では、一つの町だけに人が住んでいます。ですが、白山の場合には、大台ヶ原もそうですが、たくさんの方々が関与しております。そして、一つのエコパークの中で協力しております。そのような協力関係はなかなか組織立ってつくりにくかったかと思えますが、このような経験を伺えば皆さんの地域のエコパークにも役立つかもしれません。

では、ご参加ありがとうございました。以上です。
(拍手)

【Professor Hiroyuki Matsuda, Yokohama National University】

In that case, for Aya, the ecosystem services, this is included in the document of Satoyama Satoumi, global assessment, by the United Nations University. This is a good case of ecosystem services. This explains the history of the usage, pattern of ecosystem services in Aya. And an additional point is usage of water resources. Another person mentioned some tax of some water supply. This year, Yokohama City is having the 100 year anniversary for purchasing an upstream forest. But, one very famous example is New York City. It is a similar activity, started in 1990. And I heard, the day before yesterday, purchased and owned its own source of the Seine river in 1864. This is a longer history.



【Chair】 Thank you Professor Matsuda.

It is time to close this session. But we have learned very much. Actually the Japanese biosphere reserve also slept a long time, since the designation in the 1980 s. But, we suddenly woke up up recently. The breakthrough was probably Aya town. And after that, many biosphere reserves extended their coverage, to add traditional areas. This expansion of the territory of the biosphere reserves creates an innovation that links nature and culture, and links conservation and sustainable development. You participants from the workshop probably learned a lot about the experience of Mount Hakusan, because we recently extended the territory of the biosphere reserve.

And another characteristic of biosphere reserves in Japan is that we established a committee to collaborate with and involve the local community, into one system. In Aya's case, Aya is only one town in the biosphere reserve that people live in. But in the case of Hakusan and Odaigahara many municipal governments are involved in one biosphere reserve system. So it is probably difficult to establish such a kind of collaboration organization. But probably this kind of experience is very beneficial to your biosphere reserver. Thank you very much for your participation.

2016年10月28日（金）15：30～16：30

28 (Fri.) October 2017, 15:30-16:30

話者
Speakers逐次通訳（木村ゆかり氏）
Interpreter: Ms. Yukari Kimura

【Mr. Nakamura】

The mission is very simple.

The mission is to wrap up our workshop. What you have done? What you have seen? What you have learned? Who you have met? Those people are doing what? And what did you bring back to your country?

I already mentioned this before, and I believe you already have something in your mind to say about this. So I would like to ask all of you one by one. Who shall we start with?

Maybe in the sitting order? Maybe you can start shortly, so she can translate easily?

【Mr. Ton That Minh】

My name is Minh, from Vietnam. First of all I would like to say thank you for inviting us to Japan.

In this workshop we had some achievements and lessons that I will bring to my country to apply.

The first impression I got was regarding the warmth of the people involved in your activities, who remain conscious about being in harmony with nature.

I very much appreciate the friendly activities, because I feel it will improve the price and quality of the products.

And the last one is that we will involve the stakeholder as much as possible, as you do right now, because in my country it is difficult to involve stakeholders.



【Mr. Jusman】

Thank you very much. I am Jusman from Indonesia. (Jusman, Management Coordination Forum of Taka Bonerate, Kepulauan Selayar Biosphere Reserve)

My biosphere started in 2015. It is 4.3 million hectares. It has been very interesting to attend. This opportunity regarding biospheres is very interesting.

I attended to learn about BR and meet the local people. Very, very interesting. Very harmonious life with nature.

The culture here is very interesting.

Thank you so much for this opportunity. I hope those from Hakusan can visit our site. Thank you very much.

【中村氏】

ワークショップ最後の説明になります。

今までのまとめをします。

何を学び、何をみて、誰に会い、どういったことをしてきた人たちかをあなたの国にも向けてお話しただければ。

さっきお伝えしていたので、ある程度もうお考えがまとまっているかなと思いますが。どなたから始めましょうか。

こちらで指示はしませんので。

【トンタット・ミン氏】

まず、私はベトナムのミンと申しますけれども、このたびいろいろとお世話してくださり本当にありがとうございました。

いろいろこのワークショップの中で学んだこと、手に入れたものがありました。そういったものを自分の国に持って帰りたいと思っております。

まず1つ目、第一印象ですけれども、BRというのは地域の人にたくさん関与していただくという仕組みであることがわかりました。そのリアルな活動の中でさまざまな人たちが関与していることを感じました。

また、自然と文化が融合している、ハーモニー、調和しているということもわかりました。

あと、商品のラベルづけであるとか、ブランド化などが価格を上げる手段になると思いますので、これも有益だったと思いました。

こちらの白山のエコパークで見たときには、ステークホルダーの皆さんは本当にたくさん関与されている、活発に関与されていることを感じました。ただ、ベトナムのほうではそういったステークホルダーの方たちに関与していただくのが余りうまくいっていないところなので、そこにもっと取り組んで、強く高く評価していきたいと思っております。

【ジュスマン氏】

インドネシアのジュスマンです。私のエコパークは2015年に登録されました。430万ヘクタールの面積です。白山エコパークでBRの概念をいかに実践しているかということはこの目で見て、大変参考になりました。

白山周辺を回りまして、地域の人にたくさんお目にかかる機会があったんですけども、大変興味深い時間を過ごしました。同じように感じましたけれども、自然と本当に調和した暮らしをなさっているという感じ。たくさんの方の周辺の文化にとっても興味を持ちました。

このような機会に本当に心から感謝をいたしますし、また白山市からもぜひ私のエコパークに来ていただけることを望んでおります。

【Ms. Wimonmart Nuipakdee】

I come from Mae Sai, located in Chiang Rai Province, in the northern part of Thailand.

I appreciate this course. It is very useful. I was very interested in the way you organized the course. There are two things I learned that I will bring back to my country. The first is you engaged the local people as stakeholders, directly. And the second is that you organized a very warm atmosphere for the training course. We woke up everyday and learned about new things that we did not understand before.

And organizing a course like this, to share the activities, I think a small group like this is more efficient.

And another thing is the quality of the details in the course. The most important is cultural tourism, which we can adapt in our country. Thai people can use tourism activities to earn an income.

And the second thing is we can use religion to make local people motivated to join the projects. And another thing is youth engagement. But, in this case, it is different in my country, because here you are facing a problem with aging. But in my country we faced with a population increase. While you want the young people to come back to the villages, for us the first thing we need to do is educate the young children about biospheres, in their own country, and how to use biospheres in a sustainable way.

And we also want to keep in contact with one participant from your biosphere. It is about curriculum for students, because we want to setup a curriculum for students about biospheres.

And the last thing is that our biosphere is 40 years old, and has slept for a long time. Five years ago we woke up. And, I think, we can adapt this course in my country. The opportunity to join this conference is very good, because in this year we plan to setup a workshop for researchers in our biosphere, to find the way to make research for our biosphere, because we have not done it for a long time.



【Ms. Madina Salmenova】

Madina Salmenova, Altyn Emel (aspiring) Biosphere Reserve.

Hello, I am Madina from Almaty, Kazakhstan. Thank you very much for this wonderful workshop.

I think it is a very priceless experience for myself

【ウィモンマート・ヌイパクディ氏】

タイのマエ・サイから参りました。タイの北のほうのチェンライ県です。

まず、こういったワークショップの主催側にも実は興味がありまして、どういったふうにしたらこんなコースができるだろうというふうに考えながら参加していました。

その中で思ったことが、1番目がステークホルダーととても深くかかわりがあり、直接的なやりとりをされていることです。もう一つが、こういった小さなグループでワークショップを行うことで、より深くかかわり合いができるということです。

私がタイに戻りましてこのようなワークショップを主催する、誰かが主催する場合でもぜひこれくらいの小さなグループでやればもっと効率がいいよというふうにアドバイスしたいと思います。

今回コースに参加してみて、さまざまなことがあると思ったんです。文化を学ぶ観光については、ぜひタイでも取り入れられると思いました。

なぜかといいますと、タイでは文化もとても多様ですし、ツーリズムの活動として成り立つものだからです。

もう一つが、地域のかかわりを深めるために、恐らく宗教、信仰の力をかりることもできると思いました。

またもう1点なんですけれども、若者を巻き込むということをお大変どこの地域でも意識されていましたが、ただタイの場合は人口増加に今直面しておりますので、日本の高齢化の状況とはちょっと違うので、若者Uターンというよりはむしろ小さい子供たちにふるさとを好きになってもらえるような教育を与えるということに関心を持っております。それが持続可能な開発、発展につながると思います。

大台ヶ原のエコパークの西出さんに今日ちょっとまた質問したときにお聞きしたんですが、3、4年生のふるさと教育のときの授業でエコパークを取り入れるということをお聞きしたので、そういった授業の計画についてお互いにやりとりしようねという約束をしました。

そのほかに、白山エコパークとの共通点ですけれども、私たちのエコパークも実は40年前に指定されて登録されたのでありますが、ずっと活動がない状態で、5年前からようやく活発に活動し始めたということで非常に似ているなと思いました。

今回の国際会議に参加したときに感じたんですけれども、ぜひ私たちのほうでもそういった会議を開いて、研究者の人たちにかんしてエコパークを開発していくかについてブレインストーミングしながら一緒に考えていくというような機会を設けたいなと思います。

【マディナ・サルヴァ氏】

カザフスタンのマディナ・サルヴァさん。

こんにちは。カザフスタンのアルマトイという地域から。まだ申請中ですね。エコパークの指定されていない地域からの参加です。

私の国立公園にとっては、本当にもう値段がつ

and my national park.

I hope that next year we will make a transformation to a BR reserve.

How Japanese people live, and how they work, is very interesting for us

Your great management, how you can manage the work of your biosphere, is very interesting.

In Kazakhstan we cannot do this right now.

It is very hard for us right now.

It is a high target for us.

When I go to my country, I think I will also make a workshop for our local people.

I will share this experience with our people. I think it is very interesting and great. We need this experience.

Thank you very much.

【Mr. Phenden Gyamtso】

Good evening. My name is Phenden Gyamtso. (Ministry of Agriculture and Forests, Royal Government of Bhutan)

In Bhutan, as of today, we do not have a single biosphere reserve.

However, in the current 5 year plan we have researched having at least one biosphere reserve by the end of 2017.

Looking at how Mount Hakusan biosphere reserve is functioning I find very interesting. At the same time a challenging one.

We do have the protected management system in our country, where almost 51% of the country is under protected management.

Our protected area system shares similarities. However, we are hoping to get into the realm of a second layer of conservation activity.

By getting into the global network of biosphere reserves we can network at an international level, which can enhance the knowledge and experiences among the member countries.

Looking at the overall landscape, particularly in the local communities, Bhutan shares a lot of similarities with Japan.

It is a strength to replicate what Japan is doing best. We can learn so many lessons from Japan.

I was really impressed by the local people-the interrelationship between the local community and the authorities. It is exemplary.

In Bhutan we have decentralized power, so that local communities can decide what they want in terms of development. And also they can have a say into how development that is taking place might harm their future. So we have empowered the local communities as

けられないほどの貴重な機会でした。

来年、ぜひBRに登録してもらいたいと今日指しております。

特に今回の研修で思ったのは、日本の地域の人たちがどんなふうに住んで、どんなふうに住んでいるかということにとっても興味を覚えました。

エコパーク内で経済活動が行えるように、どんなふうにならざるを得ないかだと思います。

まだカザフスタンはそういった段階にはたどり着いておりません。まだまだ遠い遠い先のような目標のように感じます。ただ目指したい目的はあります。

私がカザフスタンに戻りましたら、地域の人、また行政向けのワークショップをぜひ開催したいと思います。

村の人、地域の人と私が経験したことをぜひ共有したいと思います。きっと彼らも興味を持ってくれるし、彼らにとってもすばらしい知識になりますし、そういったことがまず私たちにとって必要なんじゃないかと思っています。

【フェンデン・ギャムツォ氏】

ブータンのフェンデン・ギャムツォです。

今のところブータンにはエコパークはありません。

今5年計画を進めているところなんですけれども、来年末までには1つエコパークに登録させたいと目指しております。

白山エコパークを拝見しましてとても興味を覚えましたし、ただ課題も持ちました。

実はブータンの国土の51%が保護区域になっております。

保護地域とエコパークを比べてみますと、活動は似ているところがあると思うんですけれども、保護の第2段階にあると思います。

こういったエコパークのグローバルなネットワークに参加させてもらうことで、国際レベルで知識や経験を共有して交換することができると思いました。

今回、研修の中で日本のいろんな風景を見たり、日本人の皆様のいろいろな振る舞いを見て、本当にブータンと似ているなと思うところがたくさんありました。

これを私は強みだと感じまして、日本で成功していることは恐らくブータンでもうまくいくのではないかと思いました。

岐阜県の石徹白地域のほうで地域の方とお役所の方とのいろいろなやりとりを見ていましたら、非常に深いかかわり合いをしながら活動しているのを感じて、これはすばらしいなと思いました。

ブータンの最近の傾向なんですけれども、地方のほうにより、地方分権と言ったらいいんでしょうか、地方のそれぞれのやり方で開発、発展を、どんなふうに進んでいくかということを決めてもらう、進めてもらうというような方向にありま

well.

The way the communities in Japan continue to live in harmony with nature, we can also replicate some of your uniqueness, and modify the way we are doing things.

In Bhutan, one of the emerging development issues is youth unemployment.

We also have rural-urban migration.

In Bhutan we are not facing depopulation, but we do have a lack of enough people in rural areas.

Japan has recently taken up some ways to involve and engage with youth, as we saw with the young guy with the food processing unit. These are some of the examples that we can replicate in Bhutan.

I think I should keep to this. I would like to thank Japan as a whole, and particularly Hakusan's organizing team, for inviting us to this fantastic and well organized workshop. We look forward to attending similar workshops that can bring all of us together, to share what we have implemented. Thank you very much.



【Mr. Gal Chinbat】

Hello. My name is Gat Chinbat, from Mongolia. (Gal Chinbat, Ministry of Environment and Tourism, Government of Mongolia.)

First, I would like to introduce my biosphere research.

Since 1990, Mongolia has been deeply involved in my program.

We have registered 6 sites in UNESCO's biosphere research network.

I learned here many things. For example in Shirakawa.

The product of the local people, and the natural wonders, how it affects tourism in Shirakawa.

And I saw how the local people live in this village.

And I learned how to make soba noodles.

After I return I will cook for my wife.

After my return to Mongolia...

Environmental protection should be included in secondary education. Not only theory, but also practical lessons.

It is so important in human constitutions.

And I saw here you have many, many natural resources-forests, water, and food.

For example, in Gobi we have a biosphere reserve. In

す。

日本は自然と調和した暮らしをされていると思いましたので、ぜひブータンでも取り入れたいことがたくさん見つかりました。

一つブータンで発展に関して問題になっていることが失業率です。

石徹白でも同じことが起きていたんですけれども、都市部からの移住の人たちがふえているということを知りました。

ブータンの場合、人口減少といった問題が顕著にあらわれているわけではないんですけれども、ただ農村部での労働者、働き手が少なくなっているという問題があります。

石徹白の地域で拝見したんですけれども、若い地元の出身の方がUターンでおられまして、食品の加工所のマネジャーをされているのを見ました。そういったことをぜひブータンでも取り入れていけたらと思います。

話していると長くなってしまうので、この辺にしたいと思うんですけれども、今回、ご招待いただきまして本当に素晴らしい研修を受けさせていただきましてありがとうございます。素晴らしいコーディネートもありましたし、おかげさまで本当に学びの多い機会でした。ぜひ今後、どこかの国で同じような研修をまた開きまして、それぞれがいろいろな参加者を募るといふ、集めるといふことをやっていきたいと思っています。

【ガル・シンバット氏】

モンゴルのガル・シンバットです。

まず最初に、私のエコパークをご紹介したいと思います。1990年からモンゴルはエコパークに力を入れております。現在で6個のエコパークがユネスコに登録されております。

多くを学びましたけれども、例えば白川村ですよ。

白川郷で地域の方が大変結束が強く、また観光客もたくさん呼び込むことに成功している。

村で地域の方がどんなふうに暮らしていて、どんなふうに経済的に成り立っていくかというのを見てきました。

おそばのつくり方も教えていただきました。

妻につくってあげようと思います。

モンゴルへ帰りましたら。

思ったんですけれども、中学生向けの学びの機会をぜひ設けたほうがいいんじゃないかと思っております。それも理論だけではなく、実践で織りまぜて教えていく必要があると思っております。

意識の啓発が必要だと思います。

日本は本当に水、森、食べ物が豊かだと思いました。

エコパークに指定されていますゴビ砂漠ですけれども、そちらで存在している生命となりますと

Gobi we only have 10 or 20 nomads. Natural resources are limited.

In summary I will say thank you for everything. Thank you for your support.

In Japanese.

【Mr. Shinsuke Nakamura】

Thank you everyone for your constructive comments.

We the organizers...

We are glad to hear you learned many things.

We are planning a lot of activities in the future, in your countries.

Finally, we would like to have some comments.

Our chairman is Mr. Noriaki Yamada, the elected mayor of Hakusan City.

He is taking leadership of the seven municipalities as the chairman of the Mount Hakusan Biosphere Reserve Council.

【山田憲昭会長】

それでは、皆さん、こんにちは。

今回、6カ国の地域からこうして参加していただきましてありがとうございます。

皆さん方がきょう発表になられましたことは、私たちにとっても一つ一つが同感できるものでした。

日本もアジアの一つですから、アジアの皆さんとの連携、これはユネスコも訴えていますから、ぜひ皆さん方との連携を強めていきたいなというふうに思っております。

そういった中で、ユネスコでは持続可能な地域をつくっていかうということがよく言われますけれども、今後長く続けていくには行政と地域の皆さん方がしっかり連携をしていくということがこれから大事なことだというふうに思っております。

シュレーゲルさんがよく言うのは、これからは地域の経済がどうしたらよくなるのか考えてほしいということを再三、今回のシュレーゲルさんの話で出ました。経済、経済ということばかり言っていると、これまた地域の自然がなくなるんじゃないかという心配が少しいたしました。

それで、一番きょうよかったなと思っている講演は、午後2時からあった松浦さん、ユネスコの前事務総長の話でした。

それは、昔から自然と人が共有している問題、いわゆる生活様式というものをしっかり守っていくんだというふうに言われました。

それは形のあるものにとられるのではなくて、どうしたらその生活様式が次代につながっていくかということだというふうに思っております。

自然の恩恵を受けながら、それから若い人たちがその地域に残って生活もできる。これが一番わかりやすい言葉かなというふうに思っております。

ですから、地域それぞれに持っている特色、よさ、それを自分たちでこういったネットワークを通じて自信を持って行うこと、それが一番大事だなというふうに思います。

ぜひとも、私どもも先輩づらしていますけれど

遊牧民がせいぜい10から20名ぐらいしかいません。とても自然資源が少ない地域です。

最後になりましたけれども、本当にいろいろお世話になりました。このような機会を設けていただきまして心から感謝しています。ありがとうございます。

日本語をぜひ勉強……。

【中村真介氏】

すごく建設的コメント、ありがとうございました。主催者としても……。こういった感想を聞かせていただいて、とてもうれしく思います。

皆さんそれぞれの国でいろんな活動、これからの今後の研修を計画されていると聞いてとてもうれしかったです。

最後に市長からコメントを。

白山市長であり、白山ユネスコエコパーク協議会の会長でいらっしゃいます。

7市町村を代表して話していただきます。

【Mr. Noriaki Yamada】

Hello everyone.

Thank you for your participation from 6 countries.

I agree with all the points you brought up today in your comments.

Japan is a part of Asia. So collaboration with Asia, as suggested by UNESCO, is essential.

As UNESCO has proposed about sustainable development, I think it is very important for local government and local people to work together.

Dr. Schlegel has talked about the importance to the local economy. But if we keep pursuing economy too much, I do not think it will be too good for the local community.

Personally, I think the best lecture today was Dr. Matsuura this afternoon.

He pointed out that we need to preserve the relationship that allows people and nature to coexist together.

It is not that we should preserve customs and traditions, but try to be flexible, and keep harmony with nature.

It is better to receive the blessing from nature. But again we should create a community where young people can live for a long time.

One of the benefits of having this kind of network is that we can learn about our strengths-what we can be proud of.

It seems like we are hosting you, but we are not leaders in this field. We only began our activities this year.

I hope by continuing to network we can learn from each other, and improve our biosphere reserves.

I hope you can find your strength when you return home, and continue your activities.

Please let us know what you do, after you return home.

Thank you very much.

も、全然先輩じゃなくて、本当にことしから始まったばかりということでもあります。

ぜひこのネットワークの中でそれぞれがよりよいものになるようにやっていきたいというふうに思っております。

これを機会に、また皆さん方がそれぞれ地域に帰って、また自分たちのよさを再発見してもらえばありがたいと思います。

またその成果が出たらぜひ教えてください。

ありがとうございました。(拍手)

それから、一つつけ加えますと、この加賀屋というホテルは、全国でおもてなしのナンバーワンが36年間続いているホテルです。全国ナンバーワン。

東京オリンピックのときも「お・も・て・な・し」とやりましたけれども、その一番行き届いているのがこの加賀屋かなと思います。

ぜひまた能登のほうも、白山のほうも来ていただきたいと思います。

ありがとうございました。

【Mr. Shinsuke Nakamura】

Thank you very much.(拍手)

As our chairman mentioned, we have some experience.

We think that one of our strengths is cooperation with the local people.

But we also have many weaknesses.

So we are not the teachers, and you are not the students.

You will be student and teacher at the same time. And we will be the teacher and student at the same time.

We have learned many things from you.

For example, you do not have any challenges in population.

But you have similar issues.

The young population is going out.

All of these things are big findings for us too.

The same as you, we will work hard for our future.

Before closing...

If some of you would like to say something, I would like to invite you to take the floor.

【Ms. Wimonmart Nuipakdee】

I would like to create training for the management side. This has been very helpful for that. Thank you very much.

Next month I have organized a workshop to show operational management planning.

Next year, Thailand will be the host of the Southeast Asia Biosphere Network Meeting.

It is a good opportunity if we have a chance for UNESCO to organize a training course with someone from Hakusan Biosphere Reserve, to show how local people can be engaged with the biosphere reserve. All Southeast Asian countries can learn, because now only some countries are doing this. We hope that all Southeast Asian countries can learn from you.

One more thing. This hotel has been recognized as having the best service in Japan for the past 36 years.

At the Tokyo Olympic Institute, one lady was promoting Japan's warm service.

I hope you can come back to Noto and Hakusan.

Thank you.



【中村真介氏】

会長もおっしゃったように、経験はありますけれども。

私たちの強みの一つは、地域の人たちを巻き込むということです。

また、もちろん弱いところもたくさんあります。

私たちは決して先生と生徒という関係ではありません。

お互いに先生であり、生徒である。

私たちが皆さんから多くのことを学びました。

例えば、人口の問題がないですね。

しかし、非常に課題を抱えています。

若者が農村地域を出ていった。

こういったことは大きな発見です。

私たちはこれからも活動を続けていきたいと思っています。

最後に。何か追加でお話ししたいことがあれば。

【ウィモンマート・ヌイパクディ氏】

去年登録されまして、来月研修を行うことになっています。運営のマネジメントする側の学びについて、学びの場、プラットフォームをつくっていきたいと思っています。それについて大変参考になりました。ありがとうございます。

来年ですけれども、タイは東南アジアのBRの会議のホスト国になっています。

来年開催する会議で、ユネスコジャパンとともにもちろん相談しなくてはいけないんですけども、ぜひ白山のエコパークのほうからも参加していただき、これだけの地域の方を巻き込んで関与して、エンゲージメントしているという事例をぜひ発表していただければ、東南アジアの各国の方たちが、実務者の方たちが多く学ぶ機会になるのではないかと思います。ぜひご検討いただければ。

【Mr. Phenden Gyamtso】

Thank you Thailand for sharing this very good news.

As I mentioned earlier, since Bhutan has no experience with biosphere management planning implementation, so I will keep in constant contact with everyone. So I hope you will not get irritated when I send you many emails.

I look forward to the strong support from everyone here. And at the same time, all those countries who are not here as well.

We will also look towards how Mount Hakusan's experts can help Bhutan.

Lastly, this workshop is an eye opening experience for Bhutan.

I would like to thank Japan and Mount Hakusan very much.

【 】 Before wrapping up I would like to ask you for a favor.(笑)

【 】 Actually I made this paper this morning, during a discussion with Yoshihiko.

【Mr. Shinsuke Nakamura】

As we have heard in the session, you have learned many things.

And you have many future plans.

But we need to write them down, to remember them

[Explanation on the report submission]

Thank you for all of your cooperation for our workshop.

We would now like to wrap up this session, and close this workshop.(拍手)

【フェンデン・ギヤムツォ氏】

タイの皆さんにこんないい知らせを教えてくださいましてありがとうございます。

先ほども申し上げましたけれども、ブータンもまだエコパーク登録されているところがありませので、これから先も皆さんのところに教えてというふうに連絡したいと思いますので、しつこいかもしれませんけれどもよろしく願いいたします。

こちらにいらっしゃる各国の皆さん方にもぜひご支援お願いしたいと思ひますし、ここにいない国の皆さんとも交流を深めていけたらと思ひます。

今回、本当に白山エコパークがどのようにブータンのBRにとって参考になるか、どんなところが学べるかということ、どんなふうに助けていただけるかということがわかりました。

特にブータンの私にとっては目からうろこが落ちるような発見があったワークショップでした。

日本と白山にお礼を申し上げたいと思ひます。

最後ですが、ぜひいろいろお渡ししたいと思ひます。

けさつくったばかりなんですけれども。

今朝、ヨシヒコさんと相談してつくりました。

【中村真介氏】

皆さん、たくさん学びがあったとおっしゃいましたが。

またこれからの計画についてもいろいろあるとお考えだと伺いました。

記録を残すことで覚えておきたい。

〈レポート課題の説明〉

携わっていただいて皆さん、ありがとうございました。では、終了いたします。



写真：白山ユネスコエコパーク協議会

Photo : Mount Hakusan Biosphere Reserve Council

海外招聘者レポート（要約） Invitee's report (Summarized in Japanese)

レポート課題

- ① あなた（研修参加者。以下、同様。）が関わるユネスコエコパーク（以下、BR）や（自国の）MAB活動上の課題は何か？
- ② 白山BRでは、何をして、何を見て、どんな人に会いましたか？その人たちは何をしていましたか？
- ③ 研修では何を学び、どんなことを持ち帰ることができましたか？あなたのBRで適応できそうなことはありましたか？今後、取り組むことはありますか？
- ④ 他に言及したいことはありますか？

Gal Chinbat 氏（モンゴル）

- 都市部への人口流入や自然環境の変化により、地域社会の不安定化が生じている。モンゴル政府は、移行地域の設定を進めており、環境配慮型の地域振興や人材育成に取り組むこと、自然資源利用の分野での日本や他のアジア太平洋諸国とのさらなる相互交流を重視している。さらには、BRの適切な管理にあたって、現地雇用者や管理チームのためのトレーニングプログラム、保護地域に限られない幅広い研究成果、土地管理と一体となった管理運営計画の策定などが課題である。
- 地域の伝統食であり、地元の人に作り方を教わったそばづくり体験が印象的であった。とても美味しくいただき、（体験の様子が）地元の新聞にも取り上げられた。日本では、BRにて生活に即した観光や自然環境保全活動が取り組まれており、実践的な研修フィールドがつけられていることがわかった。モンゴルの自然資源が限られている地域では、農牧業に応じた観光政策をつくる必要がある。一方で、日本では、土地利用計画に従った観光政策や地域づくり政策に取り組んでいることがわかった。
- 観光政策に関連して、土地配分の考慮、サンプルサイトの設定、外国人向け特別メニュー（食事や喫茶）の開発などに取り組みたい。また、保護区域においては、中学校などの教育機関との連携、季刊雑誌の発行、バイオトイレやゴミ処理の取組改善、英蒙両言語の情報提供、投資の増加などに取り組みたい。

Jusman 氏（インドネシア）

- Taka Bonerate - Kepulauan Selayar BRは、2015年に登録された新しいサイトである。漁業に薬物や爆発物を使う地元の関係者に向けてBR活動の理念や価値を伝えていくこと、自然資源や生態系の持続的な利用原理を広め、保護や保全の活動にすべての関係者を取り込んでいくことが課題である。
- 白山BR活動での地元コミュニティとの協力や連携から多くの見方を学び、加えて、研修会や石川宣言2016、MABの戦略や行動計画に謳われた精神を学び取ることができた。
- 自然資源の保護と保全のための活動、管理運営のための能力向上の取組、参加促進やコミュニティ強化の取組、情報共有やコミュニケーション体制の確立などを行っていききたい。

Ton That Minh 氏（ベトナム）

- Langbiang BRは、2015年に登録され経験が乏しく、管理運営計画も策定段階である。コミュニティや企業との連携、観光や地域製品の促進、BR同士のつながりづくりが課題となっている。
- 研修会では、自然と文化の両側面の保全、保全と地域づくりのつながり、地域の関係者や団体の関わり、人びとの意識の高さなどについて学ぶことができた。
- 今後は、地域製品を広めるために技術や経験を持った地元の関係者を講師として呼ぶこと、動植物保全にあたってキーとなる種を選定すること、投資を少なくし収益を得る家族単位の経済モデルを構築することなどに取り組みたい。
- 白山BRの管理運営計画の策定や実際の運営体制について、Langbiang BRに招待するので、是非経験や知識の共有をお願いしたい。

Madina Salmenova 氏（カザフスタン）

- Altyyn Emel 国立公園では、違法な狩猟や漁業、国立公園内で働くことができるような若者が都市部へ流出するなどの課題に直面している。研修会で見聞した組織からは、今後の参考になる視点を与えてもらった（※石徹白のこと）。
- 石徹白の小水力発電、白山中居神社、白川郷の合掌づくり、トヨタ白川郷自然学校などの見学を通じて、白山ユネスコエコパーク内に居住し、働く興味深い人びとに出会うことができた。彼らは今を形作っている存在であり、周囲の自然や自分たちの暮らしを大切に思っている。

- **Altyn Emel** 国立公園の関心事は、ブランディングや観光的な魅力向上とともに、若者が暮らし、働くことである。そして、自然と調和し、資源を限界まで消費しないことが大切だと思っている。

Phenden Gyamtsho 氏（ブータン）

- ブータンは現在 **BR** のサイトはないが、国全体の課題として、都市部への人口流出に加え、野生動物との軋轢から農作物の被害や生産性の低下をもたらす大きな課題に直面している。
- 日本とブータンは地理的な景観や文化の共通性が高く、白山 **BR** での活動から多くの学びがあり、目を見開くものであった。また、若者の有意義な雇用がコミュニティに若者を惹きつけるのに有効であることがわかり（※石徹白の事例をふまえ）、ブータンでも同様な視点を適用できる。
- 講義とフィールドの訪問の一連の組み合わせは最高であった。また、他の国々の参加者との交流がもてたことも印象に残っている。この研修会により、今後ブータンで **MAB** プログラムを開始するにあたっての自信をつけることができた。

Wimonmart Nuipakdee 氏（タイ）

- **Mae Sa - Kong Ma BR** は、近郊のチェンマイの発展に伴う都市化、高地に住む少数民族の人口増加、高地からの肥料や農薬の流出や土壌浸食などの課題を抱えている。タイの **MAB** 活動は政策的に、財政的に強くはないが、国レベルの **MAB** 政策の立案を準備している。
- ①若者に対する取組を進めていくことが重要であり、給料や余興活動が若者を地域に戻す要因となること、②小規模の家族工房や社会起業が地域経済を盛り立てることにつながることに、③地域にある生業、伝統、自然に関わる資源が、観光や教育の源泉となること、④ **BR** の特色を生かした商品づくり、⑤行政だけの予算では対応できないので、企業の関わり方を促進すること、を研修会で学んだ。
- **Mae Sa - Kong Ma BR** での動きとして、①若者向けの取組として、3つの小学校で「緑の学校ネットワーク」をつくっていくこと、②生態系サービスへの支払いの考えを広め、商品の **MAB** ブランドを高めていくこと、③ **BR** の研究ガイドラインをつくるために、研究者対象のワークショップ開催に向けた補助金申請を国立公園局に申請していること、④第11回東南アジア **BR** ネットワーク会議（**SeaBRN**）の開催地となることが決まっていること、が挙げられる。
- 白山 **BR** は、この **SeaBRN** の場で、他の国に発信するモデルとして事例紹介をするべきであり、管理運営の経験を共有し、支援するための姉妹 **BR** のパートナーシップづくりに取り組んでほしい。

（要約：飯田義彦 Yoshihiko Iida）



写真 Photo : UNU-IAS OUIK

Requirement for the report

(Jusman, Taka Bonerate Kepulauan Selayar Biosphere Reserve – Indonesia)

1. What challenges do you have in your biosphere reserve / country's MAB Activity?

After designated in 2015, the Taka Bonerate – Kepulauan Selayar Biosphere Reserve as a new Biosphere Reserve, have any challenges for running and function, as following :

- a. Still need for discussions with stakeholders about value and how importance to adopting and adapting the concept of biosphere reserve management. For example there are still harvesting practices the fisheries resources that are not environmentally friendly by using explosives and potassium cyanide.
- b. Involving all stakeholders for implementation the biosphere reserves concepts, to protection, preservation, promoting sustainably utilize principle of the nature resources and ecosystem.

2. What did you do, what did you see, whom did you meet in Mount Hakusan Biosphere Reserve? What were he/she doing there?

We have gone to some place with the participant from Mongolian, Vietnam, Thailand, Khazaktan and Bhutan, shout and observed local community activities in around Mt Hakusan BR (Takayama City, Shirakawa Village, Gujo City and Nanto City). They were live in harmony with nature, as we could seem through the Historic Villages of Shirakawa-go and Gokayama (UNESCO's world cultural heritage site) and Hakusan religion. The Mount Hakusan BR with the Association for Conservation of Circum – Hakusan Area was dedicated efforts of many people who had worked to protect and sustainably utilize the natural environment of Mount Hakusan.

3. What did you learn from the workshop? What can you bring back, and what can you adapt in your own biosphere reserve / country MAB Activities? What will you do for the future action in your own biosphere reserve / country?

We learned a few aspects on Mt Hakusan Biosphere Reserve management, collaboration and partnership with the local communities and take a spirit to adoption and adaptation for implementation lesson learn from this event, 2016 ISHIKAWA Declaration on Biocultural Diversity, the Lima Declaration, Lima Action Plan dan MAB Strategy 2015-2025 through Taka Bonerate Kepulauan Selayar Biosphere Reserve Management Plan, with the activities as follow :

- 1) Protection and conservation of natural resources programs :

- a) Establishment of Taka Bonerate Kepulauan Selayar Biosphere Reserves Area.
- b) Management of biodiversity and ecosystem
- c) Protection and patrolling of the area
- d) Development of environmental of services and ecotourism
- e) Programs of developing the capacity of natural resources and environment :

- 2) Increasing institutional capacity of Management Coordinating Board (formation, improve the capacity and professionalism through education and training, courses and visit study)
 - b) Planning and control of BR management
 - c) Development of collaborative management
 - d) Development of partnerships in the management
 - e) Financing
 - f) Implementation of Office's Administration and Internal Services
 - g) Development of regulations

3) Awareness Program, Increasing Participation and Community Empowerment in and Around BR, with following main activities :

- a) Increasing public awareness and nature lover development
- b) Development of community participation
- c) Community empowerment

4) Development of Information and Communication system of BR.

Development of information and communications system of TBKS BR is intended to ease and accelerate access to information and communication to the public (national and international) as a medium, outreach and promotion, data base development, publicity through mass media, brochures, newsletter, leaflet, poster, website and exhibitions.

4. Do you have anything else you would like to mention?

On behalf of myself and institutions of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia together with the Local Government Selayar and all members of the Coordination Forum of Taka Bonerate Biosphere Reserves, to expressed gratitude to the organizing committee of Mt Hakusan Biosphere Reserve on the organized of "Mutual learning platform for Asian Local Practitioners of UNESCOS's Man and the Biosphere Programme, Involving Local People in Biosphere Reserves ". All of the participants have been served very well in all the time of events until from arrival in Nagoya City, visit to Circum Hakusan Area, go to venue "the 1st Asian Conference on Biocultural Diversity in Nanao City" and finally to shove off from Komatsu Air Port.

WORKSHOP REPORT
On-the-field Workshop for Asian Biosphere Reserves' Local Practitioners
"Involving local people in biosphere reserves" between from 25th to 29th October, 2016 in Mount
Hakusan Biosphere Reserve, Japan

Conducted by Mount Hakusan Biosphere Reserve Council in collaboration with the United Nations University Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability, Operating Unit Ishikawa/Kanazawa (UNU-IAS OUIK) is carrying out the project "Mutual learning platform for Asian local practitioners of UNESCO's Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Programme" in 2016.

Financially supported by the (FY 2016) Official Development Assistance Grants for UNESCO Activities from the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT), Japan.

Prepared by Mr. Gal Chinbat
 Senior Officer
 Protected Areas Administration Department,
 Ministry of Environment and Tourism, Mongolia

February 07th, 2017

1. Unemployment caused by the degradation of biodiversity and the flux of migration to urban areas and the loss of natural appearance due to global warming, climate change and human misconduct has become the social problem and challenge to be urgently solved. The priority of the Government of Mongolia is to develop buffer zones including protected areas into the Man and Biosphere Reserve Network by way of providing local and regional sustainable development, environmental protection, establishment of training fields of practical examples and promotion of green development. For our country, it is a high importance to mutually share information and knowledge with Japan and other Pacific countries as well as other neighboring countries, and to develop the proper use of natural resources by its citizens without any negative effects of their activities on the natural environment and their involvement, security management and legal arrangements, and expand further cooperation.

Some aspects should be addressed for the proper management of biosphere reserves:

- Workshops and trainings for local employees and the management team responsible for the affairs of protected areas will be conducted.
- Research materials on the Possibility of Biosphere Reserves to be unlimited to protected areas will be completed.
- A study on the future correlation of the management plan with the land management will be completed to have the expected outcomes to be duly stated and specified in the Law on Specially Protected Areas, which is currently being updated for the issuance of lands depending on the purpose of use when issuing lands for activities of tourism, and other relevant procedures to be duly adhered.

2. I was welcomed with other delegates from 6 countries such as Kazakhstan, Indonesia, Butan, Vietnam, Thailand and Mongolia on 24 of October, 2016 in Shirotori, small village and got introduced with each other. Mr. Satoru Nakada, General Manager of Mount Hakusan Biosphere Reserves Council and Ms.Flavia Schleger, Senior Vice President of Environment for UNESCO

opened the workshop. The purpose of the seminar was to introduce Mount Hakusan Biosphere Reserve is an area where the local people have lived with deep gratitude to Mt. Hakusan, conserving and sustainably using the blessings of this mountain while sharing the people's experience with the Asian Biosphere Reserves' people. Within the framework of it Mr.Shinsuke Nakamura had brief introduction of Mt.Hakusan and its Protect administration. And we started the workshop dividing into 2 groups. We met with local people who does agriculture and soba noodles. They taught me how to cook the soba noodles and I cooked miso soup with soba noodles for the participants. It was delicious and even published in the local newspaper. Also I met with the person who makes Sake vodka and shared our opinions on the workplace. We visited wetland areas where Mitsubishi were grown and learned from the experiences how to protect them. Finally we visited Shirakawa village and Toyota Shirakawa-Eco Institute. Last day of the workshop I participated in 1st Asian Conference on Bio cultural Diversities, which was the part of the workshop. Mr. Noriaki Yamada, Chairman Khakusan city congratulated participants listening to their experiences in the closing ceremony.

3. I have learned a lot of things from the workshop. Japan has created practical example of training fields to develop Man and Biosphere Reserves and tourism based on people's lives, ensure local sustainable development, promote the development of green zones and environmental protection. Environmental protection is installed in the mentality of people studied about it from the beginning of the school. For our country, if natural resources are limited to use we should make policies to develop tourism based on the farming / livestock raising/. Japanese apparently make policies on tourism in compliance with land planning while doing management plan. Also they have defined sustainable development policy based on ecosystem management and land organization through investment of natural capital.

I shall do following action in our own biosphere reserve:

- ✓ To ground land allocation process for tourism on the management policy based on land organization planning;
- ✓ To work in cooperation with educational authorities to include practical and theoretical training of protected areas into program of the secondary schools.
- ✓ To make magazines of protected areas seasonally;
- ✓ To create sample site for tourism;
- ✓ To do research on proposal of land allocation;
- ✓ To work in cooperation with local people and relevant authorities on the promotion of Mongolian traditional food and tea through the researches to make special menu for foreign tourists.
- ✓ To improve mutual cooperation of the relevant authorities on the access of the bio toilets and recycle bins in protected areas and safety of the tourists;
- ✓ To improve access of information about protected areas and their administration in English and Mongolian by online;
- ✓ To increase investment in the protected areas;



REPORT

On the field workshop for Asian Biosphere Reserves' Local Practitioners "Involving local people in biosphere reserves"

Reporter: Ton That Minh

Organization: Langbiang Biosphere Reserve, Vietnam

Time: 23-29 Oct 2016

1. Challenges in Langbiang Biosphere Reserve (LBRR):

- LBRR established in 2015 so that Management Board and Secretariat member do not have enough experience to manage.
- The management plan is drafting and still not establish platform
- Lack of co-management between Biosphere Reserve Management Board with the community and private companies to conserve and develop biocultural diversity.
- Lack of develop tourist activities as well as promoting local products of the biosphere reserve.
- Lack of connecting with other biosphere reserves to share experiences and lesson learned.

2. My activities and observation in Mount Hatkusan Biosphere Reserve:

- Visit and study how to make Soba noodle shop in Shokawa: in my opinion, local proud with their job so that they can preserve traditional culture and promote the local product. Besides, the visitor understands about local life and popularize a unit product
- Visit wetland conservation model: find out the wild deer destroy natural vegetation and farm so that it makes the conflict between deer and human. Local people have closed cooperation with the local authorities and researchers to make the electric fence to prevent negative impact of the deer to indigenous plant (Mizubasho)
- Visit sake factory: the local resident has good awareness about Mount Hatkusan because of fresh water to make sake and base on the human resource to decide the scale of production.
- Visit the 2nd generation cherry blossom: local people move the oldest tree from a hydro dam and plant more than 500 seedlings by themselves to conserve cherry blossom for next generation.
- Visit Shirakawa- world heritage: local people do not have enough land to cultivate and facing with depopulation but they still keep traditional culture and architecture as well as have strong collaboration within community to preserve traditional culture and develop tourism

- Visit TOYOTA Shirakawa-go Eco-Institute: I highly appreciate with their technologies to minimize using electricity and friendly with environment and also promote ecotourism

3. Lesson learned from the workshop to apply in my biosphere reserve:

- + **Achievement of Mount Hatkusan Biosphere Reserve:**
 - Harmonize natural conservation and culture conservation
 - Link conservation with development
 - Attract many stakeholders and Associations in BR` activities
 - Good awareness of local people
- + **Lesson learned to apply in my BR:**
 - Invite the local people with good skill and experience as a trainer to promote the local product

- Choose the priority species to do biodiversity conservation how to balance between fauna and flora with human demand
- Apply the family-based economy model depends on their resource to minimize investment and get more benefit and income as well.

- Strengthen awareness of local people in conservation activities.
- Promote world heritage site as the typical destination to get benefit from tourism activities because we have the unique gong cultural space in the Central Highlands nominated by UNESCO as nonmaterial cultural heritage of humanity
- Involve the private sector in our conservation activities and develop ecotourism.

4. Suggestion:

On behalf of Langbiang Biosphere Reserve, Vietnam, I hope we get more support from Mount Hatkusan BR by sharing Operative Management plan as well as how to set up and run the platform. Besides, we invite you to visit my BR to share your experience and knowledge.

Sincerely,

Ton that Minh
Director of International Center for Tropical Highland Ecosystems Research (ICTHER), Bidoup Nui Ba National Park
Cum Secretary of Langbiang Biosphere Reserve.
Add: Da Nhim commune, Lac Duong district, Lam Dong province, Vietnam
Representative office: SE Tran Hung Dao Street, Dalat city, Lam dong province
Tel: +84 633 502 061
Fax: +84 633 813 654
Cell phone: **+84 909267303** **+84 918792154**
Email: tonthatminh@yahoo.com tonthatminh@gmail.com
Website: <http://bidoupnuiuba.gov>

Report on the On-the-field Workshop for Asian Biosphere Reserves' Local Practitioners" Involving local people in biosphere reserves"

Introduction

Financially supported by (FY 2016) Official Development Assistance Grants for UNESCO Activities from the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT), Japan, the workshop was conducted by Mount Hakusan Biosphere Reserve Council. It was jointly conducted by United Nations University Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability, Operating Unit Ishikawa/Kanazawa (UNU-IAS OUIK). A participant each from Bhutan, Mongolia, Indonesia, Thailand and Vietnam attended the workshop from 23rd -29th October 2016.



What challenges do you have in your biosphere reserve/country's MAB activity?

Bhutan does not have any biosphere reserves as of date. As such, it is not appropriate to mention the challenges of biosphere reserve in particular. However, there are a number of challenges in Bhutan. Among many, rural-urban migration that consequently contributes to lack of manpower in the agriculture sector and human-wildlife conflict that results crop destructions vis-à-vis low production are the emerging issues.

What did you do, what did you see, whom did you meet in Mount Hakusan Biosphere Reserve? What where he/she doing there?

I had the opportunity to attend opening session at the Shirotori Fureal Sohzhokan, followed by a series of lectures on the following day in Shirakawa village. I attended group A to visit Itoshiro settlement and Hakusan Chukyo Shrine. My group met with the following persons;

- i. **Keita Kawada**, Manager of the Food processing Factory (He was working at the factory),
- ii. **Hayato Itoshiro**, Chief Priest, Hakusan Chukyo Shrine (He was waiting for us outside the shrine),
- iii. **Akihide Hirano**, Manager, Micro-hydropower Renovation Project (I met him over a dinner),
- iv. **Mariko Kato**, Guide, Itoshiro college (I met her with Hirano over a dinner),
- v. **Masato Wada**, Village leader, Shirakawa village(He talked about the Gasho-Style House,

- vi. **Keita Matsumoto**, Village officer, Shirakawa village (He explained us about the World Heritage Village), and
- vii. **Toshiyuki Yamada**, Director General, Toyota Shirakawa-go Eco-institute (He talked about the institute and its business).

What did you learn from the workshop? What can you bring back, and what can you adapt in your own biosphere reserve/country's MAB activities? What will you do for the future action in your own biosphere reserve/country?

Attending this workshop was in fact an eye-opening experience for me for MAB program in Bhutan. Since Bhutan and Japan share many similarities in terms of geographical landscape (except the oceans) and culture, workshop in Hakusan provided much information through the experiences of Mount Hakusan BR activities. Lectures and field visits were the best combinations for the participants to hear and experience things through firsthand interactions.

I have learnt that meaningful engagement of youth can be useful to attract youth to remain in the villages. Others include efficient and sustainable utilization of resources, sustainable energy, strong community for a vibrant future and realization of livelihood potentials for economic development.

I personally feel that I can apply the ways the communities live together for a vibrant future. Youth engagement in Itoshiro village could also be replicated in the context of Bhutan for positive development among youths.

Do you have anything else you would like to mention?

The workshop was well organized. A series of lectures and field visits was the best amalgamation. It was the perfect forum to learn from the experiences of Mount Hakusan. In addition, I could talk to my fellow participants from other countries (Mongolia, Thailand, Vietnam, Kazakhstan and Indonesia) about their biosphere reserves. This workshop offered me confidence to kick start MAB program in Bhutan.

I would like to sincerely thank the government of Japan and people, especially the Mount Hakusan for the invitation. My heartfelt thanks and congratulation goes to the coordinating team for their hard works without which this workshop would not have happened. I look forward to attending similar workshops in the near future.

Phenden Gyamtsho
BHUTAN
8th November, 2016

Madina Salmenova

Report about On-the-field Workshop for Asian Biosphere Reserves Local Practitioners "Involving local people in biosphere reserves"

National Park Altnyn Emel currently has enough problems related to park operations and its environmental function. This question related to poaching and illegal hunting and fishing, and the problem of insufficient funding SNNP. So we are faced with the constant migration of youth to the big cities, that is, those young people who could work in the villages of our national park, or directly in stuff, and we go get the depopulation. These and other problems facing our park quite acute, and therefore the organization of seminars, like the one we visited is a good opportunity to review, discuss, and to some extent to solve some of them.

At the last workshop, our field team members visited the village Itoshiro and Shirakawa. In Itoshiro we looked at how the water wheel and it provides energy to the village. Young man working in a small factory, told how it works and lives in Itoshiro youth. Later, in the Shinto shrine, the priest told us how the population Hakusan mountain exist in peace and harmony with nature, and faith with each other.

Shirakawa - a historic village located in a remote mountainous region of Honshu island, which in the winter is long cut off from the rest of Japan. There was a special school of architecture - "gassho-zukuri". Traditional homes in the area are distinguished by steep roofs of straw, a sharp slope that allows snow to slide easily on the ground. Thus, the houses can withstand the heavy snowfalls. The main occupation of the local people was breeding silkworms, so that the upper floors of houses skillfully adapted to the needs of the filature. The village is included in the UNESCO World Heritage as "an outstanding example of a traditional way of life perfectly adapted to the environment and local social and economic conditions."

The participants visited the house Wada family. Wada was one of the richest and most influential families in Ogimati. Former home of this family is the largest gassho-zukuri house in the settlement. Now the house has become a museum, open to the public.

Next, our tour continued in the Toyota Eco-Institute.

The Toyota Shirakawa-Go Eco-Institute, located in the World Heritage site Shirakawa-Go. The Institute's programs including the children's camp were highly acclaimed. Promoting Youth Activities award, sponsored by the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology. Consequently, it is undertaking programs that create opportunities to consider environment and harmonious coexistence, grow and learn together through "shared education," and enable individuals to "think and act independently."

Thus, we met very interesting people, those who live and work in the Biosphere Reserve Hakusan. These are the people that make the BR Hakusan what it is now. Those who care about nature and the life of his native land, those who do not plan to go there; those who can and make your life and the lives of others better.

Participation in a field workshop on Mount Hakusan was very important for us, for our national park Altnyn Emel. All the experience that there is in the Biosphere Reserve of Hakusan and which locals shared with us, we will try to put into practice in our park. Of particular interest is our national experience in bringing and tourist attractions, as well as the support and involvement of young people to live and work in the Biosphere Reserve with the creation of all necessary conditions. Equally important is the ability of local people live in harmony with nature, and to receive from it the most necessary and do not exceed the consumption of resources. All of these lessons and the whole practice, acquired at the seminar will be covered by us on an overview lecture on travel to Japan to Mount Hakusan, which we will talk about getting interesting experience and try to adapt it to our local needs.

We bring gratitude to the organizers of this seminar and we hope that in the future, such a meeting will be held on the territory of our national park or maybe by that time - Biosphere Reserve Altnyn Emel and we will be able to talk about their successes, which helped us to achieve Hakusan!

We bring great thanks to Keita Kawada, Manager of Food processing Factory, Hayato Itoshiro, Chief Priest of Hakusan Chukyo Shrine, Akhide Hirano, Manager of Micro-hydropower Renovation Project, Mariko Kato, Guide (Itoshiro college), Masato Wada, Village leader (Shirakawa village), Keita Matsumoto, Village officer (Shirakawa village), Toshiyuki Yamada, Director General of Toyota Shirakawa-go Eco-institute. And all the organizers and participants of our field workshop - Shinsuke Nakamura, Yoshihiko Iida, Yukari Kimura and other.



On-the-field Workshop for Asian Biosphere Reserves' Local Practitioners
"Involving local people in biosphere reserves"

Report

1) What challenges do you have in your biosphere reserve/country's MAB activity?

Mae Sa - Kog Ma Biosphere Reserve (MSKMBR) facing with various challenges such as: 1) urbanization due to the location close to Chiang Mai City, the biggest city in the northern part of Thailand, 2) population increasing especially in the upland area due to a higher birth rate of hill tribe people who live in the upland than local northern Thai who live in the lowland, and 3) agriculture chemical and soil erosion from the upland area. For these reasons, MSKMBR will vulnerable to land use change, lacking of ecosystem services, migration, traditional loss, etc. in the future.

Thailand MAB didn't have strong policy and budget to support the activities in MSKMBR. However, MAB national committee are going on preparing the national MAB policy and pushing for national budget to support all biosphere reserves.

2) What did you do, what did you see, whom did you meet in Mount Hakusan Biosphere Reserve? What was he/she/doing here?

Day/Place/activities	Resource Persons/Their activities
24-Oct-16 Itoshiro village/ Interview	Mr. Keita Kawada: Manager, Food processing Factory 1) This village facing with aging problem and the local government try to convince and promote young generation to go back and work in this village. 2) The micro hydropower was renovated for food processing factory using sweet corn as a main raw material. This factory add more value of low quality/size sweet corn by produce dry sweet corn for sell in the village and can hire local people to work here.
24-Oct-16 Hakusan Chukyo Shrine/ Interview	Mr. Hayato Itoshiro: Chief Priest, Hakusan Chukyo Shrine 1) The shrine using Shinto principles and Mount Hakusan worship as a guideline for sustainable use of natural resources and traditional conservation in community level. 1) Mr. Akihide Hirano: Manager, Micro-hydropower Renovation Project 1.1) Community, university and local government invested in renovate micro-hydropower project to conserve local wisdom, invest in green energy, strengthen local community and motivate young generation to work back in the village. 2) Ms. Mariko Kato: Guide, Itoshiro college 2.1) The college created a long program for urban people to visit this village and learned about local traditions/events
Day/Place/activities	Resource Persons/Their activities
25-Oct-16 Shirakawa traditional houses/ visited Mr. Wada's house and	1) Mr. Keita Matsumoto: Village officer, Shirakawa village 1.1) He briefed about history of Shirakawa - a historic village which be recognized as the UNESCO cultural world heritage site. 2) Mr. Masato Wada: Village leader, Shirakawa village 2.1 He presented his house which use as a private museum and show how a traditional way of life be adapted to the cultural conservation and economic improvement by tourism activity.

interview	Mr. Toshiyuki Yamada: Director General, Toyota Shirakawa-go Eco-institute 1) The institute was operated as a site and accommodation for ecotourism, training center and youth camp.
25-Oct-16 TOYOTA Shirakawa-go Eco-Institute / Interview	1st Asian conference on biocultural diversity 1) The conference consist of various case study of biocultural diversity in Japan and other regions. 2) All participant of the workshop present their activities, lesson learnt from the workshop and what they can bring back to their country.

3) What did you learn from the workshop? What can you bring back, and what can you adapt in your own biosphere reserve/ country's MAB activity? What will you do for the future action in your own biosphere reserve/ country?

The lesson learnt from the workshop are;

- 1) Youth encouragement is important to deliver a sustainable development for a biosphere reserve (BR). A salary and entertainment activities in the area are the main reasons to motivate young generation to come back to a local area.
- 2) Community based development should be promoted for improve economic as a local level. A small family factory or a small social enterprise should be promote to strengthen community as well as increasing local economic.
- 3) Livelihood, local tradition and natural resource have a potential to be a source of ecotourism/cultural tourism or eco-education/cultural education to improve economic for local communities.
- 4) Green products, handmade products in UNESCO recognized site should be developed for branding as MAB products for increasing value and support local economic.
- 5) Private sector engagement should be a primarily promote for BR management because only government budget is not enough to support and fulfill BR activities in Lima Action Plan and MAB strategy.

Lessons applicable to Thailand in 2017 as follow;

- 1) Youth engagement will be promoted for three primary schools in the BR as the green school network to communicate a value of biosphere reserve and transfer local wisdom.
 - 2) MSKMBR will promote more Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) case and create a MAB branding for some products in the area.
 - 3) MSKMBR office apply for a budget from the Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation to organize a workshop for biosphere reserve researcher network. The workshop will cover research presentation and researcher brainstorming for create a research guideline to develop the MSKMBR.
 - 4) Thailand will be the host of 11th South East Asia Biosphere Reserve Network Meeting (11th SeabRnet) and MSKMBR was selected as a site for the meeting.
- 4) Do you have anything else you would like to mention?**
- 4.1) Mount Hakusan Biosphere Reserve Management should be a case study to present at 11th SeabRnet Meeting as a model for this region to adapt in other countries.
 - 4.2) Mount Hakusan Biosphere Reserve should develop partnership as a Biosphere Reserves Sister Program with countries that have a similar situation especially old BRs to help and share lesson learnt and management expertise.

訪問先地元参加者の感想 Comments by the local participants of visited municipalities

高山市

荘川町まちづくり協議会

- ・他のBRの現状の一部を知ることができました。
- ・アジアBR実務者の方に荘川町のこと（荘川そば、地域と大学が連携したミズバショウ保全活動、荘川のどぶろく、郷土料理、荘川桜）について知っていただくことができました。
- ・モンゴルで実家が酒の卸売をしているGal Chinbat氏に荘川の「どぶろく」を紹介することができました。
- ・荘川桜が移植された経緯、荘川桜二世育成活動について関心を持っていただくことができ、特にベトナムのTon That Minh氏は荘川桜に非常に興味を持っていただけました。
- ・言葉の壁があり、円滑にコミュニケーションをとることが難しい場面がありました。
- ・研修生の方に他に見ていただきたいところがあったが、時間の都合上無理だったのが残念でした。

Takayama City

Regional Development Association of Shokawa town

- We were able to learn some aspects of the current situation in other BRs.
- We were able to introduce Shokawa area to the Asian BR practitioners (Shokawa *soba* noodles, a university-community partnership conservation effort of the Asian skunk cabbage : *Lysichiton camtschatcense*, Shokawa's *doburoku* or unrefined sake, local cuisine, and the Shokawa Cherry Tree).
- We were able to introduce Shokawa's *doburoku* to Mr. Gal Chinbat whose family runs a wholesale business of alcoholic drinks in Mongolia.
- Practitioners were interested in the story behind the transplant of the Shokawa Cherry Tree and in the movement to grow the second generation of the tree. Mr. Ton That Minh from Vietnam was especially interested in the Shokawa Cherry Tree.
- Due to the language barriers, it was sometimes difficult to communicate smoothly.
- There were some other places we wanted to show to the practitioners, but unfortunately we couldn't due to the time constraints.

郡上市

○平野彰秀氏

- ・来られた方々が、行政機関の要職の方々と、積極的に質問をされていて、非常に熱心であると感じました。
- ・私どもの取り組みはいろいろとご紹介させていただきましたが、先方の取り組みについても、話が聞けるとよかったなと思いました。
- ・しかしながら、同じテーブルを囲みながら意見交換をすることができ、親睦を深めることができたと思います。
- ・逆に、白山BRから先方への訪問も実現できるといいなと思いました。

○河田慶太氏

- ・お会いすることが少ない国籍の方との交流が出来て刺激を受けました。
- ・石徹白に関する質問が非常に多く、この地へ関心を寄せていただけている事が嬉しかったです。
- ・加工組合の経営に関する質問も多く頂き、事業の将来を一緒になって考えていただけた事が嬉しかったです。
- ・各国の食品加工に関するお話を伺えたことも刺激になりました。
- ・国、人種は違えど、各国で同じように頑張る仲間が出来た事が励みになりました。

Gujo City

Mr. Akihide Hirano

- The guests who were in the key positions of administrative bodies asked many questions, showing the great enthusiasm.
- We talked about many of our efforts but it would have been nice if we could also hear about their activities.
- We were, however, able to sit around the same table, exchange ideas and build a close relationship.
- I hope people from the Mount Hakusan BR could visit them in return in the future.

Mr. Keita Kawada

- It was stimulating to communicate with people from countries I seldom meet.
- They asked so many questions about Itoshiro. I was happy to learn about their deep interest in our community.
- I was glad that they also asked a lot about the management of the food processing association and thought empathetically about the future of our business.
- It was also inspiring to hear about the food processing in other countries.
- It is encouraging to have colleagues who also keep trying in other own countries regardless of their nationalities or ethnic backgrounds.

白川村

○トヨタ白川郷自然学校 山田俊行学校長

- ・参加者の皆さんが自然環境保全に高い関心もって

Shirakawa Village

Mr. Toshiyuki Yamada, Director General of the Toyota Shirakawa-Go Eco-Institute

おり、トヨタ白川郷自然学校の取り組みや運営状況を熱心に視察しました。

- ・ NPO 法人の取り組みに関心がありました。

○村教育委員会 松本継太主査

- ・ 世界文化遺産白川郷合掌造り集落視察時には、熱心に説明を聞いていただき当地の取り組みを理解いただくことができました。
- ・ 柿や栗など植物に興味を示され視察時間が予定を超えてしまった。もう少しゆっくりいただければよかったです。

○荻町自然環境を守る会 和田正人会長

- ・ 合掌造りの構造の特徴や養蚕の歴史など熱心に視察され、関心の高さが伺えました。
- ・ こういった方々がそれぞれの国で活躍され、世界でエコパークの取り組みが盛んになることを期待しています。

○白川村観光振興課 岩本一也課長

- ・ 参加された皆さん全員が日本そして白山エコパークの取り組みに強い関心があり、学ぼうという姿勢が感じられました。
- ・ 初日は荘川・石徹白での体験でしたが、白川村では世界遺産の散策や道の駅での買い物など余暇的な時間をとることができ、楽しんでいただけたと思います。
- ・ 日本のアニメや相撲などがアジア地域にも発信され、夕食時に交流の際の話すきっかけに繋がり楽しい夕食となったと思います。

- Participants were highly interested in the conservation of natural environment and they were enthusiastic during the tour of the Toyota Shirakawa-Go Eco-Institute to learn about its programs and management situation.
- They also had interest in the efforts of incorporated non-profit organizations.

Mr. Keita Matsumoto, Administrative Staff of the Village Education Board

- During their visit to the Historic Villages of Shirakawa-go, a world cultural heritage site, they attentively listened to my explanation and understood our efforts.
- The tour exceeded the scheduled time because of their interest in plants such as persimmon and chestnut trees. I wish they had had a little more time to relax.

Mr. Masato Wada, Chair of the Association for the Preservation of the Natural Environment of the Shirakawa Ogimachi Settlement

- The participants learned about the features of Gassho-style structure and the history of sericulture, and showed a great interest.
- I hope people like them will play active roles back home and promote the BR activities globally.

Mr. Kazuya Iwamoto, Director of the Tourism Promotion Division of Shirakawa Village

- All of the participants had a strong interest in Japan and the Mount Hakusan BR, and they were eager to learn.
- They had workshops on the first day in Shokawa and Itoshiro, but in Shirakawa Village, they strolled around the world heritage site and did some shopping at a roadside station which may have been relaxing and enjoyable.
- Japanese *anime* and *sumo* are popular in the Asian countries and these were good ice-breaking topics during the friendly interaction at dinner.

国内招聘者からの反応 Responses by the guests from Japan

西出覚氏 (大台ヶ原・大峯山・大道谷ユネスコエコパーク)

- ・ 世界ネットワークに繋がることで改めて当地が見えてくるように思いました。(例えば、管理のあり方、BR 登録の目的など)
- ・ 参加者の皆さんの BR 及び担当されるエリアにおいて、BR の理念に則した取り組みなどを知ることができたです (語学力のなさを嘆いています。聞けば済むことです)。
- ・ ブータンやタイについて写真を見せて頂いた。日本の風景とよく似ており、国際会議の場においても盛んに耳にした『satoyama』の概念も思いのほか浸透していることに驚きました。しかしながら、そうした暮らしが当たりまえすぎて価値ある

Mr. Satoru Nishide (Mount Odaigahara, Mount Omine & Osugidani Biosphere Reserve)

- By joining the global network, we begin to understand our own BRs better (ex. effective management tactics and purposes of BR designation).
- It would have been nice to learn more about the efforts in line with the basic BR principles in the participants' BRs and areas in charge (I regret personally for my poor language ability. All I needed to do was ask them.)
- I saw some photos of Bhutan and Thailand. The landscapes were very similar to those of Japan. It was surprising to learn that the concept of *satoyama*, which was actively discussed at the international conference, was widely known beyond expectation. The local residents, however, don't consider their

こととして捉えていない住民に対して、そのように捉えている人間（政府・研究者など）が理解いただこうとワークショップやツーリズムなどの手段を駆使されていることがわかりました。

- ・当 BR においてもプレゼンさせて頂いたが『川ばた☆ミーティング』など、住民の興味ある視点を導き出し、小さな取組の積み重ねが必要と感じています。急がば回れではないが、大きなことから始めるよりも、細く長く継続させていくことの重要性を改めて認識した次第です。

河野円樹氏（綾ユネスコエコパーク）

- ・他の国の BR では、国（機関の）の代表のような役職の方々が参加されていて、日本との違いに驚きました。逆に言えば、BR の管理運営を進めるにあたり、本来はそれだけの人材・マンパワー・経済的なサポートが必要なのでは？と感じました。正直なところ、他の国の BR で国の機関が率先して動いている様子を見ると、羨ましいと感じることがあります。
- ・日本の BR のあり方は世界から見ても特殊（良い点も悪い点も含め）な気がしますので、どちらかという日本（国も自治体も、その他関係者）の方が、むしろもっと他地域の BR について学ぶことが重要ではないかと思えます。
- ・国際的な交流は違う文化に触れることができ、非常に有意義だったと感じています。
- ・できることなら、自分だけでなく、関係者の多くの方にもこうした経験のできる場が増えてくると良いと思います。

day-to-day lives to be precious because they are too ordinary for them. So those who understand the preciousness, such as government officials and researchers, are trying to raise awareness by means of workshops and tourism.

- As I mentioned in my presentation on our BR, we also think that continuing small efforts, such as the meetings at riverside to elicit perspectives from the local residents, is essential. In a way, "more haste, less speed." I reaffirmed the importance of modest but long lasting efforts instead of starting with big projects.

Mr. Nobuki Kawade (Aya Biosphere Reserve)

- The participants from other countries' BRs were in the positions representing the national governments or institutions, which was surprisingly very different from Japan. Put simply, I felt that we actually needed that level of human resources, manpower and financial support for the administration and management of BRs. Frankly speaking, I sometimes envy the situation in other countries' BRs that national institutions lead the BR initiative.
- It seems that the BR situation in Japan is unique from a global perspective (both in good and bad ways), so I think it is more important for Japan, including the national government, municipalities and other people involved, to learn more about BRs in other countries.
- I was able to be exposed to different cultures through international exchange, which was very fruitful.
- If possible, I hope more people, not only myself, who are involved with BRs can have more opportunities to have this kind of experience.

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“Mutual learning platform for Asian local practitioners of UNESCO's Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Programme”
Project 2016 : A Project Report

白山ユネスコエコパーク協議会

Conducted by Mount Hakusan Biosphere Reserve Council

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〒924-8688 石川県白山市倉光二丁目 1 番地

Mount Hakusan Biosphere Reserve Council

2-1 Kuramitsu, Hakusan city, Ishikawa prefecture, Japan 924-8688

TEL 076-274-9564 FAX 076-274-9546

Email ecopark@city.hakusan.lg.jp

URL <http://hakusan-br.jp/>

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