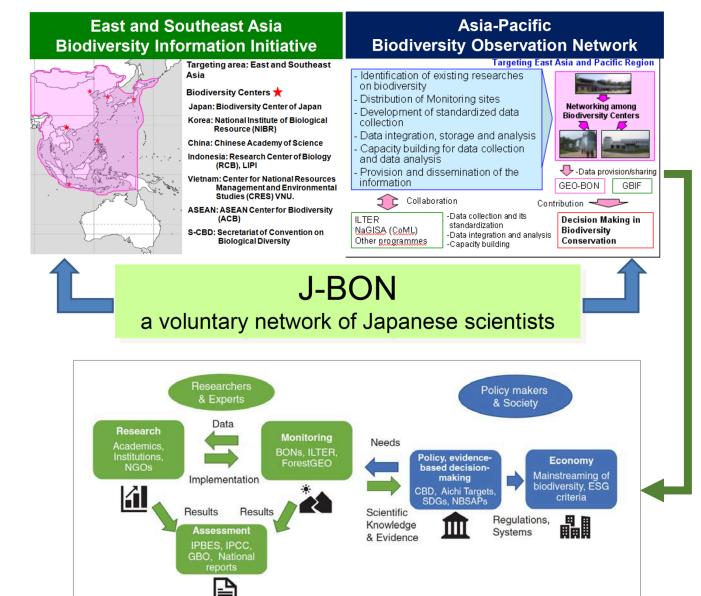
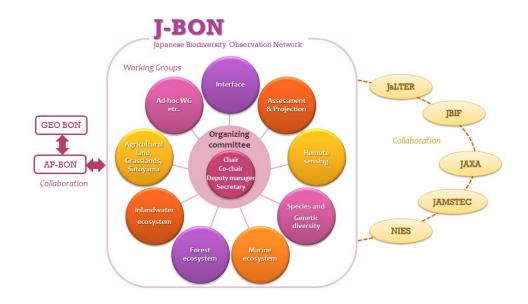


J-BON was established as collaborative network among domestic researchers in Japan in 2009 supported by the Ministry of the Environment



Secretariat: Biodiversity Div., NIES Representatives and Secretariat: 20 members ML registered members: App. 300 members



2009~2014 Four workshops were held. Communication through the Mailing List Inactive since 2014

2022~ Members at NIES started to discuss restart of JBON activities
2023 Restart JBON

Background 1

Growing demand for biodiversity information in society

Kunming-Montreal/Global Biodiversity Framework, Jan. 2023



TARGET 2

Ensure that by 2030 at least 30 per cent of areas of degraded terrestrial, inland water, and coastal and marine ecosystems are under effective restoration, in order to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity and connectivity.

TARGET 3

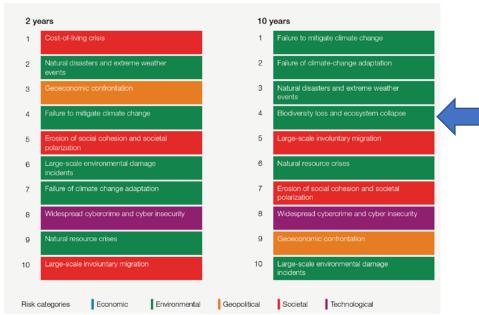
Ensure and enable that by 2030 at least 30 per cent of terrestrial, inland water, and of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, are effectively conserved and managed through ecologically representative, well-connected and equitably governed systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, recognizing indigenous and traditional territories, where applicable, and integrated into wider landscapes, seascapes and the ocean, while ensuring that any sustainable use, where appropriate in such areas, is fully consistent with conservation outcomes, recognizing and respecting the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities including over their traditional territories.

Background 2

Growing demand for biodiversity information in economy

Risk Recognition in economy

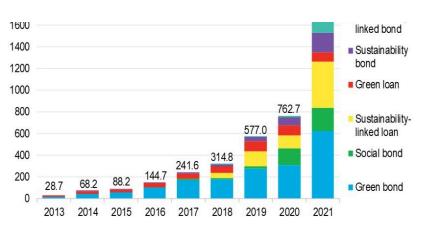
Global risks ranked by severity over the short and long term



Global Risks Report by World Economic Forum Top 4 risk in 10 years

- 1: Failure of climate change mitigation
- 2. Failure to adapt to climate change
- 3 Natural disasters
- 4. Loss of biodiversity

Increasing ESG investment and bond issuance



Data from Bloomberg NEF https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/ 2022-02-03/esg-by-the-numberssustainable-investing-set-records-in-2021

Global initiatives



2023~

Background 3

Development of cutting-edge technologies for biodiversity observation & increasing importance of conventional surveys

Citizen science

Cutting-edge technologies

Satellites



Drones

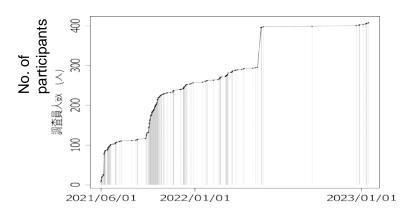




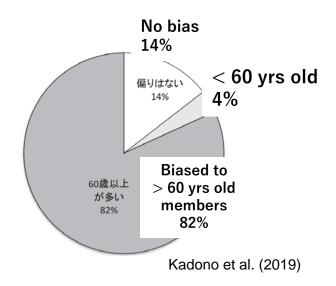
Environmental DNA (eDNA)



Citizen Participatory Phenology Observations (NIES)



Age structure bias at citizen monitoring communities



Aging of citizen monitoring groups

New Structure of JBON

Representative: Jun Nishihiro (National Institute for Environmental Studies (NIES))

Vice Representative: Hiromune Mitsuhashi (Hyogo Prefectural Museum of Nature and People)

Management Team:

Jun Ebihara (National Museum), Hiroko Kurokawa (Forestry and Forest Products Research Institute), Michio Kondo (Tohoku Univ.), Shinichi Takakawa (NACS-J), Keigo Nakamura (Riverfront Research Institute), Takehisa Yamakita (JAMSTEC), Kenichi Yokoi (WIJ), Taketo Yoshida (Univ. of Tokyo)

Secretariat:

Taku Kadoya (NIES), Maya Sumi (NIES), Yayoi Takeuchi (NIES), Hiroyoshi Muraoka (Gifu Univ. / NIES),

- *Hiroya Yamano (NIES)
- **X**Secretary General

Collaborative organizations/institutions/groups:

Ministry of the Environment, JBIF, JaLTER, JapanFlux, ANEMONE etc.









JBON

Management team Representatives

Members Secretariat

Collaborative organizations

MoE JBIF, JaLTER, JapanFlux, ANEMONE

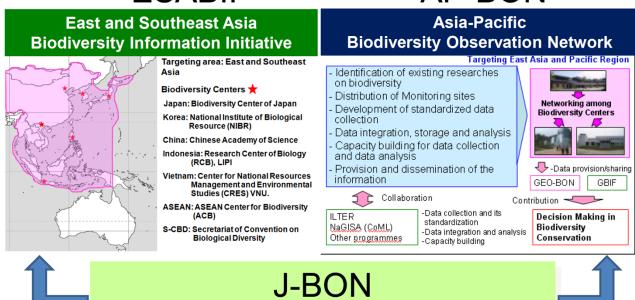
> APBON GEO BON

JBONの活動の紹介

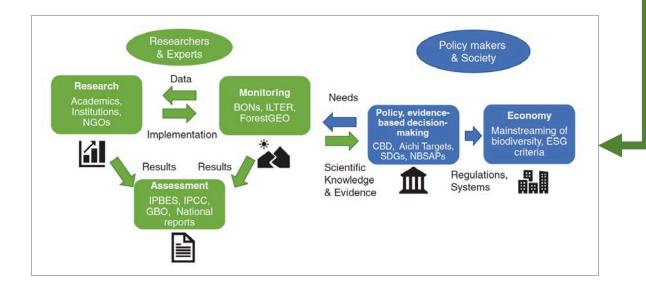
環境省の支援を受けてAPBONが発足(2009年) 国内の研究者の連携としてJ-BON設置(2009年)

ESABII

AP-BON



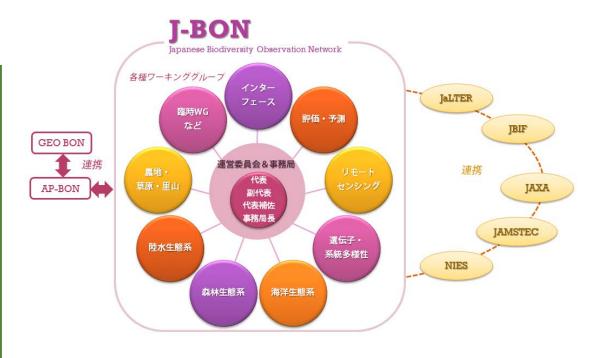
a voluntary network of Japanese scientists



2009年~2014年 4回のワークショップ MLによる情報共有

代表・幹事 20名 ML登録メンバー 約300名 で活動

2014年のワークショップ以降活動休止



2022年~ 国立環境研究所メンバーを中心に、活動再開を議論

2023年 活動再開

活動再開の背景1 社会における生物多様性情報のニーズの高まり

Kunming-Montreal Framework, Jan. 2023

TARGET 2

Ensure that by 2030 at least 30 per cent of areas of degraded terrestrial, inland water, and coastal and marine ecosystems are under effective restoration, in order to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity and connectivity.

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活動再開の背景2 経済における生物多様性情報のニーズの高まり

経済分野でのリスク認識

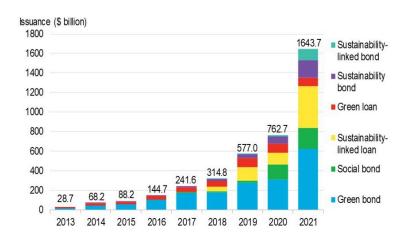


World Economic Forum, The Global Risks Report 2023 より

世界経済への中期的(約10年)リスク

- 1位 気候変動緩和の失敗
- 2位 気候変動適応の失敗
- 3位 自然災害
- 4位 生物多様性の損失

ESG投資・債券発行の増加



BloombergNEFのデータによる作図 https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2022-02-03/esg-by-the-numbers-sustainable-investingset-records-in-2021

TNFDの発効



2023~

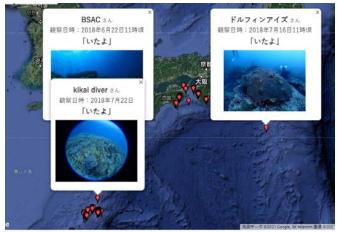
活動再開の背景3 生物多様性観測の新技術の発達と古典的調査の重要性の増加



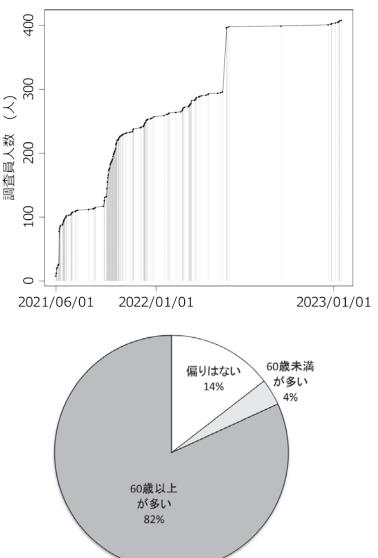


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国立環境研究所による 市民参加型生物季節観測 参加者数の増加



植物の調査に関わる国内の地域団体の会員の年齢構成(回答団体56). 角野ほか 2019 水草研究会誌より

新しいJBONの体制

- 代表:西廣淳(国立環境研究所)
- ・副代表:三橋弘宗(兵庫県立人と自然の博物館)
- 運営チームメンバー:

海老原淳(科博)、黒川紘子(森林総研)、近藤倫生(東北大)、 高川晋一(Nacs-J)、中村圭吾(リバーフロント研究所)、 山北剛久(JAMSTEC)、横井謙一(WIJ)、吉田丈人(東大)

[運営チーム 兼事務局]

角谷拓(国環研)、角真耶(国環研)、竹内やよい(国環研)、村岡裕由(岐阜大/国環研)、※山野博哉(国立環境研究所)

※事務局長

