



2022年コスモス国際賞 受賞記念講演会

2022 INTERNATIONAL COSMOS PRIZE
The Commemorative Lecture

公益財団法人 国際花と緑の博覧会記念協会
EXPO '90 Foundation

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プログラム

日時： 令和4年11月13日(日)午後1時30分～午後3時30分(日本時間)

次第： 午後1時30分	2022年コスモス国際賞受賞者紹介 白山 義久 氏 (京都大学名誉教授、コスモス国際賞選考専門委員会委員長)
午後1時40分	受賞記念講演 フェリシア・キーシング 博士 (2022年コスモス国際賞受賞者、バード大学教授(生物学))
午後2時30分	休憩
午後2時40分	研究紹介 岡部 貴美子 氏 (国研)森林総合研究所生物多様性・気候変動研究拠点研究専門員)
	対談、質疑応答 フェリシア・キーシング 博士 岡部 貴美子 氏 コーディネーター：佐倉 統 氏 (東京大学大学院情報学環教授、コスモス国際賞選考専門委員会委員)
午後3時30分	閉会

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Program

Time and Date 13:30-15:30 (JST, UTC+9:00), Sunday, 13 November, 2022

Timetable

13:30 Introduction of the prize and prizewinner

Dr. SHIRAYAMA Yoshihisa
(Professor Emeritus, Kyoto University /
Chairperson, the International Cosmos Prize Screening Committee of Experts)

13:40 Commemorative Lecture by 2022 International Cosmos Prizewinner

Dr. Felicia Keesing
(David and Rosalie Rose Distinguished Professor of Science, Mathematics, and
Computing, Bard College)

14:30 Break time

14:40 Introduction of Research

Dr. OKABE Kimiko
(Re-employed research scientist, the Center for Biodiversity and Climate Change, Forestry and
Forest Products Research Institute of the Forest Research and Management Organization)

Dialogue and Question-and-answer session

Dr. Felicia Keesing
Dr. OKABE Kimiko
Coordinator: Dr. SAKURA Osamu
(Professor, Interfaculty Initiative in Information Studies, The University of Tokyo /
Member, the International Cosmos Prize Screening Committee of Experts)

15:30 Closing

登壇者略歴

Biography of Speakers

生態学者、教育者 Ecologist, Educator



フェリシア・キーシング Dr. Felicia Keesing

バード大学教授(生物学)

2022年コスモス国際賞受賞者

2022 International Cosmos Prizewinner

David and Rosalie Rose Distinguished Professor of Science, Mathematics, and Computing, Bard College

1966年生まれ。1987年スタンフォード大学シンボリックシステムプログラム卒業、民間企業などで経験を積んだ後、カリフォルニア大学バークレー校へ入学。1997年同大学にて博士(統合生物学)取得。1997年シエナ大学助教(生物学)、2000年バード大学助教(生物学)、2003年バード大学准教授(生物学)、2012年より現職。研究テーマは、ニューヨーク州ハドソンバレーとケニア中央部のサバンナにおける感染症の生態。バード大学の学部生と研究することも多い。教育にも力を入れており、オープンサイエンスの推進や同僚研究者とネットワークを形成しての若い研究者の教育に励んでいる。2000年、Early Career Award for Scientists and Engineersを受賞。2019年にはアメリカ生態学会フェロー、2022年にアメリカ科学振興協会フェローに選出された。

Born in 1966. She graduated from the Symbolic Systems, Stanford University. After gaining experience in the private sector, etc., she entered the University of California, Berkeley. And received her Ph.D., Integrative Biology, University of California, Berkeley in 1997. She worked as an Assistant Professor of Biology at Siena College, Assistant Professor of Biology at Bard College and Associate Professor of Biology at Bard College before taking current position, David and Rosalie Rose Distinguished Professor of Science, Mathematics, and Computing at Bard College from 2012.

Her research focuses on the ecology of infectious diseases in New York's Hudson Valley and in the savannas of central Kenya. She conducts a lot of research with undergraduate students at Bard College. She is also passionate about education, promoting "open science" and networking with colleagues to provide education for young researchers, ranging from junior and high school students to college undergraduates and graduated.

She was granted United States Presidential Early Career Award for Scientists and Engineers, 2000. She was selected as the Fellow, Ecological Society of America, 2019 and the Fellow, American Association for the Advancement of Science, 2022.

海洋生物学者、系統分類学者 Marine biologist, systematic taxonomist



白山 義久 Dr. SHIRAYAMA Yoshihisa

京都大学名誉教授、(国研)海洋研究開発機構アドバイザー

コスモス国際賞選考専門委員会委員長

Professor Emeritus, Kyoto University

Advisor, the Japan Agency for Marine-Earth Science and Technology (JAMSTEC)

Chairperson, the International Cosmos Prize Screening Committee of Experts

1955年生まれ。1982年東京大学大学院理学系研究科動物学専攻博士課程修了。理学博士。日本学術振興会奨励研究員、東京大学海洋研究所助手、助教授、京都大学理学部教授、京都大学フィールド科学教育研究センター長を経て、2011年より2018年まで独立行政法人海洋研究開発機構理事。理事退任後、同機構特任参事を経て、現職。専門は海洋生物学。特に小型底生生物(メイオ bentos)の生態学、線形・動物・胴甲動物の系統分類学、深海生物の保全生物学などの研究を主に進めてきた。近年は、海洋酸性化の生物影響などの研究も行っている。海洋生物のセンサプロジェクトの科学推進委員会の一員として、2011年にコスモス国際賞を受賞した。また、2018年には、海洋立国推進功労者表彰を受けている。

Born in 1955. In 1982, he completed the doctoral program in the Department of Zoology, Graduate School of Science, The University of Tokyo, where he earned his Ph.D. in science. He worked as an Postdoctoral Fellow of the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science, Research Associate, and then Associate Professor at the Ocean Research Institute, The University of Tokyo, Professor at the Faculty of Science, Kyoto University, and Director of the Field Science Education and Research Center, Kyoto University. Subsequently he served as Executive Director of the Japan Agency for Marine-Earth Science and Technology (JAMSTEC) from 2011 to 2018, when he retired from the post and became Associate Executive Director of JAMSTEC. After holding these positions, he took on his present post. As an expert in marine biology, he has pursued research with primary focus on the ecology of meiobenthos, the systematic taxonomy of nemathelminthes, kinorhynch and Loricifera, and the conservation biology of deep-sea organisms. In recent years, he has also conducted research into the biological impacts of ocean acidification. He was a member of the Scientific Steering Committee of the Census of Marine Life, which won the International Cosmos Prize in 2011. He was also granted the National Maritime Award in 2018 by the Japanese government.

生物多様性研究者、ダニ学 Biodiversity researcher, specialist in acarology



岡部 貴美子 Dr. OKABE Kimiko

(国研)森林総合研究所生物多様性・気候変動研究拠点研究専門員
千葉大学客員教授、総合地球環境学研究所客員研究員

Re-employed research scientist, the Center for Biodiversity and Climate Change,
Forestry and Forest Products Research Institute of the Forest Research and Management Organization
Visiting Professor, Chiba University / Visiting Researcher, the Research Institute for Humanity and Nature

1961年生まれ。千葉大学園芸学部卒、同大にて博士(学術)取得。1988年農林水産省林業試験場(現森林総合研究所)入省、ミシガン大学客員研究員併任、2016年より生物多様性研究拠点長、翌年生物多様性・気候変動研究拠点長、現在に至る。2000年より森林の生物多様性評価、保全に係る研究に従事し、生物多様性条約森林専門家会合やITTO/ICUNの生物多様性ガイドライン専門家会合委員、IPBES地域アセスメント執筆者など国内外の委員等を務めてきた。2017年よりプロジェクトリーダーとして、人獣共通感染症対策としての動物と生態系の保全・管理および社会のあり方についての研究を推進している。また生物多様性保全、人獣共通感染症と生態系保全などに関する解説の出版や講演を精力的に行っている。

Born in 1961. She graduated and received her Ph.D. from the Graduate School, Chiba University. In 1988, she joined the Forest Experiment Station, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (now the Forestry and Forest Products Research Institute, or FFPRI). While working for the ministry, she was concurrently assigned as a visiting researcher at the University of Michigan. In 2016 she was appointed Director of the Center for Biodiversity, and in the following year Director of the Center for Biodiversity and Climate Change of FFPRI, where she has been working up to the present. Since 2000, she has been involved in research on forest biodiversity assessment and conservation, while serving as a member of the forest expert panel for the Convention on Biological Diversity, a member of the expert panel for the ITO/IUCN biodiversity guidelines, an author of the IPBES regional assessment report, and a member of other committees both in Japan and abroad. Beginning in 2017, as a project leader, she has promoted research into the conservation and management of animals and ecosystems and what society ought to be, as part of countermeasures against zoonoses. In addition, she has been vigorous in publishing her writings and delivering lectures to provide explanations on biodiversity conservation, zoonoses, and ecosystem conservation.

科学技術社会論研究者 Researcher of science and technology studies



佐倉 統 Dr. SAKURA Osamu

東京大学大学院情報学環教授、理化学研究所革新知能統合研究センターチームリーダー
コスモス国際賞選考専門委員会委員

Professor, Interfaculty Initiative in Information Studies, The University of Tokyo
Team Leader, the Center for Advanced Intelligence Project (AIP), RIKEN
Member, the International Cosmos Prize Screening Committee of Experts

1960年生まれ。京都大学大学院理学研究科博士課程修了。三菱化成生命科学研究所、横浜国立大学経営学部、フライブルク大学情報社会研究所を経て、現職。東京大学大学院情報学環長(2015-2017)も務める。もともとの専攻は進化生物学だが、その後、科学技術と社会の関係についての研究考察に専門を移し、人類進化の観点から人間の科学技術を定位する作業を模索継続中。主な著書に、『科学とはなにか』(講談社)、『おはようからおやすみまでの科学』(ちくまプリマー新書)、『進化論という考えかた』(講談社現代新書)、『わたしたちはどこから来てどこに行くのか?』(中公文庫)、『現代思想としての環境問題』『科学の横道』(ともに中公新書)、『「便利」は人を不幸にする』(新潮選書)、『人と「機械」をつなぐデザイン』(東京大学出版会)など。

Born in 1960. He received his Ph.D. in primatology (behavioral ecology) from Kyoto University. He worked at the Mitsubishi Kasei Institute of Life Sciences, Yokohama National University and the Institute for Information and Society, University of Freiburg, Germany, before getting current position. He served as dean of Interfaculty Initiative in Information Studies, The University of Tokyo (2015-2017). After finishing his Ph.D. work, he has shifted research fields to science and technology studies including environmental ethics, radiation risk perception, and cultural aspects of AI/robots. He is continuing his work to explore the ultimate meaning of science and technology for human beings from the perspective of human evolution.

His major books (written in Japanese) include *What is Science* (Kodansha), *Science from Good Morning to Good Night* (Chikuma Primer Shinsho), *Concept of the Evolutionary Theory* (Kodansha Gendai Shinsho), *Where Do We Come From and Where Are We Going?* (Chuko Bunko), *Environmental Issues as a Contemporary Thought* and *Promenade in Science* (both are from Chuko Shinsho), *How 'Convenience' Makes Us Unhappy* (Shincho Sensho), and *The Design for Integrating Humans and Machines* (University of Tokyo Press).



How biodiversity loss fuels pandemics

生物多様性の損失と感染症

Felicia Keesing
Bard College

shutterstock.com

1

What do we know about emerging infectious diseases that could prevent future epidemics?

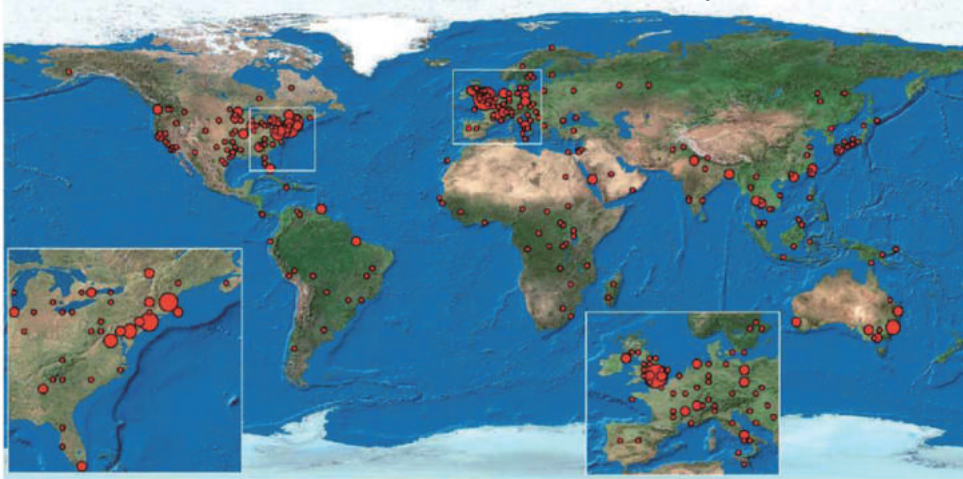
新興感染症についてわかってきたこととは？
この知見によって、将来の感染症の流行を防ぐことが可能

2

Emerging infectious diseases 新興感染症

No. of EID events • 1 • 2-3 • 4-5 • 6-7 • 8-11

Jones et al. *Nature* 2008

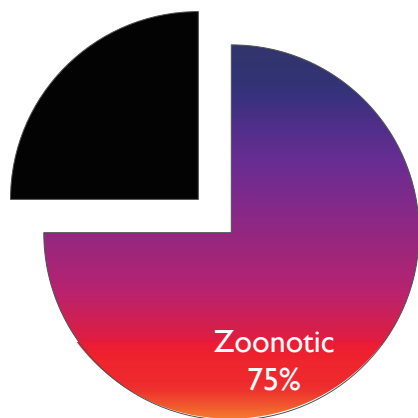


1. Pathogen has recently jumped to humans. 近年、病原体がヒトに伝播
2. Range of disease has expanded dramatically. 感染地域が劇的に拡大
3. Disease has rapidly increased in prevalence. 罹患率が急速に上昇

3

Emerging infectious diseases 新興感染症

Jones et al. *Nature* 2008

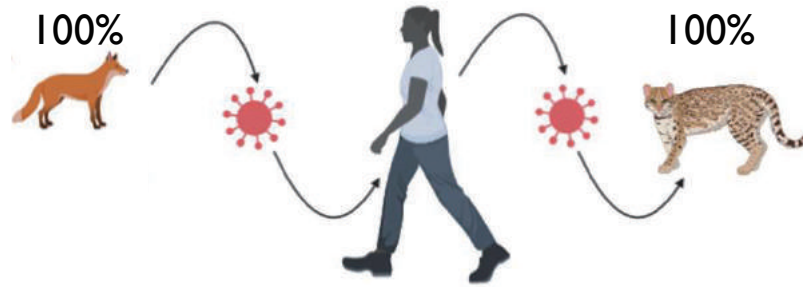


- COVID-19 新型コロナウイルス感染症
- Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS)
- Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS)
- Ebola エボラ
- Swine flu 豚インフルエンザ
- AIDS エイズ
- Lyme disease ライム病
- Tuberculosis 結核
- Plague ペスト
- Smallpox 天然痘

A zoonotic disease is caused by a pathogen that can be shared between humans and other vertebrate animals 【人獣共通感染症とは】
同一の病原体によりヒトとヒト以外の脊椎動物の双方が罹患する感染症

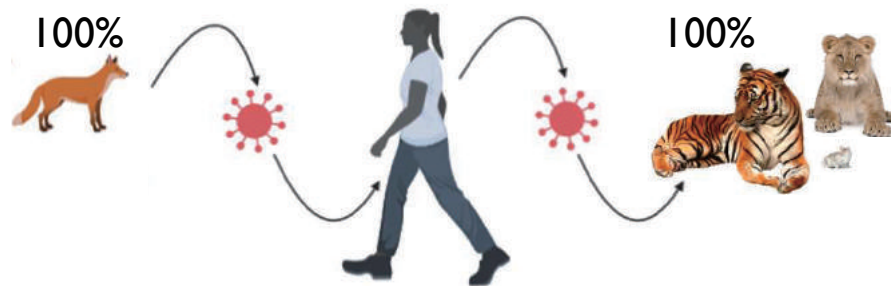
4

Zoonotic diseases 人獣共通感染症



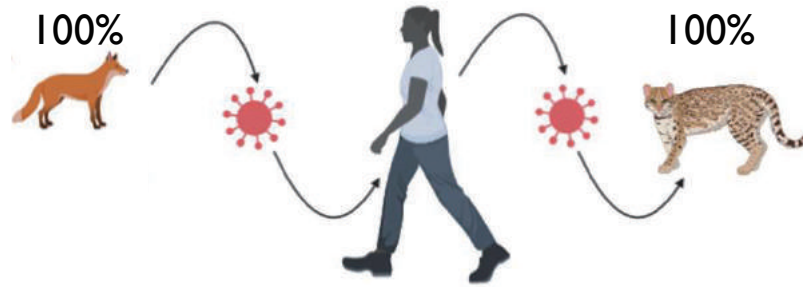
5

Zoonotic diseases 人獣共通感染症



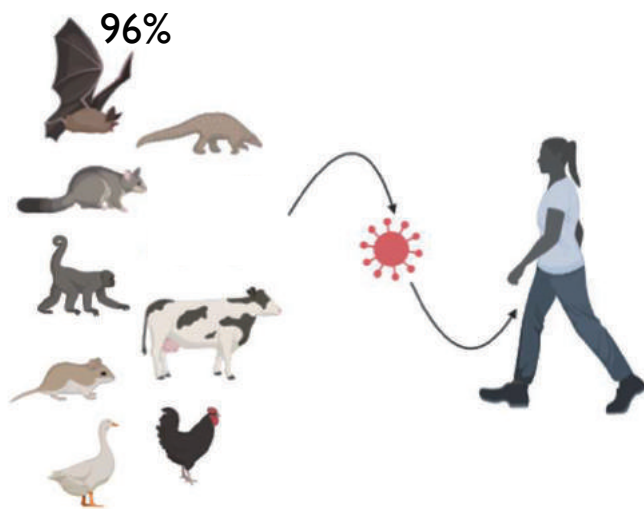
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Zoonotic diseases 人獸共通感染症



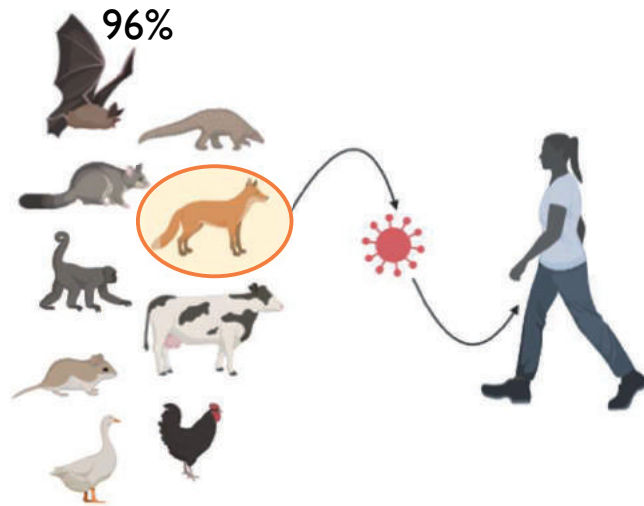
7

Zoonotic diseases 人獸共通感染症



8

Zoonotic diseases 人獣共通感染症



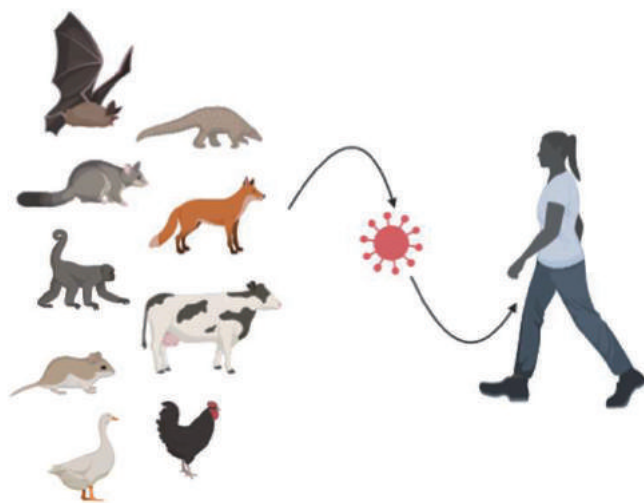
We often assume that the species that is the closest match must be the source of the pathogen.

But in most cases, we never actually find the source.

多くの場合、一致率が最も高いウイルスを有する動物が、病原体の感染源であると推定される。しかし、感染源の動物が特定されることはほとんどない

9

Zoonotic diseases 人獣共通感染症

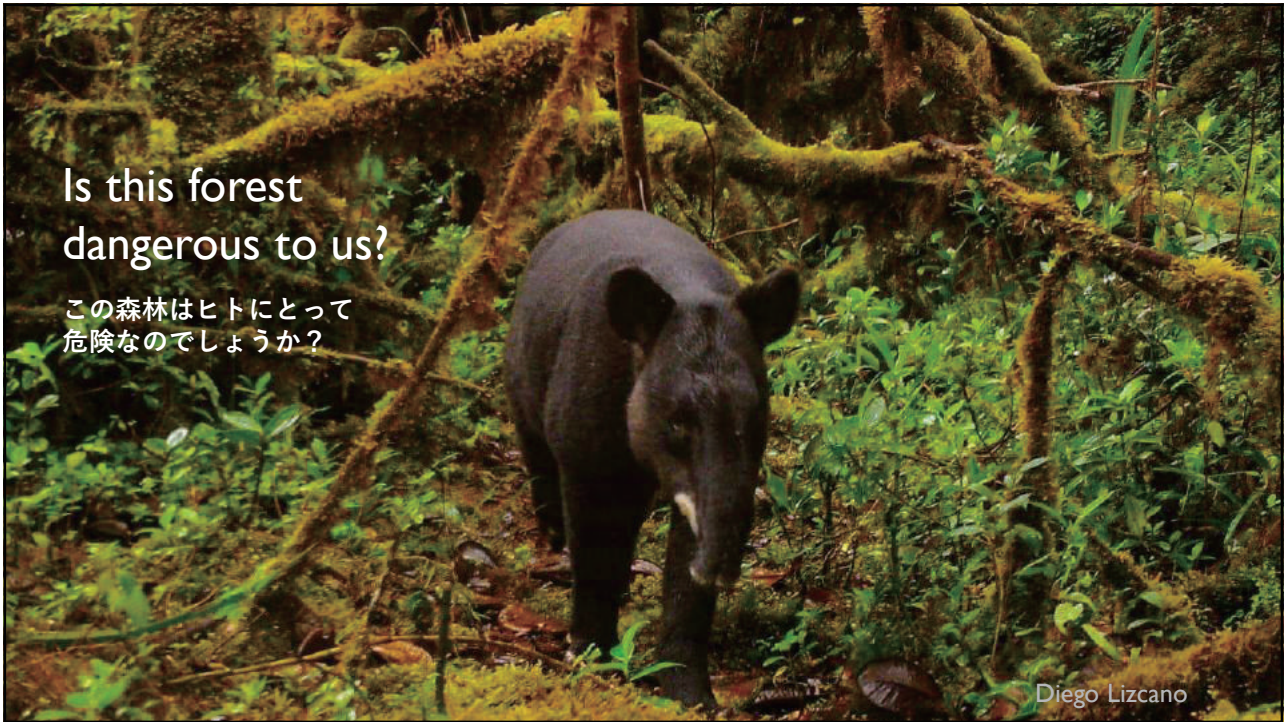


If any of these animals could have given us a new pathogen, then isn't biodiversity dangerous to us?

Are areas rich with biodiversity dangerous because they could be sources of the next emerging infectious disease?

動物がヒトに新しい病原体をもたらすならば、生物多様性は私たちにとって危険なのか？

10



11



12

The next emerging zoonotic virus is far more likely to come from a rat than a rhino

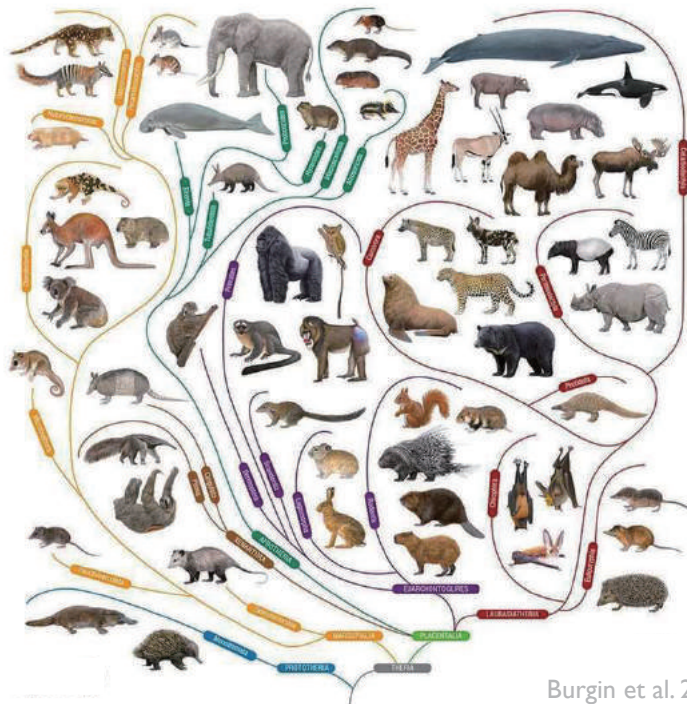
次の新興人獣共通感染症のウイルスは、サイよりもネズミから出現する可能性の方がはるかに高い

13

There are many different kinds of mammals, grouped into “Orders” by how closely related they are.

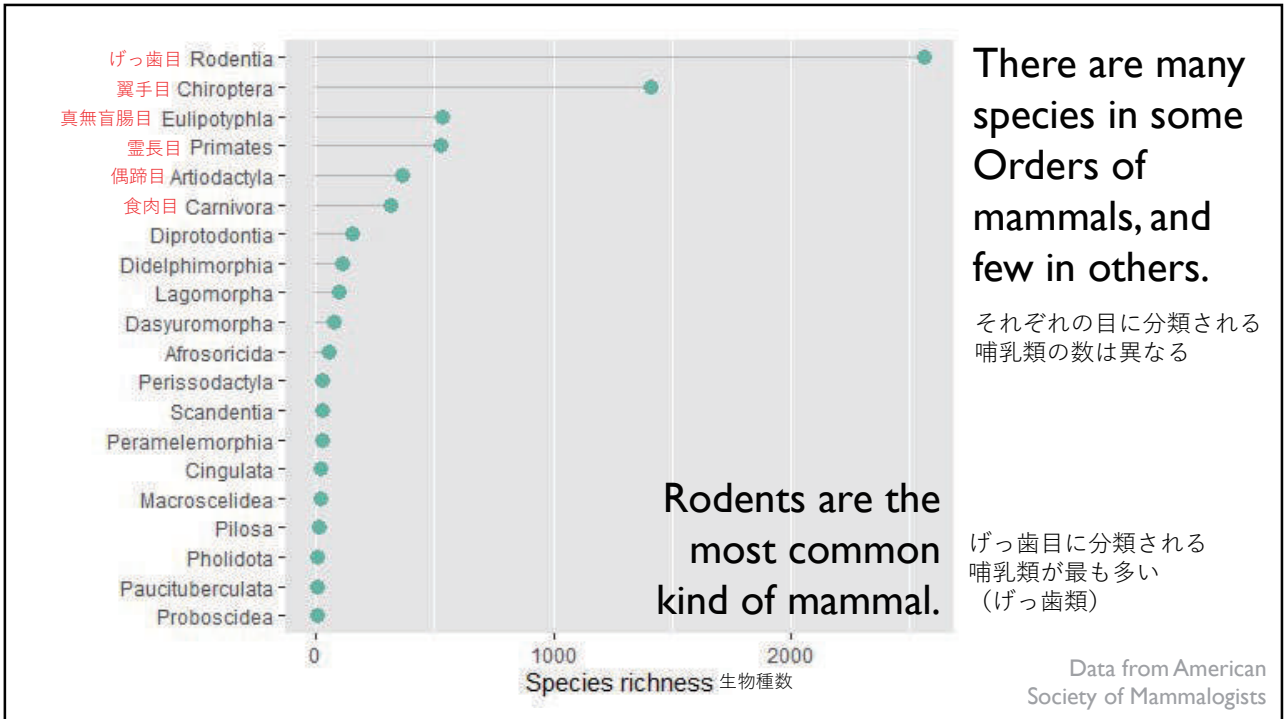
哺乳類はさらにいくつもの「目」に分類される

例：霊長目、げっ歯目、食肉目、奇蹄目、翼手目

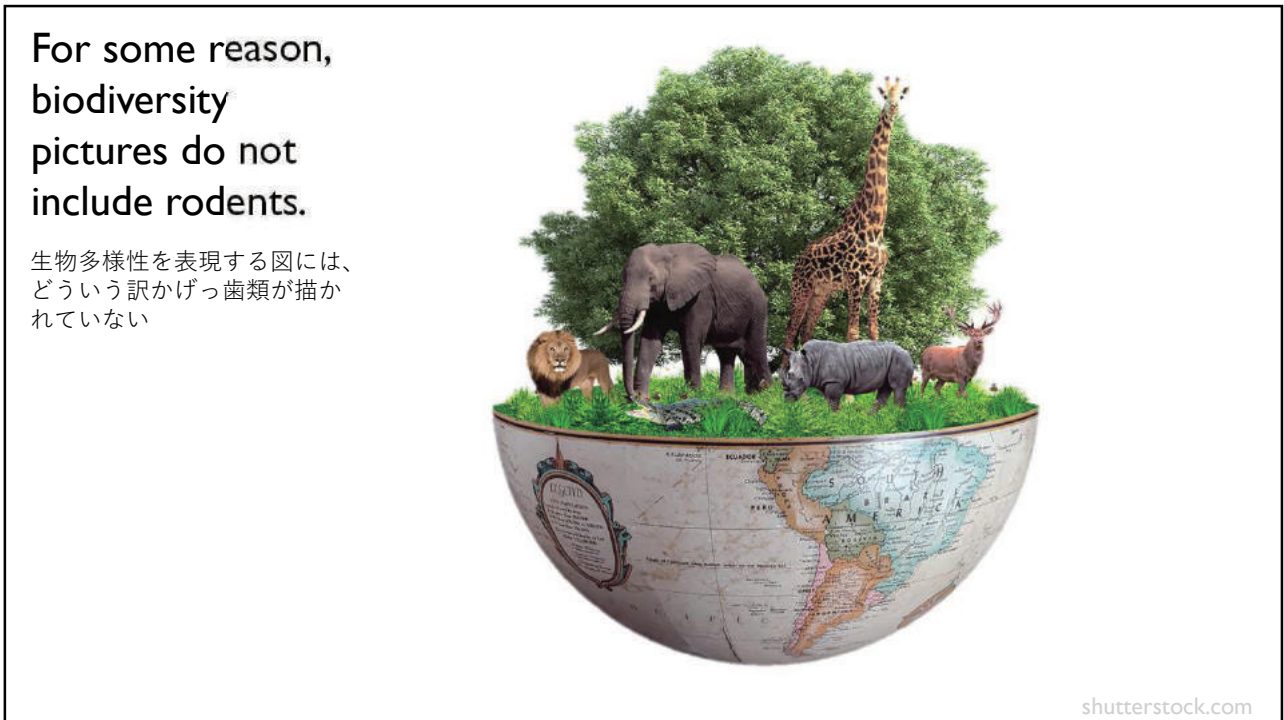


Burgin et al. 2021

14



15



16

For some reason,
biodiversity
pictures do not
include rodents.

生物多様性を表現する図には、
どういう訳かげっ歯類が描か
れていない



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The next emerging zoonotic virus is far more likely to come from a rat than a rhino

Because rodents are the most common kind of mammal

次の新興人獣共通感染症のウイルスは、サイよりもネズミから
出現する可能性の方がはるかに高い

げっ歯目に分類される種は、哺乳類の中で最も多いため

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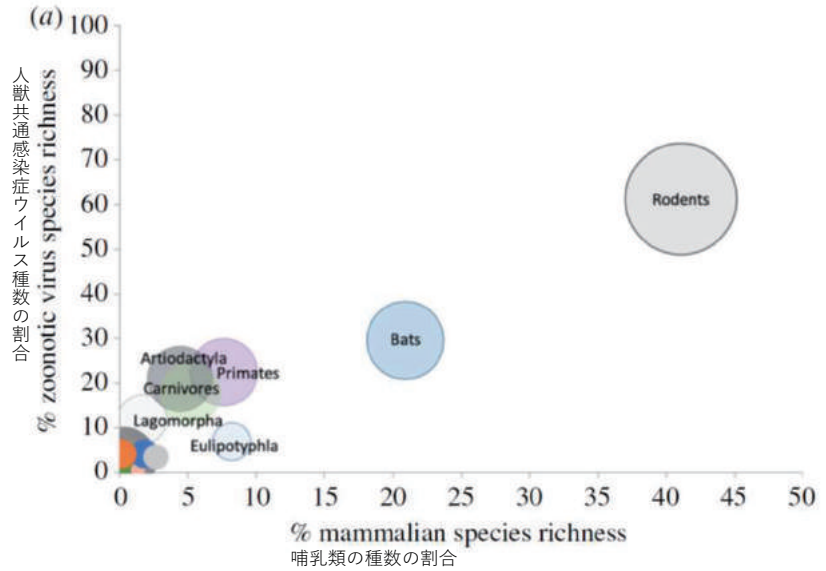
Global shifts in mammalian population trends reveal key predictors of virus spillover risk

Christine K. Johnson¹, Peta L. Hitchens², Pranav S. Pandit¹, Julie Rushmore³, Tieta Smiley Evans¹, Cristin C. W. Young¹ and Megan M. Doyle¹

Some groups of mammals carry more zoonotic viruses than others.

Rodents have the most.

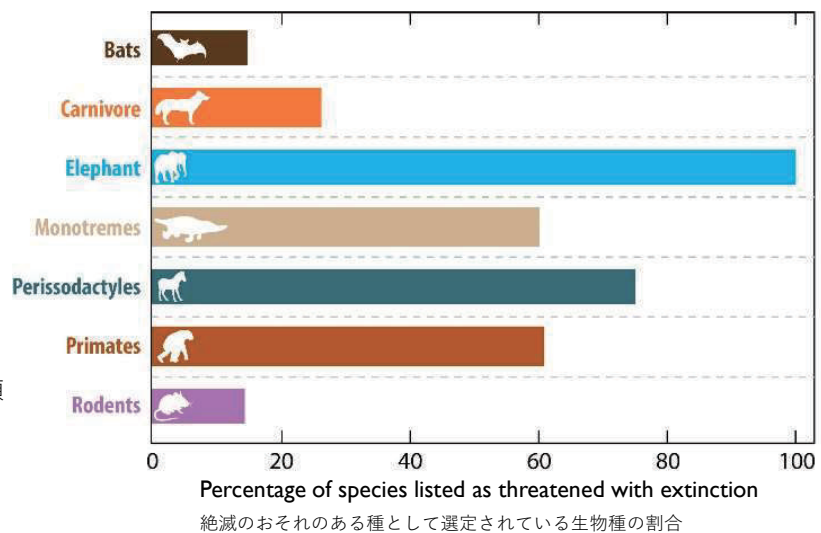
哺乳類の目により、人獣共通感染症ウイルスの保有数は異なる
げっ歯類の保有数が最多



19

The mammals with the most viruses are the least endangered.

保有するウイルスが多い哺乳類は、絶滅のおそれが高い



Macdonald DW. 2019. *Annu. Rev. Environ. Resour.* 44:61–88

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The next emerging zoonotic virus is far more likely to come from a rat than a rhino

Because rodents are less vulnerable to biodiversity loss than other types of mammals are

次の新興人獣共通感染症のウイルスは、サイよりもネズミから出現する可能性の方がはるかに高い

げっ歯類は他の哺乳類よりも生物多様性損失の影響を受けにくい

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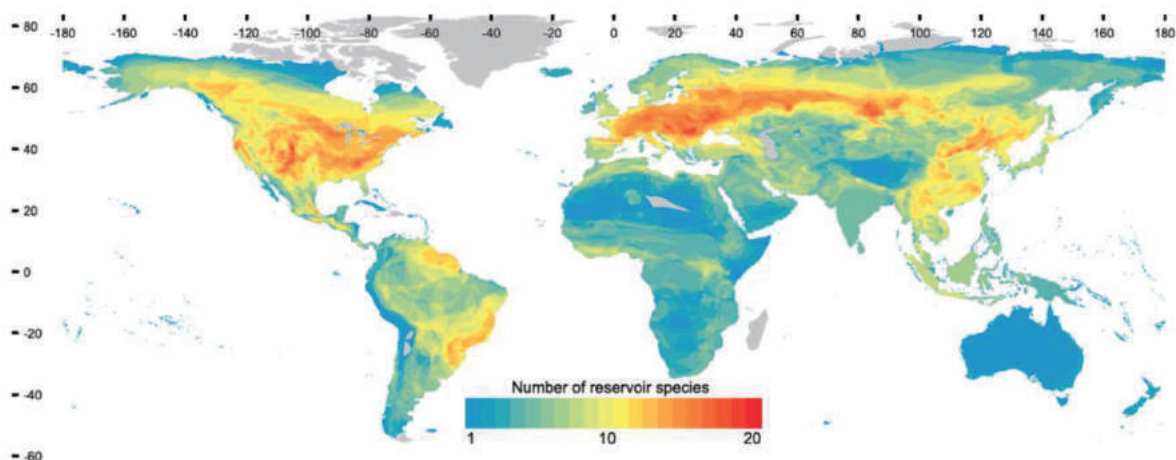
Rodent reservoirs of future zoonotic diseases

Barbara A. Han^{a,1}, John Paul Schmidt^b, Sarah E. Bowden^b, and John M. Drake^b

^aCary Institute of Ecosystem Studies, Millbrook, NY 12545; and ^bOdam School of Ecology, University of Georgia, Athens, GA 30602

This map shows where rodents that host zoonotic diseases live.

人獣共通感染症の宿主となるげっ歯類の生息地



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Traits of zoonotic hosts

人獣共通感染症の宿主の特徴



- Large geographic range
- Short lifespan
- Early maturity
- Lots of babies in each litter

Han et al. 2015

- 広範囲に生息地が分布
- 寿命が短い
- 成熟が早い
- 一度に産む仔の数が多い

Traits of vulnerable species

絶滅危惧種の特徴



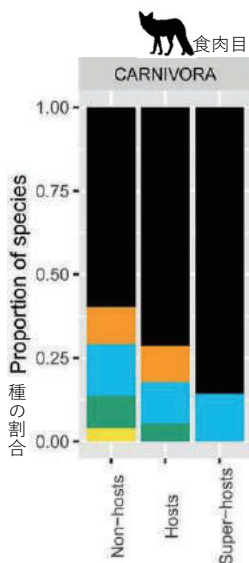
- Small geographic range
- Long lifespan
- Late maturity
- Few babies in each litter

McKinney 1997

- 狭い範囲に生息地が分布
- 寿命が長い
- 成熟が遅い
- 一度に産む仔の数が少ない

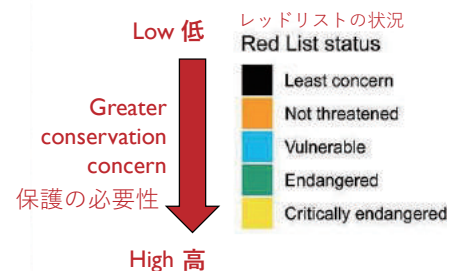
Keesing & Ostfeld 2021

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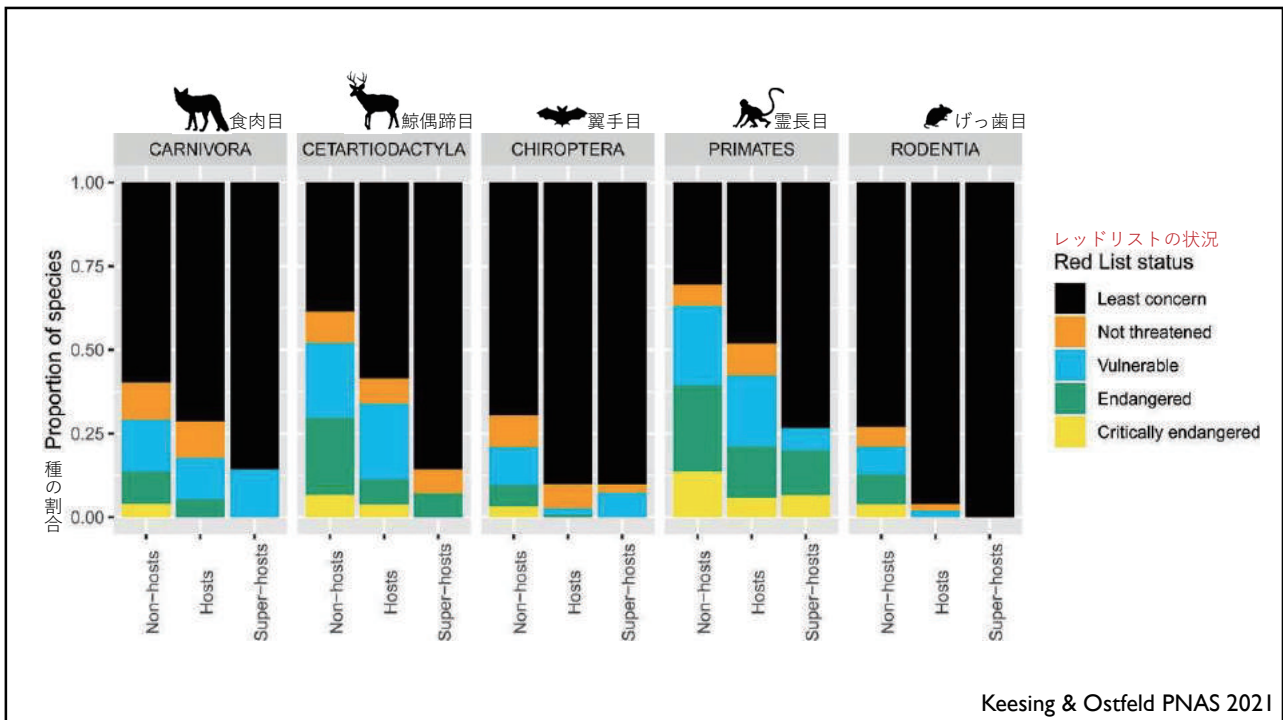
The species that host zoonotic viruses are less vulnerable to biodiversity loss than the species that do not.

人獣共通感染症ウイルスの宿主となる種は、そうでない種に比べ、生物多様性の損失による影響を受けにくい



Keesing & Ostfeld PNAS 2021

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The next emerging zoonotic virus is far more likely to come from a rat than a rhino

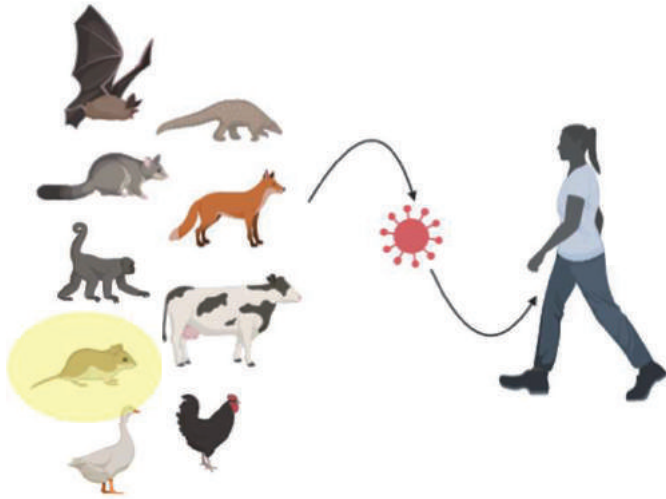
Because the species that carry zoonotic pathogens don't tend to decline when biodiversity is lost

次の新興人獣共通感染症のウイルスは、サイよりもネズミから出現する可能性の方がはるかに高い

人獣共通感染症ウイルスの宿主となる種は、生物多様性が損なわれても減少しにくい傾向にあるため

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Zoonotic diseases 人獣共通感染症



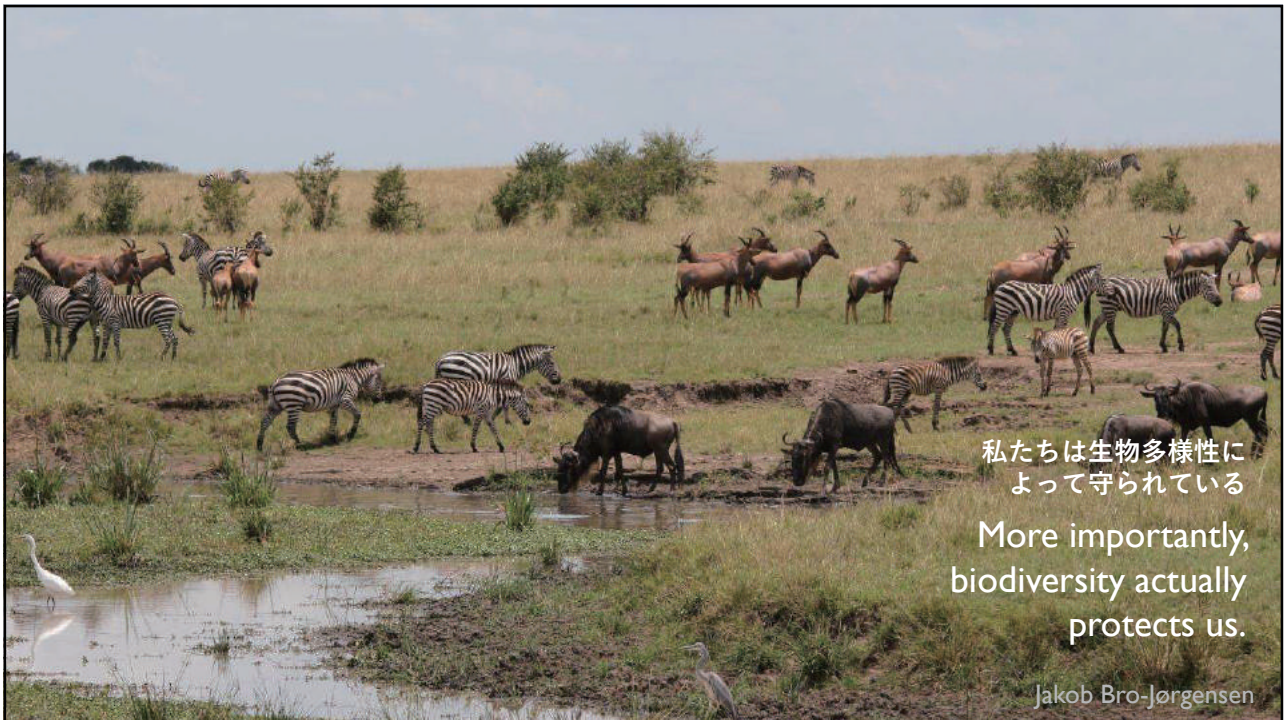
Some of these animals are far more likely to give us pathogens than others are.

Biodiversity is not a dangerous source of zoonotic pathogens.

ある動物は他と比べ、ヒトに病原体を感染させる可能性がはるかに高い

生物多様性は人獣共通感染症病原体を出現させる危険要因ではない

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私たちは生物多様性によって守られている

More importantly, biodiversity actually protects us.

Jakob Bro-Jørgensen

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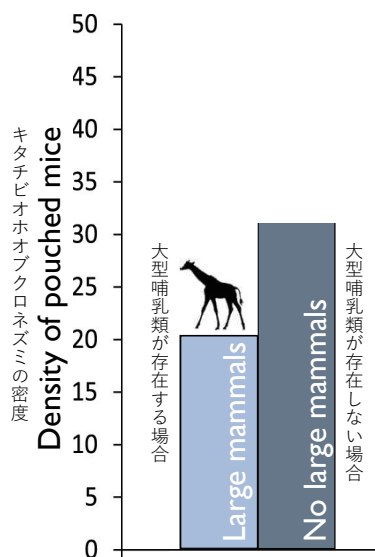
CASE STUDY #1: Kenya ケニア中央部、ライキピア郡での研究

29



Large mammals suppress the abundance of rodents.

大型哺乳類の存在はげっ歯類の個体数を抑制する



CASE STUDY #1: Kenya ケニアでの研究

Keesing 1998
Keesing & Young 2014

30

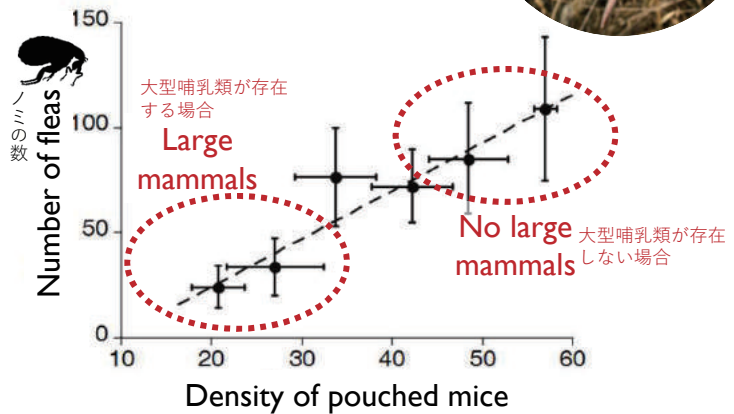


Large mammals suppress the abundance of fleas that can transmit plague and other diseases

大型哺乳類はペストなどの病気を伝染させるノミの個体数を抑制する

More mice means more fleas

ネズミの数が多いとノミの数も多い



CASE STUDY #1: Kenya ケニアでの研究

キタチビオホオブクロネズミの密度 McCauley, Keesing, et al. 2008

31



Ticks transmit diseases to people

ダニはヒトに病気を感染させる



Ticks feed on mice and other animals

ダニはネズミなどに寄生



CASE STUDY #2: New York ニューヨーク州での研究

32



Rodents increase the number of ticks

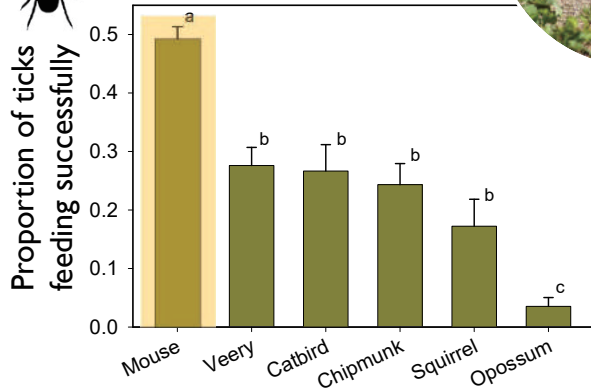
げっ歯類はダニの数を増加させる

Ticks that feed on mice survive better

ネズミに寄生するダニは生き残りやすい



十分な食料を得たダニの割合



Host species 宿主となった生物



CASE STUDY #2: New York ニューヨーク州での研究

Keesing et al. 2009

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Rodents increase the number of **infected** ticks

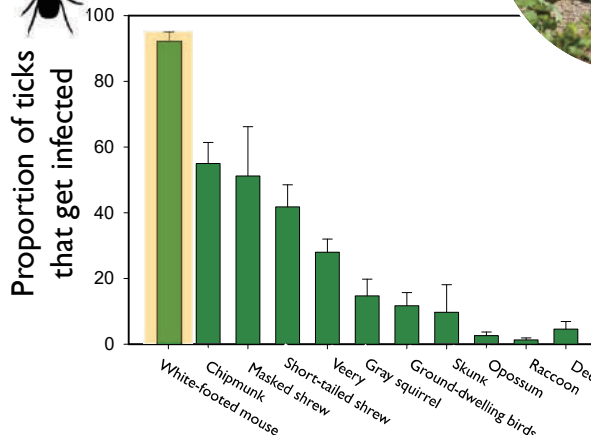
げっ歯類は**感染したダニ**の数を増加させる

Ticks that feed on mice get are more likely to get infected

ネズミに寄生するダニはより感染しやすい



感染していたダニの割合

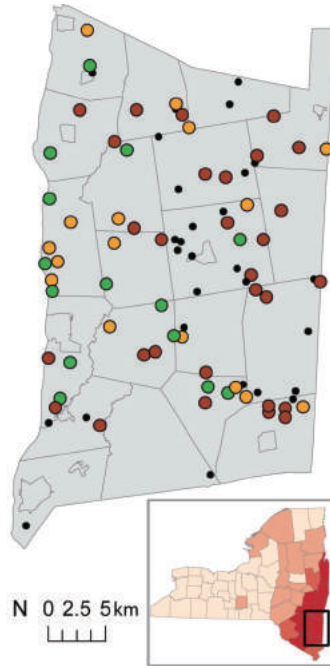


Host species 宿主となった生物

CASE STUDY #2: New York ニューヨーク州での研究

Keesing et al. 2009
LoGiudice et al. 2003

34



How do predators affect disease risk?

捕食者は感染リスクにどのような影響を与えるか？

CASE STUDY #2: New York ニューヨーク州での研究

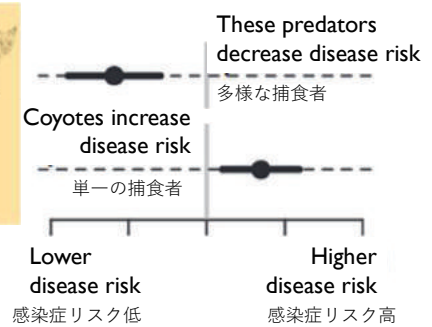
Ostfeld, Keesing, et al. 2018

35



Diverse predators reduce disease risk.

多様な捕食者は感染症リスクを低減させる



CASE STUDY #2: New York ニューヨーク州での研究

Ostfeld, Keesing, et al. 2018

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Article

Zoonotic host diversity increases in human-dominated ecosystems

<https://doi.org/10.1038/s41586-020-2562-8>

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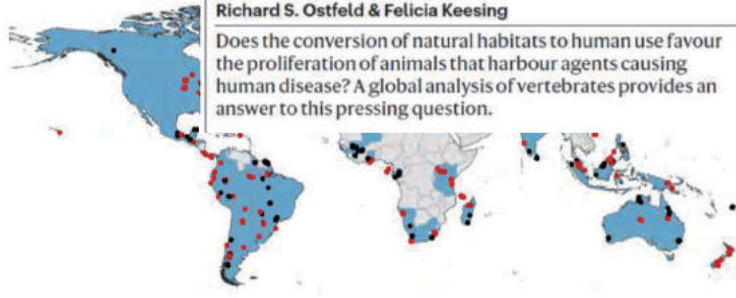
[Check for updates](#)

Rory Gibb^{1*}, David W. Redding^{1,2,3}, Kai Qing Chin¹, Christl A. Donnelly^{1,2,3}, Tim Newbold⁴ & Kate E. Jones^{1,2,3}

Land use change—for example, the conversion of natural habitats to urban ecosystems—is widely recognized to influence the risk of zoonotic disease in humans^{1,2}. However, whether such changes are underpinned by predictable ecological changes remains unclear. We suggest that host diversity and taxonomic richness are systematic, trait-based factors that control the effects of land use change on local zoonotic pathogen diversity and richness (18–72% of total richness) in human-dominated ecosystems with nearby undisturbed habitats. This is the strongest effect of land use change on zoonotic pathogen diversity and richness, and is stronger than the effect of human population density. Our findings suggest that zoonotic pathogen diversity and richness are controlled by human-managed ecological or life-history traits, and that the loss of biodiversity in human-dominated ecosystems is a factor that increases the risk of zoonotic disease.

These same patterns have now been seen around the world.

同様のパターンが世界各地で確認されている



News & views

Ecology

Species that can make us ill thrive in human habitats

Richard S. Ostfeld & Felicia Keesing

Does the conversion of natural habitats to human use favour the proliferation of animals that harbour agents causing human disease? A global analysis of vertebrates provides an answer to this pressing question.

August 2020

The next emerging zoonotic virus is far more likely to come from a rat than a rhino

Because the species that carry zoonotic pathogens *thrive* when biodiversity is lost

次の新興人獣共通感染症のウイルスは、サイよりもネズミから出現する可能性の方がはるかに高い

人獣共通感染症ウイルスの宿主となる動物は、生物多様性が損なわれた場合に繁殖するため

Summary まとめ

- Rodents are the most likely sources of zoonotic pathogens.
- Zoonotic reservoirs thrive when biodiversity declines.
- Natural biodiversity is not dangerous to us.
- Natural biodiversity actually protects us from zoonotic pathogens.

- ・げっ歯類は、人獣共通感染症病原体の感染源となる可能性が最も高い
- ・人獣共通感染症病原体の感染源となる動物は、生物多様性の減少時に繁栄する
- ・生物多様性はヒトにとって危険ではない
- ・生物多様性によって、ヒトは人獣共通感染症病原体から守られている



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So what should we do?

Protect, preserve, and restore biodiversity

私たちがすべきこととは？

生物多様性の保護、保全、回復

40

Canada welcomes delegates to Montréal for biological diversity conference, COP15
 From: Environment and Climate Change Canada

Statement

Statement from Minister Steven Guilbeault and Minister Mélanie Joly
 June 22, 2022 - Ottawa, Ontario

"We can confirm that Canada will welcome the world to Montréal in December 2022 for the 15th Conference of the Parties (COP15), which will focus on protecting nature and halting biodiversity loss around the world."

"The COP15 Presidency will..."

"Historical loss is a stark reality. Climate change is accelerating biodiversity loss. We cannot afford to lose any more species. We must act now to protect the natural world that sustains us all."

"The Government of Canada..."

"There is an urgent need for..."

"With up to one million species..."

"This important international..."

"Biodiversity is the lifeblood of..."

REVIEW SCIENCE POLICY

A Global Deal For Nature: Guiding principles, milestones, and targets

E. Dinerstein¹, C. Vynne¹, E. Sala², A. R. Joshi³, S. Fernando⁴, T. E. Lovejoy⁵, J. Mayorga^{2,3}, D. Olson⁶, ...

Science Advances 19 Apr 2021
 Vol. 9, no. 4, eaww21899
 DOI: 10.1126/sciadv.aww21899

“30 by 30” initiative

Abstract

The Global Deal for Nature (GDN) is a time-bound, science-driven plan to save the diversity and abundance of life on Earth. Pairing the GDN and the Paris Climate Agreement would avoid catastrophic climate change, conserve species, and secure essential ecosystem services. New findings give urgency to this union: Less than half of the terrestrial realm is intact, yet conserving all native ecosystems—coupled with energy transition measures—will be required to remain below a 1.5°C rise in average global temperature. The GDN targets 30% of Earth to be formally protected and an additional 20% designated as climate stabilization areas; by 2030, to stay below 1.5°C. We highlight the 67% of terrestrial ecoregions that can meet 30% protection, thereby reducing extinction threats and carbon emissions from natural reservoirs. Freshwater and marine targets included here extend the GDN to all realms and provide a pathway to ensuring a more livable biosphere.

There are current policy efforts to conserve 30% of the Earth’s surface for biodiversity.
 現在、生物多様性保全に向けて地球上の陸海域の30%を保護区とする政策の取り組みが進められている

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NEWS

Biodiversity loss breaching safe limits worldwide
 生物多様性の損失は、世界中で安全限界を超えている

Preserving current biodiversity will not be enough because we have already lost so much.
 生物多様性はすでに著しく損なわれ、現在の状態を維持するだけでは不十分

Newbold et al. 2016

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損なわれた生物多様性を
回復させなければならない

**We must also restore areas
that have lost biodiversity.**

Jen Guyton

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UN DECADE
 ON
ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION
 2021-2030

 Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
  UN environment
  IUCN

We do not yet know if restoring biodiversity restores its protections against infectious diseases.

ただし、生物多様性を回復させることで感染症を抑止する機能を取り戻すことができるのかは、まだ分からない

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