

## 地球環境

### 持続可能な開発目標 (SDG) 14実施支援国連会議

平成29年6月15日

ツイート

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メール



6月5日から9日まで、持続可能な開発目標 (SDG) 14実施支援国連会議が、ニューヨーク・国連本部で開催され、190か国以上の国や、国際機関、NGO等が出席し、海洋の保全や持続可能な利用について議論が行われたところ結果概要以下のとおり。

#### 1 概要

- 本会議は、2015年9月に国連総会で合意された2030アジェンダに掲げられている17の持続可能な開発目標 (SDGs) のうち、特に海洋・海洋資源の保全及び持続可能な利用に焦点を当てたSDG14の実施推進を目的として開催された。本会議開催に向けてイニシアティブを発揮したフィジー及びスウェーデンが共同議長 (バイニラマ・フィジー大統領、ロウィン・スウェーデン副首相) を務め、各国政府代表、海洋に関する国際機関、有識者及びNGO等が参加した。
- 本会議冒頭、グテーレス国連事務総長及びトムソン国連総会議長によるオープニング・スピーチが行われ、海洋に関する取組が地球規模の喫緊の課題であるとして、国際社会全体による取組の重要性が強調された。
- 全体会合では、各国代表によるスピーチが行われ、SDG14の達成に向けた取組及び支援等が表明された。なお、パリ協定に関して、多くの国がその重要性を述べる一方、同協定を離脱した米国を明示的に批判する国もあった。
- 我が国を代表して、森外務省国際協力局審議官がスピーチを行い、パリ合意の実施に向けたCOP23の議長国としてのフィジーを支持すること、更に、海洋ごみ、海洋酸性化及び持続可能な漁業に対する我が国の取組や、太平洋・島サミット (PALM) 及び小島嶼開発途上国 (SIDS) 国際会議等に係る我が国の協力等を紹介しつつ、SDG14をはじめとするSDGs全体の達成に向け、日本として引き続き貢献していく旨述べた ([スピーチ英文 \(PDF\)](#)、[和文骨子 \(PDF\)](#))。
- 全体会合と並行して開催されたパートナーシップダイアログにおいては、海洋に関する主要7議題 (ア 海洋汚染対策、イ 海洋・沿岸の生態系の管理、ウ 海洋酸性化対策、エ 持続可能な漁業に向けた取組、オ SIDS等の漁業資源及び市場へのアクセス向上、カ 科学技術の開発・技術移転、キ 国連海洋法条約 (UNCLOS) に基づく海洋保全・持続可能な資源の利用) についての専門的な議論が行われた。
- 最終日の9日、SDG14の実施促進に向けて全てのステークホルダーが取り組むべき具体的な行動を列挙した[成果文書 "Call for Action"](#) が採択されるとともに、SDG14の実施促進に向けた各国等による合計1300以上の自主的取組 (Voluntary Commitment) が本会議ウェブサイトに登録された旨が発表された。

#### 2 評価

- 海洋・海洋資源の保全及び持続可能な利用という地球規模の課題に関し、全てのステークホルダーが取り組むべき行動を列挙した成果文書 "Call for Action" が採択されたこと、また、各国による1,300以上の自主的取組が公表されたことは、SDG14の達成に向けての国際社会における大きな進展と評価し得る。
- 本会議は、SDGsの中でも個別の目標の実施支援を対象にした初めての国連会議。本会議の成功は、SDGsの他の個別目標の達成に向けた今後のロールモデルとなり、SDGs全体の達成プロセスに大きく貢献し得るものと考えられる。
- 各国代表によるスピーチが行われる中で、我が国からは、個別分野の取組のみならず、PALMやSIDS国際会議等に係る我が国の外交努力を発信するとともに、今次会議に際して、政府全体として11の自主的取組を登録し、SDGsの達成に取り組む姿勢をアピールした。
- 我が国は、SIDS諸国からの本件会議への参加費用支援として、合計4.4万ドルを国連信託基金に拠出した。

**【参考】我が国が登録した11件の自主的取組 (Voluntary Commitment)**

- 1 APECプロジェクト海洋観測と科学的根拠に基づく持続可能な海洋ガバナンスワークショップの開催
- 2 大洋州地域廃棄物管理改善支援プロジェクト (フェーズ2)
- 3 コーラル・トライアングルにおけるブルーカーボン生態系とその多面的サービスの包括的評価と保全戦略
- 4 沿岸・海洋資源管理アドバイザー派遣
- 5 アジア太平洋3R推進フォーラムの開催
- 6 アフリカきれいな街プラットフォーム・プログラム
- 7 マイクロX線CTを用いた炭酸塩骨格密度測定技術の国際標準化に向けた取組
- 8 SDGs14に向けた海洋観測網の拡充のための取組
- 9 SDG14に貢献する海洋生物や海ごみに関するデータの公開・共有・利用に向けた取組
- 10 北西太平洋地域海行動計画 (NOWPAP) を通じた海洋環境保護活動の実施
- 11 日中韓3か国環境大臣会合 (TEMM) を通じた海洋ごみ管理活動の取組

関連リンク

[SDG14実施支援国連会議「The Ocean Conference」](#)  
[持続可能な開発のためのアジェンダ2030](#)



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<b>国・地域</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><a href="#">地域で探す</a></li><li><a href="#">アジア</a></li><li><a href="#">大洋州</a></li><li><a href="#">北米</a></li><li><a href="#">中南米</a></li><li><a href="#">欧州</a></li><li><a href="#">中東</a></li><li><a href="#">アフリカ</a></li><li><a href="#">国名で探す</a></li></ul>	<b>海外渡航・滞在</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><a href="#">海外安全対策</a></li><li><a href="#">パスポート(旅券)</a></li><li><a href="#">届出・証明</a></li><li><a href="#">ハーフ条約</a></li><li><a href="#">海外教育・年金・保険・運転免許</a></li><li><a href="#">在外選挙</a></li><li><a href="#">ビザ・日本滞在</a></li><li><a href="#">統計・お知らせ</a></li></ul>	<b>申請・手続き</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><a href="#">電子政府・電子申請・届出</a></li><li><a href="#">情報公開・個人情報保護</a></li><li><a href="#">公文書管理・外交記録公開</a></li><li><a href="#">調達情報</a></li><li><a href="#">その他の申請</a></li><li><a href="#">メール配信サービス</a></li><li><a href="#">国民の皆様からの御意見</a></li></ul>

## Our Ocean, Our Future: Call for Action

June 9<sup>th</sup>, 2017

1. We, the Heads of State and Government and high-level representatives, meeting in New York from 5 to 9 June 2017 at the United Nations Conference to Support the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14 of the 2030 Agenda, with the full participation of civil society, and other relevant stakeholders, affirm our strong commitment to conserve and sustainably use our oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development.
2. We are mobilised by a strong conviction that our ocean is critical to our shared future and common humanity in all its diversity. As leaders and representatives of our Governments, we are determined to act decisively and urgently, convinced that our collective action will make a meaningful difference to our people, to our planet, and to our prosperity.
3. We recognise that our ocean covers three quarters of our planet, connects our populations and markets, and forms an important part of our natural and cultural heritage. It supplies nearly half the oxygen we breathe, absorbs over a quarter of the carbon dioxide we produce, plays a vital role in the water cycle and the climate system, and is an important source of our planet's biodiversity and of ecosystem services. It contributes to sustainable development and sustainable ocean-based economies, as well as to poverty eradication, food security and nutrition, maritime trade and transportation, decent work and livelihoods.
4. We are particularly alarmed by the adverse impacts of climate change on the ocean, including the rise in ocean temperatures, ocean and coastal acidification, deoxygenation, sea-level rise, the decrease in polar ice coverage, coastal erosion and extreme weather events. We acknowledge the need to address the adverse impacts that impair the crucial ability of the ocean to act as climate regulator, source of marine biodiversity, and as key provider of food and nutrition, tourism and ecosystem services, and as an engine for sustainable economic development and growth. We recognise, in this regard, the particular importance of the Paris Agreement adopted under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change.
5. We are committed to halting and reversing the decline in the health and productivity of our ocean and its ecosystems and to protecting and restoring its resilience and ecological integrity. We recognise that the wellbeing of present and future generations is inextricably linked to the health and productivity of our ocean.
6. We underline the integrated and indivisible character of all Sustainable Development Goals, as well as the inter-linkages and synergies between them, and reiterate the critical importance of being guided in our work by the 2030 Agenda, including the principles

reaffirmed therein. We acknowledge that each country faces specific challenges in its pursuit of sustainable development, in particular least developed countries (LDCs), landlocked developing countries, small island developing States (SIDS), and African States, including coastal ones, as do others recognised in the 2030 Agenda. There are also serious challenges within many middle income countries.

7. We reiterate our commitment to achieve the targets of Goal 14 within the timelines, and the need to sustain action over the long term, taking into account different national realities, capacities and levels of development and respecting national policies and priorities. We recognise, in particular, the special importance of certain targets in Goal 14 for SIDS and LDCs

8. We stress the need for an integrated, interdisciplinary and cross-sectoral approach as well as enhanced cooperation, coordination, and policy coherence, at all levels. We emphasise the critical importance of effective partnerships enabling collective action and reaffirm our commitment to the implementation of Goal 14 with the full participation of all relevant stakeholders.

9. We underline the need to integrate Goal 14 and its inter-related targets into national development plans and strategies, to promote national ownership and to ensure success in its implementation by involving all relevant stakeholders, including national and local authorities, members of parliament, local communities, indigenous peoples, women and youth, as well as the academic and scientific communities, business and industry. We recognise the importance of gender equality, and the crucial role of women and youth in the conservation and sustainable use of oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development.

10. We stress the importance of enhancing understanding of the health and role of our ocean and the stressors on its ecosystems, including through assessments on the state of the ocean, based on science and on traditional knowledge systems. We also stress the need to further increase marine scientific research to inform and support decision-making, and to promote knowledge hubs and networks to enhance the sharing of scientific data, best practices and know-how.

11. We emphasise that our actions to implement Goal 14 should be in accordance with, reinforce and not duplicate or undermine, existing legal instruments, arrangements, processes, mechanisms or entities. We affirm the need to enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of The Future We Want.

12. We recognise that the conservation and sustainable use of the ocean and its resources require the necessary means of implementation in line with the 2030 Agenda, Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development and other relevant outcomes, including the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway. We stress the importance of the full and timely implementation of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda and, in this context, emphasise the need to enhance scientific knowledge and research, enhance capacity building at all levels, mobilise financial resources from all sources, and facilitate the transfer of technology on mutually agreed terms, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to support the implementation of Goal 14 in developing countries.

13. We call on all stakeholders to conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas, and marine resources for sustainable development by taking, *inter alia*, the following actions on an urgent basis, including by building on existing institutions and partnerships:

(a) Approach the implementation of Goal 14 in an integrated and coordinated way and promote policies and actions that take into account the critical interlinkages among the targets of Goal 14, the potential synergies between Goal 14 and the other goals, particularly those with ocean-related targets, as well as other processes that support the implementation of Goal 14.

(b) Strengthen cooperation, policy coherence and coordination amongst institutions at all levels, including between and amongst international organisations, regional and sub-regional organisations and institutions, arrangements and programmes.

(c) Strengthen and promote effective and transparent multi-stakeholder partnerships, including public-private partnerships, by enhancing engagement of governments with global, regional and sub-regional bodies and programmes, the scientific community, the private sector, donor community, non-governmental organisations, community groups, academic institutions, and other relevant actors.

(d) Develop comprehensive strategies to raise awareness of the natural and cultural significance of the ocean, as well as of its state and role, and of the need to further improve the knowledge of the ocean, including its importance for sustainable development and how it is impacted by anthropogenic activities.

(e) Support plans to foster ocean-related education, for example as part of education curricula, to promote ocean literacy and a culture of conservation, restoration and sustainable use of our ocean.

(f) Dedicate greater resources to marine scientific research, such as inter-disciplinary research and sustained ocean and coastal observation, as well as the collection and sharing

of data and knowledge, including traditional knowledge, in order to increase our knowledge of the ocean, to better understand the relationship between climate and the health and productivity of the ocean, to strengthen the development of coordinated early warning systems on extreme weather events and phenomena, and to promote decision-making based on the best available science, to encourage scientific and technological innovation, as well as to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular SIDS and LDCs.

(g) Accelerate actions to prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, particularly from land-based activities, including marine debris, plastics and microplastics, nutrient pollution, untreated wastewater, solid waste discharges, hazardous substances, pollution from ships, and abandoned, lost or otherwise discarded fishing gear, as well as to address, as appropriate, the adverse impacts of other human-related activities on the ocean and on marine life, such as ship strikes, underwater noise and invasive alien species.

(h) Promote waste prevention and minimization, develop sustainable consumption and production patterns, adopt the 3Rs- reduce, reuse and recycle- including through incentivising market-based solutions to reduce waste and its generation, improving mechanisms for environmentally-sound waste management, disposal and recycling, and developing alternatives such as reusable or recyclable products, or products biodegradable under natural conditions.

(i) Implement long-term and robust strategies to reduce the use of plastics and microplastics, particularly plastic bags and single use plastics, including by partnering with stakeholders at relevant levels to address their production, marketing and use.

(j) Support the use of effective and appropriate area-based management tools, including marine protected areas and other integrated, cross-sectoral approaches, including marine spatial planning and integrated coastal zone management, based on best available science, as well as stakeholder engagement and applying the precautionary and ecosystem approaches, consistent with international law and in accordance with national legislation, to enhance ocean resilience and better conserve and sustainably use marine biodiversity.

(k) Develop and implement effective adaptation and mitigation measures that contribute to increasing and supporting resilience to ocean and coastal acidification, sea-level rise, and increase in ocean temperatures, and to addressing the other harmful impacts of climate change on the ocean as well as coastal and blue carbon ecosystems such as mangroves, tidal marshes, seagrass, and coral reefs, and wider interconnected ecosystems impacting on our ocean, and ensure the implementation of relevant obligations and commitments.

(l) Enhance sustainable fisheries management, including to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined

by their biological characteristics, through the implementation of science-based management measures, monitoring, control and enforcement, supporting the consumption of fish sourced from sustainably managed fisheries, and through precautionary and ecosystem approaches as appropriate, as well as strengthening cooperation and coordination, including through, as appropriate, regional fisheries management organisations, bodies and arrangements.

(m) End destructive fishing practices and illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, addressing their root causes and holding actors and beneficiaries accountable by taking appropriate actions, so as to deprive them of benefits of such activities, and effectively implementing flag State obligations as well as relevant port State obligations.

(n) Accelerate further work and strengthen cooperation and coordination on the development of interoperable catch documentation schemes and traceability of fish products.

(o) Strengthen capacity building and technical assistance provided to small-scale and artisanal fishers in developing countries, to enable and enhance their access to marine resources and markets and improve the socio-economic situation of fishers and fish workers within the context of sustainable fisheries management.

(p) Act decisively to prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, including through accelerating work to complete negotiations at the World Trade Organization on this issue, recognising that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of those negotiations.

(q) Support the promotion and strengthening of sustainable ocean-based economies, which inter alia build on sustainable activities such as fisheries, tourism, aquaculture, maritime transportation, renewable energies, marine biotechnology, and sea water desalination, as means to achieve the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development, in particular for SIDS and LDCs.

(r) Increase efforts to mobilise the means necessary for the development of sustainable ocean-related activities and the implementation of Goal 14, particularly in developing countries, in line with the 2030 Agenda, Addis Ababa Action Agenda and other relevant outcomes.

(s) Actively engage in discussions and the exchange of views in the Preparatory Committee established by General Assembly Resolution 69/292 on the development of an international legally binding instrument under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea on the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity of areas beyond national jurisdiction, so that the General Assembly can, before the end of its seventy-second session, taking into account the report of the Preparatory Committee to the General Assembly, decide

on the convening and on the starting date of an intergovernmental conference.

(t) Welcome follow-up on the partnership dialogues and commit to implement our respective voluntary commitments made in the context of the Conference.

(u) Contribute to the follow-up and review process of the 2030 Agenda by providing an input to the high-level political forum on sustainable development on the implementation of Goal 14, including on opportunities to strengthen progress in the future.

(v) Consider further ways and means to support the timely and effective implementation of Goal 14, taking into account the discussions at the high-level political forum during its first cycle.

14. We strongly call upon the UN Secretary-General to continue his efforts to support the implementation of Goal 14, in the context of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, in particular by enhancing interagency coordination and coherence throughout the UN system on ocean issues, taking into consideration the work of UN-Oceans.



## 持続可能な開発目標(SDG)14実施支援国連会議 森国際協力局審議官スピーチ(骨子)

### 【冒頭】

2030アジェンダの実施に弾みをつけるSDG14実施支援国連会議の開催を歓迎。本会議開催に向けたフィジー及びスウェーデンのイニシアティブに感謝。また、太平洋島嶼国としては初めて国連気候変動枠組条約締約国会議(COP)の議長を務めるフィジーに祝意を表明。我が国は、パリ協定の着実かつ完全な実施の実現に向け、COP23の議長国フィジーを全面的に支持する。

また、本会議で採択される予定の「Call for Action」の作成に尽力した共同ファシリテーターのシンガポール及びポルトガルにも感謝。

四方を海に囲まれた島国であり、海洋の恩恵を受けてきた我が国は、本会合を、海洋環境及び資源の保全及び持続可能な利用に関連する喫緊の課題に国際社会が取り組む重要な機会と認識。

かかる観点から、我が国は、本会議開催に向けた2015年国連総会決議の共同提案国に加わるとともに、小島嶼開発途上国(SIDS)及び後発開発途上国(LDC)からの本会議への参加支援として、信託基金に4.4万ドルを拠出した。

### 【SDGs全体】

SDGsの実施は国際社会共通の目的。我が国としても、安倍晋三総理大臣を本部長とするSDGs推進本部の下、国内・国外の双方で率先してSDGsの達成に取り組んでいるところ。

本会議はSDGsの中の特定の目標の下に開催される初の国際会合。17あるSDGは相互に関連しているが、これはSDG14の主なテーマである海洋保全が喫緊に対応すべき地球規模課題であると認識されていることの証左。

とりわけ我が国は「海洋ごみ」、「海洋酸性化」、「持続可能な漁業」及び「SIDS諸国への支援」を重要視しており、これらの分野を中心に合計11件の「自主的な取組」(Voluntary Commitments)を登録。

### 【SDG14個別テーマ】

#### 【海洋ごみ 目標14.1】

海洋汚染及び海洋ごみは国境を越える深刻な問題であり、世界的な対策が必要。海洋ごみの約8割は陸域由来と言われていることから、各国が廃棄物管理に関する包括的な戦略を立てることが効果的な海洋ごみ対策の上で重要。我が国は、廃棄物管理の改善のため、「環境上適正な技術」を活用しつつ、3R(リデュース、リユース、リサイクル)政策を積極的に推進するとともに、特にアジア太平洋地域での3R推進フォーラム開催等を通じ

て、途上国での3Rの取組を支援してきた。

昨年我が国が議長国を務めたG7伊勢志摩サミットにおいても、海洋ごみに対処すると  
のコミットメントを再確認した。3R及び資源効率性に関する取組は、陸域を発生源とする  
海洋ごみ、特にプラスチックの発生抑制及び削減に大きく寄与すると認識。

#### 【海洋酸性化 目標14.3】

気候変動による海洋への影響については科学的知見が十分に蓄積されていないことか  
ら、海洋酸性化により効果的に対処するためには調査・研究の推進が重要。我が国は、  
様々な国際的な取組と連携しつつ、海洋環境を取り巻く脅威に対する政策立案に必要な  
科学的知見を拡充するために、海洋観測や気候変動による影響予測等の研究開発に取り  
組んできている。今後も、海洋酸性化によるプランクトンへの影響に関する定量評価や、  
新たな観測技術やセンサーの開発に引き続き取り組んでいく。

#### 【持続可能な漁業 目標14.4】

水産資源は無尽蔵ではなく、適切な資源管理のもとで持続的に利用することが可能。  
我が国は、地域漁業管理機関を通じた国際的な水産資源の管理と持続可能な利用を推  
進するための活動に積極的に参画。

我が国は、違法、無報告、無規制（IUU）漁業の根絶も重視。5月19日には、違法漁  
業防止寄港国措置協定を締結したところ、未締結国に対し、これに続くよう呼びかけ  
る。

#### 【SIDS】

SDGsの達成には、特にSIDSやLDC諸国の能力開発・人材育成が重要。日本は、20  
14年9月にサモアで開催された第3回SIDS国際会議において、2015年からの3年間で  
5000人を超えるSIDS各国における人材育成支援を表明し、2016年度末で既に4000  
人を超える人材育成を達成したと推計。

#### 【PALM】

本年は、太平洋・島サミット(PALM)が20周年を迎える。1997年の第1回以来、PALMは、  
我が国と太平洋島嶼国との間の様々な分野における協力推進に貢献してきた。2018年5月  
に行われる第8回PALMにおいて、海洋及び海洋資源に関する課題も議論されることを期  
待する。

#### 【総括】

本会議で採択される「Call for Action」に従って全てのステークホルダーがSDG14の  
実施に積極的に取り組むことを期待。我が国も「自主的な取組」を着実に実施し、SDGs

全体の一層の推進を図る決意。

SDGsの個々の目標は、それぞれが単体で達成されるものではなく、互いに関連していることから、分野横断的に様々な目標を統合する連関的なアプローチが必要。本会議で実りある議論がなされ、その成果がSDG14のみならず、SDGs全体の達成に向けた大きな一歩となることを期待。

(了)