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研究課題名（和文） 国境地域における自然資源管理のクロスナショナル・ガバナンス

研究課題名（英文） Transnational Natural Resource Governance in Borderlands

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研究成果の概要（和文）：各メンバーは、ペルー・コロンビア、ボリビア・ブラジル、ガラパゴス諸島、サラワク・カリマンタン、ミャンマー・中国、およびベトナム・中国の国境地方で現地調査を行った。その調査結果を国内外で行われた学会や研究会で発表した。またメンバー各自が複数の研究論文を執筆するとともに、メンバーのうち 4 人はプロジェクトに関する書籍の執筆分担者となった。さらに各メンバーはプロジェクトの調査結果の理論的な枠組みに関する論文を公表した。

研究成果の概要（英文）：

The researchers carried out field work in the borderlands of Peru - Colombia and Bolivia - Brazil, Galapagos Islands, and related China - Japan, Sarawak-Kalimantan, Myanmar-China and Vietnam-China. Researchers presented findings in international and domestic academic events. In addition to multiple research papers, the researchers collectively published a single edited volume that had contributions of four of the five participating researchers. In addition, they published papers that specifically address the theoretical implications of the project findings.

交付決定額

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	直接経費	間接経費	合計
21 年度	4,300,000	1,290,000	5,590,000
22 年度	2,500,000	750,000	3,250,000
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年度			
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総計	11,800,000	3,540,000	15,340,000

研究分野：複合新領域

科研費の分科・細目：地域研究・地域研究

キーワード：資源管理、国境、ガバナンス、東南アジア、アンデス

1. 研究開始当初の背景

Governance is a concept that emerged in the 1990s. It reflects changes in political processes when models of government shifted from separation of institutional authority, based on clearly defined mandates, towards democratization and participation in decision making of all aspects of life. These changes are, for instance, reflected in the processes of national policy formulation, priority setting and allocation of public funds, including related to natural resources. Governance includes processes of legislation and policy formulation and their implementation and enforcement, ownership arrangements, but also conflicts and contestation.

The research hypothesized that two opposite sets of forces shape natural resource governance in nation-state border regions, compared to non-borderland settings. National governments, especially in countries still in the process of state formation, are concerned with sovereignty and territorial integrity. Relations with neighboring states are often influenced by historical animosities and conflicts. At the same time, however, access to previously remote regions improves because of infrastructure development and better communication. Most nation states actively pursue regional or bilateral economic integration, leading to booms in cross border trade and related immigration, settlement expansion and growth of economic sectors. Hence, in border regions central governments hesitate to devolve ownership of forestland or allow decentralized natural resource control. Local governments are not trusted with the implementation of policies that may affect national sovereignty or territorial integrity. Local groups are not given the same degree of property rights over territories they held under customary ownership, because they are perceived to lack national loyalty.

Border regions belonging integrate economically and socially across the border, but distance themselves politically from central government. Local actors are well aware of the cross-border dependency and the need to coordinate natural resource management. Especially in the case of local offices of government agencies, this may create tensions with central government.

The research built on similar work that has proliferated since the 1990s. Environmental cross-border issues until then related to shared watersheds and implications of upstream consumption or waist disposal for downstream inhabitants. Multinational environmental cooperation emerged during the late second half of the 20th century, for instance the Mekong Committee. Since the 1990s much natural resource transborder research has focused on biodiversity conservation, in little disturbed cross-border contiguous natural habitats, suggesting the

2. 研究の目的

The purpose of the research was to investigate natural resource governance in borderland regions that is shaped by interactions among multiple actors, some of whom operate across nation state borders. The research was carried out in five different locations, two in South America and three in Southeast Asia. The locations differed in social, cultural and political conditions and in natural habitats. The research contributed through papers and a book volume to academic debates on the role of the nation state in natural resources governance, borderland studies, and natural resources governance under administrative and political decentralization.

3. 研究の方法

The locations in which the research was carried out, each had their own particular natural resource governance issue. The locations included: the Peru-Colombia border region, Brazil, the

Galapagos Islands, China and Japan sea cucumber trade, Sarawak (Malaysia) - Kalimantan (Indonesia) border region and, Vietnam-China border region and the Myanmar-China border region.

The research was carried out by five scientists affiliated with Japanese Universities. The five participating researchers carried out their own fieldwork in their respective research location.

The researchers applied standard social science research methods. They began with extensive literature reviews, followed by collecting available documentation that could be gathered from internet. In their field research location, the researchers undertook expert or key informant interviews, and researched extensively documentation which is not available from elsewhere, like project reports, or similar documentation that is not officially published. This research was completed with participant observation and sometimes focus group interviews, where appropriate. Particular attention was paid to identifying persons who were able to represent the views or political positions of different groups who had conflicting interest and therefore different views of the issue at hand.

4. 研究成果

The researchers completed various parts of the research as initially planned. transnational natural resource was studied in the borderlands of Peru Colombia and Bolivia Brazil (de Jong), Galapagos Islands, and related China Japan (Sea cucumber Akamine), Sarawak - Kalimantan (Ishikawa), Myanmar - China (Tanaka) and Vietnam - China (Yanagisawa). Participating researchers carried out their own research and met annually to report and discuss findings.

Researchers individually participated in multiple international and domestic academic events, where they presented their research findings, and discussed implications of the research findings to elaborate on theoretical understanding of transnational natural resource governance in borderlands. Several of these international academic meetings have resulted in new collaborations, which continue until today. Four of the five

members of the transnational natural resource governance in borderlands research have participated in the elaboration of a new research proposal to JSPS, which was approved for funding. These researchers continued their collaboration until today.

In addition to multiple research papers, listed below, the researchers collectively published a single edited volume that had contributions of four of the five participating researchers (de Jong, Snelder, Ishikawa: Transborder governance of forests, rivers and seas, Earthscan). In addition, the researchers have published papers that specifically address the theoretical implications of the project findings, as they had been presented, for instance, in the de Jong et al. volume. In particular the paper: W. de Jong and K. Evans, Natural resource governance in border regions: From national backwaters to transnational territories and global commons, Journal of US-China Public Administration, can be mentioned in this respect.

5. 主な発表論文等

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[産業財産権]

[その他]

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