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研究課題名(和文) 地域社会はいかにして国際的な環境制度の成功に貢献できるのか

研究課題名(英文) How can local communities contribute to the success of international regimes?

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研究成果の概要(和文)：本研究は、複数の I E R s について理論的な考察に貢献し、I E R s 関連の規則がどのようにコミュニティ資源使用に影響するか、コミュニティが外部の圧力にどのように応えるかを判明し、理解を深めた。研究成果を、学術論文、学術雑誌、書籍等に出版し、さらに、日本の内外での会議やセミナーで発表された。研究計画通りに研究予定された調査と出版が完了した。

研究成果の概要(英文)：The research contributed to various academic debates, especially to the theoretical reflections on IERs, and on discussions related to implementation and effectiveness, options to mitigate negative impact on the most vulnerable constituencies, and on possible locally originated feedback mechanisms to improve their outcomes. It improved the understanding of how regulations and the discourses that accompany them influence community resource use and how communities respond to these external pressures. The research achieved a comparison of cases that relate to multiple IERs, and not only a single one. These results were achieved through the production of an important number of special issues of academic papers, academic papers, edited volumes, book chapters, but also through multiple presentations at international conferences and through courses dictated at various university campuses inside and outside Japan.

研究分野：複合新領域

キーワード：地域間比較研究 自然資源管理

1 . 研究開始当初の背景

Since the 2007 United Nations Climate Change Conference in Bali, climate change caused by CO₂ and methane emission into the atmosphere has become a major international and in many countries national political issue. Climate change is the latest of environmental concerns, in addition to declining biodiversity in the world's ecosystems, endangered species, and tropical forest decline, that have progressively taken central stage in international forums. The international community has responded to these environmental concerns with multinational initiatives to address these concerns (Convention on Biodiversity – CBD; Framework Convention on Climate Change – FCCC; United Nations Forum on Forests – UNFF; Convention on International Trade of Endangered Species–CITES; International Conventions for the Regulation of Whaling – IRWC). International initiatives like those cited above are defined as international regimes (IERs), and they have become an area of social science inquiry, especially since the 1980s and 1990s. Since the United Nation Conference on the Environment and Development in 1992, likewise IERs have become an important academic research topic. Within the IER research, their effective implementation is one important focus. Local communities experience impacts from IERs through the various implementation mechanisms adopted by countries, which become signatories of the related conventions or less binding agreements like the UNFF International Agreement on Forests, adopted in 2015. For instance, in the case of CBD, governments prepare a national biodiversity strategy and action plan or adopt other kinds of related legislation; in the case of the UNFF IAF, to date some 70 countries have created their National Forests Program; in the case of UNFCCC, many tropical forest countries are currently developing REDD+ (reducing emission from deforestation and forest degradation) strategies.

The impact of the environmental changes that IERs aim to address on local communities has been widely recognized in the literature. An equal large body of literature argues for the active role of local communities in the implementation of measures that contribute to the objectives of the environmental regimes. This has

resulted in initiatives such as community based natural resource management (CBD; CITES), community forestry (UNFF-IAF) and more recently REDD Indigena (indigenous REDD).

2 . 研究の目的

Local communities' interests are considered in the formulations of IER related agreements, and indigenous representatives participate in conferences of parties of international conventions, or related meetings. Until date, however, yet little systematic research has been carried out on how the IERs actually affect local communities, how local communities perceive local level measures originating from IERs, and whether local communities have any understanding of these regimes. The research collaboration reported here has identified those shortcomings, and reported on multiple options on how IERs can best adapted to realities of local communities, and how realities of local communities can feed back in conceiving and implementing IERs.

3 . 研究の方法

The research completed under the project provided answers to the following research questions: (1) How do IERs affect communal resource use? (2) How are measures and discourses derived from IER implementation perceived by communities? (3) How can provisions be made in IERs to minimize negative outcomes for communities? (4) How can the implementation of IERs at national and sub-national level be adjusted such as to minimize negative impacts, increase acceptability and generate maximum new opportunities at communal level? (5) What are the implications of the answers to these questions for the understanding of IER and/or communal level natural resource governance?

A five member research team carried out the proposed research in five locations, in Peru, Guinea, Borneo, East Indonesia and Vietnam. The researchers had extensive research experience in the particular location for which they were responsible under this project. They were also aware of the influence of IERs on local resource use in these locations.

The field research was implemented through the following steps: (1) Reviewing of relevant information on

the international regime in question, using the internet and published journal papers or other documentation, and particularly focusing on information related to the national government of the case study country.

(2) Reviewing of national implementation of the respective regime, in terms of legislation, policies and policy instruments, and more specific initiatives, undertaken by government or civil society agencies.

(3) Tracing of national level regime implementation steps all the way to the study site.

(4) Recording or observing of the discourses that members of government agencies or civil society actors use to explain and justify measures that restrain community resource use.

(5) Recording or observing perceptions among affected community members on the measures, the discourses and ultimately the IERs, to the extent that they are aware of them.

(6) Recording or observing modifications in natural resource use among community members in response to the measures originated from the IERs.

The researchers used a combination of social science research methods to compile information and data for each of the research steps listed above. Details of the research methods have been elaborated in the research papers produced under this project.

4 . 研究成果

The research contributed to various academic debates, especially to the theoretical reflections on IERs, and on discussions related to implementation and effectiveness, options to mitigate negative impact on the most vulnerable constituencies, and on possible locally originated feedback mechanisms to improve their outcomes. It improved the understanding of how regulations and the discourses that accompany them influence community resource use and how communities respond to these external pressures. This yielded new insights on the communal natural resources governance academic discussions. The research achieved a comparison of cases that relate to multiple IERs, and not only a single one. The research also explored the links between international natural resource governance and community resource use.

These results were achieved

through the production of an important number of special issues of academic papers, academic papers, edited volumes, book chapters, but also through multiple presentations at international conferences and through courses dictated at various university campuses inside and outside Japan.

5 . 主な発表論文等
研究代表者、研究分担者及び連携研究者には
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〔産業財産権 industrial property rights〕
出願状況 application situation(計 件)

名称 name :
発明者 Inventor :
権利者 obligee :
種類 kind :
番号 number :
出願年月日 application date :
国内外の別 domestic or abroad :

取得状況 acquisition situation(計 件)

名称 name :
発明者 Inventor :
権利者 obligee :
種類 kind :
番号 number :
出願年月日 application date :
取得年月日 aczurement date :
国内外の別 domestic or abroad :

〔その他〕 others
ホームページ等 HP, etc.

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