

林野庁

プレスリリース

平成20年5月8日
林野庁

国際熱帯木材機関「気候変動と熱帯林の持続可能な経営に関する国際専門家会議」の開催結果について

4月30日から5月2日の間、横浜市にて国際熱帯木材機関主催による世界の森林の減少・劣化に由来する温室効果ガスの排出抑制など、気候変動における熱帯林の持続可能な経営の役割に関する国際専門家会議が行われましたので、その結果をお知らせします。

日時、会場

4月30日(水曜日)

会場:横浜市西区みなとみらい3丁目1番1号はまぎんホールヴィアマーレ

5月1日(木曜日)～5月2日(金曜日)

横浜市中区山下町2番地産業貿易センタービル9階横浜シンポジア

出席者

4月30日午前中に行われた公開フォーラムでは、

林野庁、外務省、環境省、国際機関、各国の代表者、一般参加者等、約150名が出席しました。

4月30日午後以降に行われた専門家会合では、

林野庁、外務省、環境省、国際機関、各国の代表者等、約70名が出席しました。

結果概要

4月30日午前に行われたパネルディスカッションでは、林野庁の皆川次長を含む6人のパネリストが参加し、熱帯林減少に対し、国連気候変動条約(UNFCCC)の取組を含む、先進国政府、自治体、市民の取組等について議論を行いました。

4月30日午後より行われた専門家会合では、アジア・大洋州、中南米、アフリカの熱帯林を有する8ヶ国の代表が、自国の熱帯林減少と気候変動に関する取組について報告を行いました。

また、森林に関する炭素貯留、森林減少からの排出削減、代用エネルギー、気候変動の適応における熱帯林の役割に関する議論を行い、本年11月に開催予定のITTO理事会に提言する内容をまとめました。(これは後日ITTOのホームページ(英語)に掲載されます。)

<http://www.itto.or.jp/live/PageDisplayHandler?pageId=223&id=3845>

共催・後援

スイス政府、ノルウェー政府、林野庁、外務省、環境省、横浜市、国際協力機構(JICA)、毎日新聞社

— お問い合わせ先 —

林政部木材利用課木材貿易対策室

担当者:貿易第2班・高井、山下

代表:03-3502-8111(内線6130)

ダイヤルイン:03-3502-8063

FAX:03-3502-0305

[ページトップへ](#)

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〒100-8952 東京都千代田区霞が関1-2-1 電話:03-3502-8111(代表)

林野庁



Tropical Forests and Climate Change

30 April–2 May 2008 in Yokohama, Japan¹

Key messages

- Reducing deforestation and forest degradation and encouraging forest restoration and sustainable forest management are important measures for mitigating climate change. They also have many co-benefits, including biodiversity conservation and the provision of other ecosystem services, as well as positive socioeconomic impacts for poverty alleviation.
- Climate change poses a profound threat and increases overall vulnerability of tropical forests and forest-dependent people. Measures to adapt the forest sector to climate change are urgently required.
- Bioenergy production from forestry and the substitution of fossil-fuel-intensive products by wood products could be important strategies for mitigating climate change.
- ITTO can play an important role in encouraging and assisting member countries to develop and implement forest-based climate change mitigation and adaptation initiatives.

ITTO is a UN-established inter-governmental agency tasked with promoting the conservation and sustainable management, use and trade of tropical forest resources. On 30 April–2 May 2008, it convened an expert meeting to explore the role of sustainable tropical forest management in addressing climate change.

Participants at the meeting reviewed the potential of sustainable forest management to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases, explored existing and possible future schemes to reduce emissions from deforestation and degradation (REDD) and other mitigation options in the forest sector, and examined the need to promote adaptation of the forest sector to climate change.

The meeting listened to the views of non-government stakeholders through representatives of ITTO's Trade Advisory Group and Civil Society Advisory Group and heard presentations from the World Bank's Forest Carbon Partnership Facility, the Forest Department of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the Center for International Forestry Research, the World Agroforestry Centre, a number of ITTO member countries and experts in the field of forests and climate change. It made the following conclusions and recommendations.

¹ *Summary of the conclusions and recommendations of the International Expert Meeting on Addressing Climate Change Through Sustainable Management of Tropical Forests, held in Yokohama, Japan, on 30 April – 2 May 2008, organized by ITTO with the support of the Governments of Japan, Switzerland, Norway and the City of Yokohama.*



Conclusions

Mitigation

Land use change, including deforestation, mostly in the tropics, account for about 20% of carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions. In most ITTO producer member countries, land use change constitutes by far the main source of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. Reducing deforestation and forest degradation (REDD), therefore, is essential for addressing climate change.

Forests and woodlands will play many roles in climate change mitigation, which can be achieved through emission reduction, carbon sequestration, and carbon substitution.

In many places REDD will be a necessary strategy, but it will need to be complemented by other measures. Forest restoration and improved forest management are potential ways of reducing emissions of CO₂ and removing it from the atmosphere and also have many co-benefits, including for poverty alleviation, biodiversity conservation and the provision of other ecosystem services.

A task of the international community is to help understand and finance the cost of reducing GHG emissions and enhancing carbon sinks through sustainable forest management. This will not only lead to good forest practice but also improve local livelihoods.


To reduce deforestation, the value of forests to landowners and forest users must be at least as great as alternative land uses. Incentives for REDD, therefore, must benefit the agents directly responsible for deforestation and forest degradation and act as an incentive for reducing this destructive behaviour. In many places, identifying and involving these responsible agents are major challenges. Any potential REDD approaches must avoid perverse outcomes, such as encouraging poor forest practice.

Countries could identify hotspots – those forest areas most under deforestation pressure – for targeted REDD activities. Demonstration activities are already testing this approach.

Sustainable forest management is not yet defined in the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). ITTO has a strong understanding of the principles of sustainable forest management, as well as experience in implementing it in the tropics.

To date, the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) has not sufficiently encouraged afforestation and reforestation. Unless procedures are improved and transaction costs reduced, it is unlikely that the A/R CDM will contribute substantially to the enhancement of carbon sinks.

Many tropical countries have launched programs to increase the role of forests in mitigating climate change. In Brazil, the Amazon Fund is to be established with the aim of promoting effective reductions of CO₂ emissions from deforestation in the Amazon. In Mexico, an approach has been developed to commit, as permanent



carbon sinks, those forests that are under the greatest threat of deforestation. In Africa, the Congo Basin countries aim to place at least 20% of the Basin's production forests under management plans by 2010 and have at least 7 million hectares certified as sustainably managed. These and other national and regional initiatives are worthy of international support aimed at mitigating climate change.

Robust and credible strategies to mitigate climate change through SFM should recognize the historical forest management role of Indigenous and local communities and fully involve them in decision-making and benefit-sharing.

Studies are urgently needed on the economics of maintaining carbon stocks and sustainably managing tropical forests in the context of climate change and on national and international approaches to meeting these costs.

The ability of countries to monitor carbon stocks in forests is highly variable. Tools are increasingly available to assist in this task but, in many countries, effective monitoring will require significant work and capacity building to establish reliable reference data for measuring deforestation and forest degradation.

Wood is a carbon-neutral material and a renewable resource. Bioenergy production from forestry and the substitution of fossil-fuel-intensive products by wood products could be important strategies for mitigating climate change. Fuels produced from wood can have higher energy efficiency than other bioenergy sources, but a reduction of production costs is needed.

Wood is often more carbon-friendly than other commonly used building materials such as cement, plastic and steel. In certain cases, replacing one cubic metre of concrete or red brick with the same volume of timber can save around 1 ton of CO₂.

In many tropical countries, the traditional use of wood such as fuelwood is still predominant and the industrial use of wood for biofuel production is also likely to increase dramatically in coming years. More information is needed on the implications of this for forests and the environment, and on the ramifications for the forest sector, the availability of land, and the climate change.

Adaptation

Tropical forest ecosystems face many potential threats due to climate change, including changed precipitation regimes and the increased incidence and severity of pests, diseases, extreme events as storm and fire. They might also be vulnerable to increased migration by and pressure from environmental refugees. However, little information is available on the nature of these threats.

The impacts of climate change on forests could exacerbate poverty and the prevalence of human disease while reducing the availability of forest-based traditional medicines and other products and services important for human wellbeing. Forest-dependent people will be particularly affected.

Sustainable forest management provides a basis for adaptation to climate change in forests by increasing resilience, but there will be an ongoing need to re-assess forest practices. Many existing forest management tools do not explicitly account for the possible impacts of climate change.



To minimize the impacts of climate change on forest-dependent people, countries will require flexible and equitable decision-making processes at local and national levels that allow for rapid and adaptable forest management responses.

Low-lying coastal forests, particularly mangroves, are likely to be affected by predicted sea level rises due to climate change, with huge implications for important ecosystem services and human health. More information on possible adaptation measures in these forests is urgently required.

Funding for forest-based adaptation is essential, but access by the forest sector to existing adaptation funds needs to be clarified and improved. More efforts are required to convince the international community of the importance of adapting the forest sector to climate change.

Recommendations

The meeting generated recommendations for ITTO, national governments, and members of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests (CPF) and other relevant organizations.

Recommendations for ITTO:

Development Studies

- 1) Study the implications of climate change for sustainable forest management in the tropics.
- 2) Develop guidelines for climate change mitigation and adaptation options in tropical forests and for accounting for carbon in forest management plans and ITTO projects, and update the ITTO Criteria and Indicators of Sustainable Forest Management in Tropical Forests to reflect the current state of knowledge on climate change.
- 3) Assist in the improvement of modalities and procedures in the A/R CDM and CDM institutions.
- 4) Analyse the possibility of introducing the concept of forest restoration to the post-2012 climate change negotiation process within the UNFCCC.
- 5) Study methods for accounting for the permanence of carbon in harvested tropical wood products.
- 6) Commission studies on the substitution potential of wood products and their role in climate change mitigation.
- 7) Analyse approaches to financing tropical forest-based initiatives to climate change mitigation and adaptation.

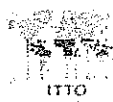
Capacity Building

- 8) Help member countries to build forest-sector capacity to mitigate and adapt to climate change, including by:
 - supporting regional collaboration on the role of tropical forests in climate change mitigation and adaptation

- encouraging national consultation processes on mitigation and adaptation in the forest sector
 - encouraging the development of policy and institutional frameworks that support the role of tropical forests in climate change mitigation and adaptation
 - supporting financial contributions to REDD and the enhancement of carbon sinks
 - supporting forestry officials in member countries to participate in climate change negotiations
- 9) Support member countries in the assessment and monitoring of forest carbon stocks and forest-based carbon emissions within their national forest inventory systems and facilitate the exchange of good practices and test-results of new methodologies and technologies.
 - 10) Support member countries in ensuring that forest policy frameworks include climate change considerations, and that tropical forest issues are taken into account in national action plans for adaptation
 - 11) Encourage and assist member countries to develop proposals for pilot projects on REDD and other forest mitigation options and for increasing the resilience of tropical forests to climate change, and consider providing finance for such projects.
 - 12) Support local people to participate in and benefit from initiatives in forest-based climate change mitigation and adaptation. In this regard, work with relevant parties, including other members of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests, to ensure that forest-dependent people benefit from REDD, the enhancement of carbon sinks in forests and payments for ecosystem services.
 - 13) Continue to promote community-based forest enterprises as a flexible strategy for assisting forest-dependent people to mitigate and adapt to climate change.
 - 14) Contribute to the development of policies and guidelines to promote sustainable wood-based biofuels in a way that does not jeopardize food security and is consistent with the principles of sustainable forest management.
 - 15) In partnership with the private sector and other stakeholders, encourage and assist governments to promote the use of carbon-friendly wood products in construction.
 - 16) Ensure that forest-based approaches to climate change mitigation and adaptation fully consider the need for good governance, equity, the involvement of civil society and local communities, respect for human rights, and poverty reduction.

Knowledge Management and Information Sharing

- 17) Provide information and guidance on the management of tropical forest types particularly vulnerable to climate change.
- 18) Conduct a global review of best practice in rights-based approaches to REDD and forest-based carbon enhancement in the tropics.
- 19) Work with other members of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests and other relevant parties to ensure that modalities for REDD and the enhancement of carbon sinks are user-friendly.
- 20) Actively provide the UNFCCC process with information on tropical forests and the role of sustainable forest management in climate change mitigation and adaptation.



Recommendations for national governments:

- 21) Increase the capacity of personnel working on forest-based climate change at the national and sub-national levels.
- 22) Increase awareness among all stakeholders, including policy-makers, of the importance of forest-based mitigation and adaptation options in national responses to climate change.
- 23) Where lacking or insufficient, develop land-use mapping and planning, inventory and monitoring to assist adaptive land management.
- 24) Undertake demonstration activities to develop and understand REDD and the enhancement of carbon sinks in the context of climate change, including through ITTO support.
- 25) Promote community-based forest enterprises as a flexible strategy for assisting local people to adapt to climate change.
- 26) Use participatory consultation processes to incorporate forests more fully in national development agendas and in approaches to the Millennium Development Goals.
- 27) Support the involvement of civil society, communities and other relevant stakeholders in national policies and actions on forest-based climate change mitigation and adaptation.
- 28) Ensure that forest-based approaches to climate change mitigation and adaptation fully consider the need for good governance, equity, the involvement of civil society and local communities, respect for human rights, and poverty reduction.
- 29) Develop public awareness programmes on the important and dynamic relationship between forests and climate change.
- 30) Study the feasibility of wood-based biofuels in climate change mitigation compared to other energy alternatives.
- 31) Where appropriate, encourage the development of community-based wood energy programmes.
- 32) Develop policies and guidelines to promote sustainable wood-based biofuels in a way that does not jeopardize food security and is consistent with the principles of sustainable forest management.

Recommendations for members of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests and other relevant organizations:

- 33) Generate information on the relationship between forests and climate change and support national forest inventories and design monitoring methods to assist in generating such information.
- 34) Strengthen research on the links between climate change, forests and human wellbeing.
- 35) Provide information and guidelines on the management of forest types that are especially vulnerable to climate change.
- 36) Develop and test options for adapting the forest sector to climate change.
- 37) Help build capacity among forestry officials in member countries to increase their awareness of and participation in climate change negotiations.
- 38) Collaborate more strongly on assisting members to mitigate and adapt to climate change.
- 39) Raise awareness of the role of forests in climate change mitigation and adaptation.
- 40) Facilitate free access to remote sensing for monitoring the role of forests in climate change mitigation and adaptation.

(仮訳)

熱帯林と気候変動

2008年4月30日-5月2日、横浜

鍵となるメッセージ

- ◆ 森林減少・劣化の削減、森林復旧の促進および持続可能な森林経営は、気候変動の緩和にとって重要な手段である。これらはまた生物多様性の保全、他の生態系サービスさらには貧困削減に及ぼす積極的なインパクトなど、多くの副次的な利益をもたらす。
- ◆ 気候変動は熱帯林と森林に依存する人々に深刻な脅威をもたらし、総体的な脆弱性を増加させる。
- ◆ 林業からの生物燃料の生産と木材製品による化石燃料由来製品の代替は、気候変動の緩和のための重要な戦略になりうる。
- ◆ ITTO は加盟国による森林に関する気候変動の緩和と適応のためのイニシアティブの開発・実施を奨励し支援する上で重要な役割を担いうる。

G8 森林専門家違法伐採報告書 (概要)

1. 背景

G8 森林専門家は、本報告書において、過去10年間にわたってG8メンバーがとった違法伐採対策に資する幅広い様々な措置の実例を提示し、その成果を考察するとともに、G8メンバーが、公共部門及び民間部門の諸パートナーと連携しつつ、地方レベル、国家レベル及び国際的レベルにおいて今後取り組むべき課題を検討する。

2. これまでの取組とその成果

1998年以降、G8メンバーにより数多くの取組が行われてきており、その多くが、木材生産国と消費国との共同の取組である。

(1) パートナー諸国との協力

(a) 森林法の執行及びガバナンスに対する支援／透明性の向上及び情報へのアクセスの改善

- FLEG (森林法の執行とガバナンス) 閣僚プロセスへのG8メンバーの積極的参加
- 日本とインドネシアのイニシアティブにより2002年に発足した「アジア森林パートナーシップ (AFP)」を通じた取組
- 違法伐採対策に関する英国-インドネシア、日本-インドネシア、米国-インドネシア間の二国間取決め
- 国際機関を通じた木材生産国における違法伐採対策プロジェクトに対するG8諸国の支援

(b) 技術的知見及び手段の共有

- 日本-インドネシア間の共同発表及び行動計画に基づく、衛星画像及び二次元バーコードを利用した森林モニタリング技術の開発等
- ブラジルに対する日本の陸域観測技術衛星 (ALOS) 「だいち」からの画像の提供を通じた違法伐採・森林減少地域の特定

(2) 貿易関連措置

(a) 違法伐採木材の輸入及び市場取引の停止

- G8各国によるワシントン条約の規定に基づく絶滅危惧樹種に対する貿易管理の強化

(b) 貿易に関する二国間及び地域的な取決めを通じた措置

- 日本と木材輸出国とのFTA/EPAに関連したフォーラムにおける違法伐採問題への対処

(c) 木材公共調達政策の促進

- 日本を含むいくつかのG8及びEU諸国による合法性・持続可能性が証明された木材・木材製品を優先して使用する政府調達制度の導入、その影響の民間部門及び市場への波及

(3) 公衆への働きかけ（民間部門との協力、消費者への周知）

- 日本による政府調達制度の導入に際しての木材・木材製品の合法性・持続可能性の証明方法を示すガイドラインの発行、それによる民間の取組の促進

(4) その他の取組

- 国連森林フォーラム（UNFF）におけるすべてのタイプの森林に関する法的拘束力を伴わない文書の採択へのG8メンバーの参加
- 違法伐採問題に関する主要な木材生産国・消費国、国際機関、研究機関及び市民社会の間の対話を促進するための違法伐採国際専門家会議の日本による主催

3. 今後の課題と前進への途

G8森林専門家は、G8メンバーが、関心を有する国々、機関、公共部門及び民間部門の諸パートナーと密接に協力しつつ、各メンバーが最も効果的に貢献できるように、引き続き幅のある様々な措置をとるべきであるとの見解で一致し、さらなる前進を図るために次の方策を特定した。

- インセンティブの付与及び木材輸出国・輸入国間の連携を通じ、市場の透明性を向上させ、合法かつ持続可能な形で生産された木材・木材製品の取引を促進
- 木材加工国を関与させつつ、木材輸出国・輸入国間の二国間・多国間の枠組み及び対話の拡大と発展を促進
- 民間部門に対し影響を与えることができる合法木材を優先して使用する木材調達制度を奨励、適用、改善又は拡大し、その経験を共有
- 消費者及び地域住民の意識啓発に際し、NGO等を含む市民社会との協力を促進
- 自主的な行動規範の採択と実施、ビジネス慣行及び市場の透明性の改善を含む木材輸出国・輸入国双方の民間部門による自主的なイニシアティブを奨励・支援
- 全ての利害関係者間での持続可能な森林経営に関する知識の向上及び普及、利害関係者との協議を通じて持続可能な森林経営計画の策定を奨励

- 森林法の執行とガバナンス（FLEG）に関する各地域の閣僚プロセスを通じて特定された活動を支持、国際熱帯木材機関（ITTO）等関連する多国籍フォーラムの関心の積極的喚起
- G8メンバーが実施する木材生産国支援の取組の間の協調を促進
- ワシントン条約上の義務の遵守のための取組を支援、違法伐採を停止するための木材生産国・輸出国の能力構築を図るべく、林産業界、NGO、国際機関、パートナー諸国等との協力を継続
- 木材生産国に対する支援を通じ、森林に関する情報への公衆のアクセスを改善、違法伐採が環境、社会及び財政に与える影響についての木材生産国を含め公衆の意識向上を促進
- パートナー諸国とともに木材の原産地及びその流通を追跡するためのシステムの開発及び利用を探求
- 森林における違法活動を検知、報告、防止又は訴追すべく、木材生産国との協力及びその能力構築を通じて人工衛星から得られる情報を活用
- 現行のイニシアティブ及び森林モニタリング・評価プロセスを基礎として、森林減少・劣化及び違法伐採を監視するためのグローバル・ネットワークの発展を探求
- 森林減少・劣化に由来する排出削減（REDD）に関する議論に違法伐採対策に関する議論及び教訓を適切に反映、農業政策及びバイオ燃料政策を含む土地利用政策等の関連政策との連携を強化
- 木材生産国・消費国の税関・法執行当局間の協力強化のための方策を特定
- 違法伐採及び関連取引への対処、マネーロンダリング対策の推進、林業部門の企業会計の透明性向上に資する民間部門の投資に対し適切な配慮が払われるよう奨励する可能な措置を検討

4. フォローアップ

G8森林専門家は、世界規模での森林減少及び森林の劣化が憂慮すべき速度で進行しており、違法伐採がその大きな要因であり続けていることを指摘。違法伐採及び関連取引を食い止めるため、更なる課題に取り組み、前進のための途を追求することを約束。国際社会がこの問題に対処する上での政治的なモメンタムを引き続き必要としていると認識。

この問題の国家レベル、地域レベル、あるいは世界規模での解決策を見いだすべく努力を続ける中で、約束の達成状況のレビューを行うとともに、その教訓を共有し、他の関連する諸パートナーを関与させつつ、違法伐採及び関連取引に対処する協調的な措置の選択肢を引き続き探求するため、相互に緊密に連絡を取り合い、機会ある毎に、そして、2010年に会合を行う。

別添1：2005年の「G8環境・開発閣僚声明」

別添2：「グレンイーグルズ行動計画：気候変動、クリーンエネルギー、持続可能な開発」

「G8 サミットに向けた Goho-wood 円卓会議」の結果概要

社団法人全国木材組合連合会では、違法伐採総合対策推進事業の一環として、日本で行ってきた「合法性・持続可能性を証明した木材・木材製品（Goho-wood）を供給し普及する取り組み」を、G8 サミットはじめ国際的な場に発信するため、地球環境議員連盟（グローブインターナショナル）の主要メンバーを招待し、標記の円卓会議を6月27日開催しました。

会議には海外から8カ国の国会議員など16名、国内からは農林水産大臣はじめ8名の国会議員を含め約100名、あわせて約120名が参加し、違法伐採総合対策協議会代表大熊幹章東大名誉教授を座長に行われました。

1 日 時 平成 20 年 6 月 27 日（金） 14：00～17：00

2 場 所 東京プリンスホテル（鳳凰の間）

3 主な参加者

エリオット・モーレー GLOBE インターナショナル会長（英）／バツレー・ガーディナー 違法伐採対話共同議長（英）／谷津義男 GLOBE ジャパン会長／吉野正芳 GLOBE インターナショナル 違法伐採対話共同議長 /その他林野庁次長ほか

4 議論の概要（議長とりまとめ）

- 違法伐採対策は、森林減少の抑制等、地球規模の気候変動対策や生物多様性の保全等の観点から、森林生態系サービスの恩恵を受ける地球上の全ての者にとって重要であり、G8でも焦点を当てるべし。このために、生産国、消費国が協働して対策に取り組むことが重要である。
- 吉野議員から基調報告の中で説明された、政府調達制度を核とする我が国の Goho-wood の取組は、他国でこのまま取り入れるのは難しいかもしれないが、違法伐採対策を民間の自主的な取組として発展させるとともに、合法性のみならず、持続可能性への第一歩として取り組んでいる姿勢・基本的考え方について大きく国際的に評価できる。
- その他、出席者から、①問題の根本となる貧困対策、違法伐採問題に対する資金的・技術的な支援の必要性を強調すべき、②違法伐採・森林保全に関する国内法の整備、国際的な基準やルールが必要である。また、合法木材の認証システムの構築も重要、③合法木材に関する国際的な普及活動が必要であり、合法木材へのインセンティブの付与、特にインセンティブの公正な配分が必要である、等の意見があった。