

市民サミット分科会「オندانカクサとG8の責任」
2008/7/7

森林減少対策:
森林からの炭素取引への懸念
Tackling deforestation:
danger of forest carbon trading

国際環境NGO FoE Japan

森林・気候変動担当

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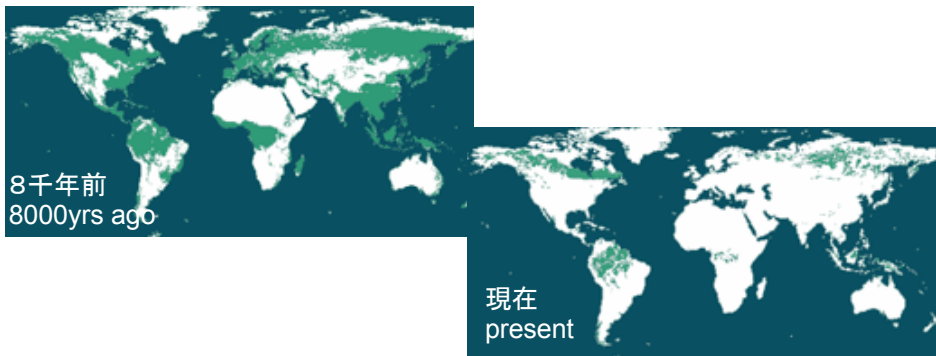


本日の内容
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1. 世界の森林減少
world deforestation
2. 森林減少からの炭素排出
Carbon emission from deforestation
3. 森林減少の要因
Causes of deforestation
4. まとめ
Conclusion



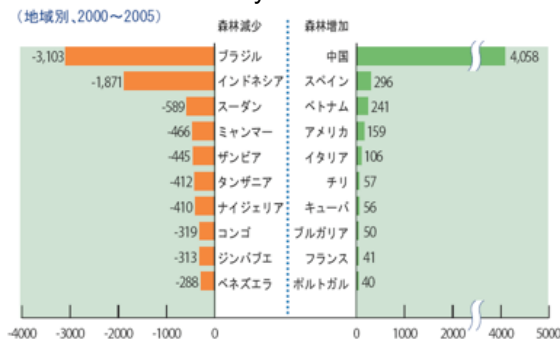
世界の森林の状況 Changes of world primary forests



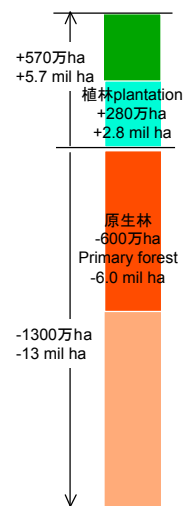
残された原生林は、8000年前の2割にも満たない！
Remaining primary forests are less than 20% of 8000 years ago original

世界の森林喪失は年1300万ha world forest losses are 13 million ha/yr

増加分との差引でも年間730万haの純減少
Net losses are 7.3 mil ha/yr



熱帯地域の減少が顕著
decreasing mainly in tropical



森林は巨大な炭素倉庫 forests are huge carbon storage

- 陸上(植物・土壌)に蓄積の炭素量は7.3兆トンCO₂
land stock carbon amounts 7.3 trillion ton-CO₂
 - 残存する石油資源よりも多く
larger than fossil oil
 - 大気圏にある炭素量の2.7倍
2.7 times larger than the stock in atmosphere

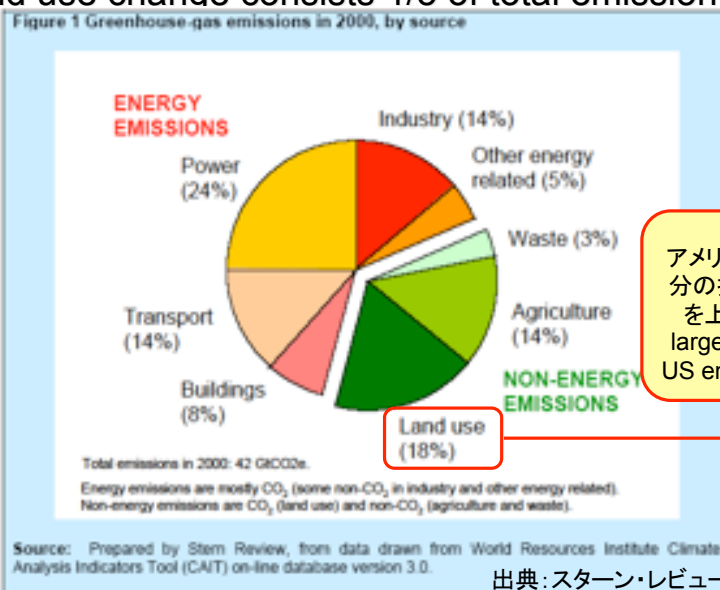
地上の炭素蓄積の擾乱は大量の炭素排出をもたらす
land disturbance occurs huge amount of carbon emission



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カリマンタン：泥炭地での火災
熱帯林の泥炭湿地からの莫大な炭素放出も指摘される（インドネシアだけで年間20億トンCO₂排出）
(c)WETLANDS INTERNATIONAL

土地利用変化による排出は2割 land use change consists 1/5 of total emission



アメリカー国
分の排出量
を上回る
larger than
US emission

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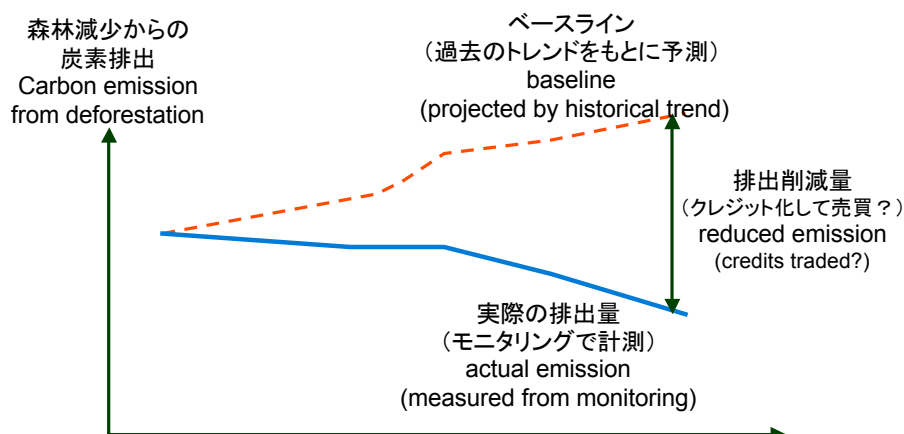
次期枠組み交渉で注目の森林減少対策

deforestation measures are key in post 2012 framework negotiations

- 途上国の森林減少対策への支援のための
制度作りが求められる
supports needed to measures on
deforestation in developing countries
- 途上国の森林減少・劣化からの排出削減
(REDD)
Reducing Emission from Deforestation
and Degradation in Developing countries
- 主流は、森林減少からの排出削減を炭素
市場で取引しようという提案
current mainstream in the negotiations
is that emission reductions from
deforestation will be traded
internationally to gather money



REDDの概念 concept of REDD



世界銀行 早くもREDDのパイロットに着手 World Bank's pilot REDD program

- 2008年12月COP13に於いて森林炭素パートナーシップ基金(FCPF)設立
Forest Carbon Partnership Facility established at COP13 in Dec '08
- 次の2つの基金から成る
It consists of two funds
 1. 準備基金 Readiness Mechanism Fund (1億米ドル US\$100 million)
 - ・ 途上国に対し、森林減少の抑制やそのモニタリング等のための能力向上支援を行う。Supporting capacity building to reduce deforestation and monitoring
 2. 炭素基金 Carbon Finance Mechanism (2億米ドル US\$200 million)
 - ・ 森林減少の抑制を行った途上国に対し、排出削減量に応じた資金提供を試行的に行う rewarding countries of their reduced emissions from deforestation
- 先進国の企業から投資を集め、削減量は世界銀行が証書を発行(将来の市場取引を想定)
collecting private investments in developed countries, and publishing voluntary certificates of reduced emission to them (these certificates may be officially traded under future Kyoto mechanism)
- 日本政府も準備基金に10億円拠出
Japanese government already financed US\$ 10 million to FCPF



森林炭素クレジットの取引への懸念 risks of trading reduced emission credits from deforestation in developing countries

- 途上国からの森林炭素クレジットを市場で取引することの懸念
risks of trading reduced emission credits from deforestation in developing countries
 - 守られる森林の量は、市場価格(炭素価格と木材・商品作物価格)によって変動
amount of forests be depending on market prices of carbon, timber and other commercial crops
 - 先進国の排出削減義務のオフセットと社会構造変革の先延ばし
offsetting developed countries obligation of emission reduction and delaying necessary structural shift to low carbon society
 - 途上国の森林・土地利用権の企業による寡占化を助長
forest/land rights be concentrated on corporations
 - そもそも森林の減少・劣化、そこからの炭素排出の正確な計測、ベースラインの予測は困難
hard to accurately measure deforestation and degradation, carbon emissions from them, and projecting baseline



森林はお金で守れるか？
Can money save forests?

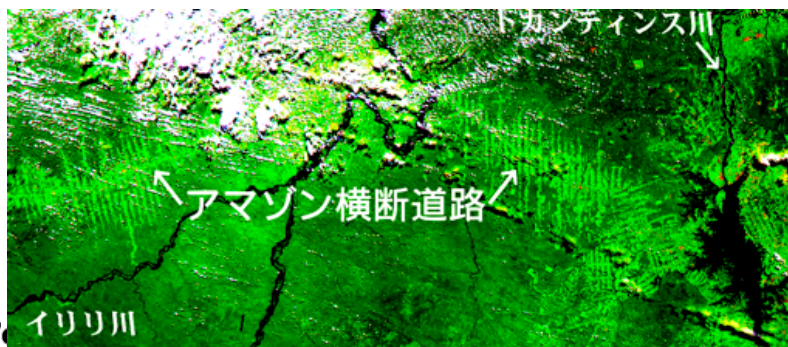
そもそも、なぜ森林が減少してきたか？ Why forests have been kept decreasing?

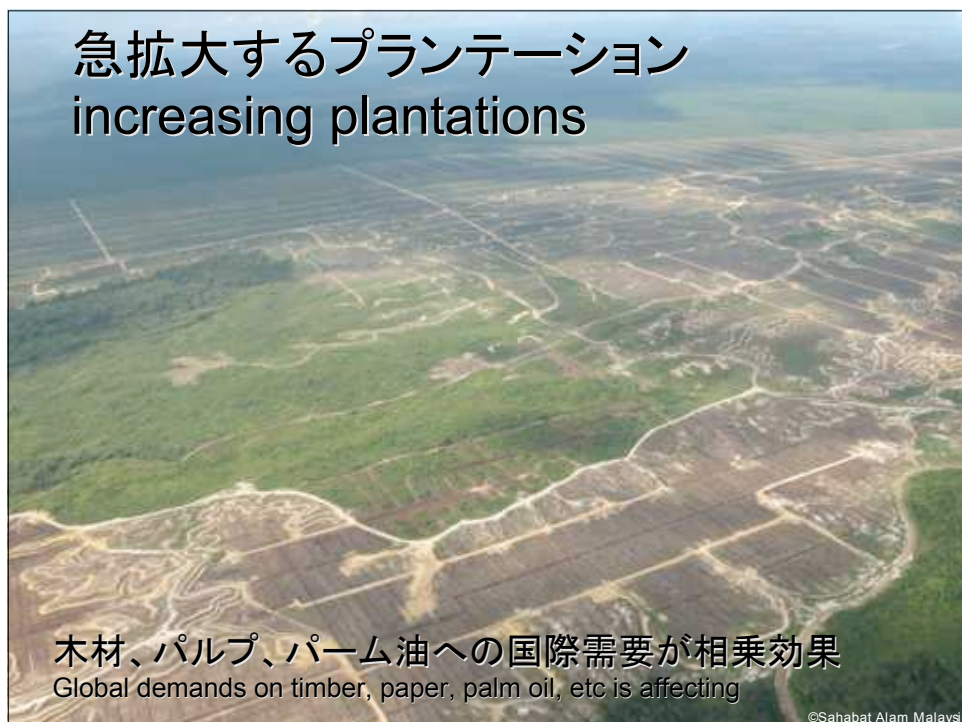
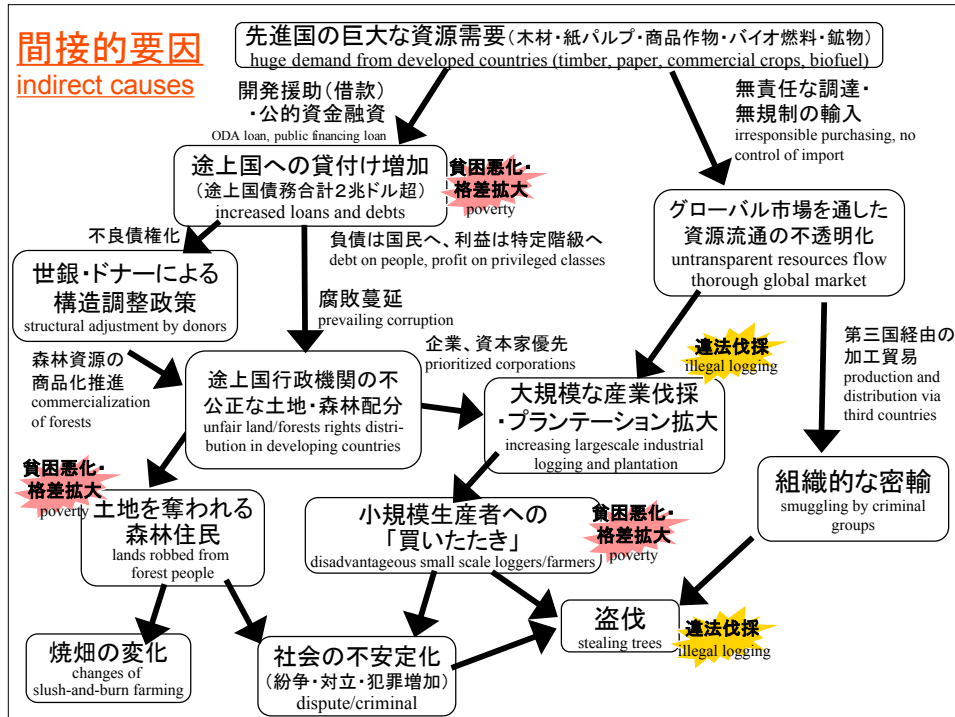


森林喪失のメカニズム mechanism of deforestation

直接的要因 direct causes

- 途上国での海外資本・援助によるインフラ開発(資源目的)
infrastructure development by overseas finances and aides intending to acquire natural resources
- 道路インフラを通じた伐採・入植の奥地化が進む
logging and immigrate further going into intact forests through the road infrastructures





Indigenous customary lands and commercial logging

The map displays the Long Kepong Forest Reserve in Sarawak, Malaysia. A red 'X' marks the 'Site of Police action against Penan' near Long Dawai. Various Penan villages and communities are indicated by red dots and green areas, including Ba Pengangan Kesan, Ba Pengangan Man, Long Lelang, Long Dawai, Long Kaping, Long Lari, Long Kari, Long Pening, Long Mulu, Long Leman, Long Ajang, Ba Muan, and Long Skogan. A yellow shaded area represents the MTCC-certified PMU of CAMLPHO (TD-412-A). The map also shows existing logging roads (solid black lines) and planned logging roads (dashed red lines). Other villages like Long Mulu and Long Lari are marked with grey dots. The map includes a scale bar (0 to 8 km), a north arrow, and a coordinate grid. An inset map in the top right corner shows the location of Sarawak within Borneo, with labels for Borneo, Sarawak, Sabah, Kalimantan (Indonesia), and Malaysia.



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Road blockades in Sarawak

ロング・ブナリ村の
道路封鎖は1年以上
(06年2月～07年2月)



第2回フェアウッド調達研究会資料から



土地は誰のものか？ Who can control lands?

● 不公正な土地（所有・利用権）の配分 unfair distribution of land rights

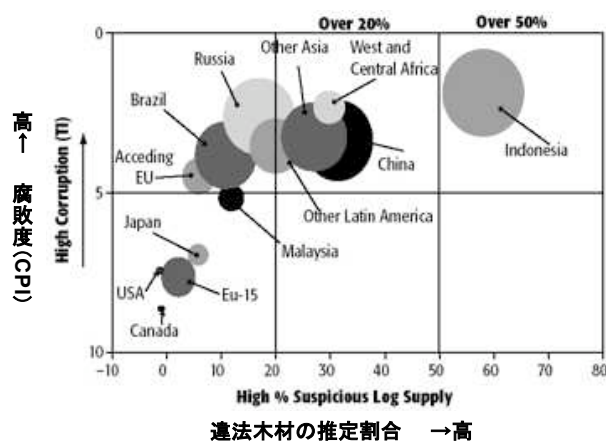
- 腐敗した行政、土地・資源への需要増加、弱い法施行
corrupt governments, increased demand on lands and resources, weak law enforcement
- ますます企業・資本家優先となる一方、慣習的利用権はないが
しろにされてきた
prioritized corporation, while customary rights are have been neglected

↓
貧困化、紛争・対立、社会の不安定
化、そして違法伐採の問題を招く
increased poverty, disputes, social instability, and
illegal logging





腐敗度と違法伐採の相関 corruption and illegal logging

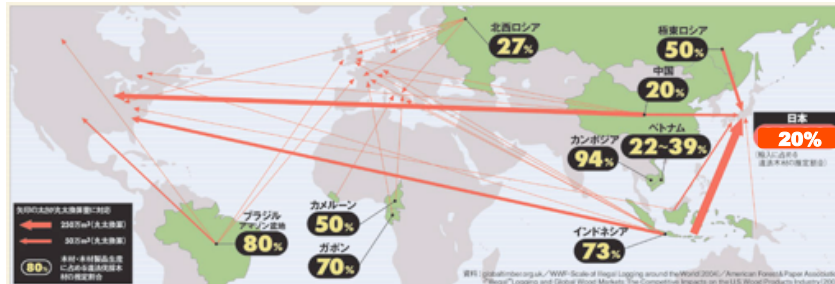


Source: Seneca Creek Associates (2004).

Note: Bubble size represents the volume of suspect roundwood, including imports.

違法伐採と国際貿易 illegal logging and international trade

G8諸国の違法伐採木材の輸入と主な生産国の違法伐採の推定割合（2004年推定）
G8 countries imports of illegal logged timber and major producer countries' estimated illegal logging



"Scale of illegal logging around the world currently available estimates", WWF European Forest Programme, April 2004
"G8 imports of illegal timber during 2004", Global Timber, 2004

違法材の輸入は無規制

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まとめ:「どうだったのか」に着目する focus "How was it happened?"

● どうあるべきか論

"How shall we cope with it?"

- 問題→現状の分析→解決策
Problem → analyze now → solution
- 対症療法(バイオ燃料、森林炭素クレジット化)
solutions patching problems in front (biofuel, forest carbon market)

● どうだったのか論

"How was it happened?"

- 問題→過去の検証→解決策
Problem → analyze past → solution
- 原因を取除く(過剰消費、無規制な貿易、腐敗、土地利用権)
solutions removing causes of problems (over consumption, uncontrolled international trade, corruption and bad governance, land use rights)

原因を取り除かない対症療法は問題を悪化させるだけ！

Solutions just patching problems without removing causes will further worsen the problem!

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まとめ: REDDについて conclusions: REDD

- 森林減少からの排出削減は急務。
Necessary to reduce emission from deforestation
- しかし、森林減少対策は、炭素機能だけに着目してはならない。
But, any measures on deforestation must not only focus on carbon functions
- 途上国への支援は必要。しかし、森林減少からの排出削減のインセンティブとして炭素市場を活用すべきでない。
Carbon market should not be introduced on any REDD measures as an incentive, though assistances to developing countries are necessary.
- 先進国の削減義務をオフセットすべきでない。
Developed countries emission reduction obligation must not be offset by any REDD measures



まとめ: 背景要因の認識 conclusions: underlying causes

森林減少の背景要因をしっかりと認識すること
need to properly recognize underlying causes of deforestation

- 途上国のグッドガバナンスの欠如による不公正な森林・土地利用配分と、それに伴う深刻な社会問題
lack of good governance and it's unfair and untransparent distribution of forest/land use rights, and induced serious social issues.
- 巨大な需要による海外からの資金の流入が腐敗や違法伐採を助長してきたこと
money flows accompanied by huge demands have been accelerated corruption and illegal logging



まとめ：G8がやるべきこと conclusions: responsibility of G8

G8がやるべき責任は、率先して

Responsibilities of G8 are to;

- 林産物や商品作物の過剰消費の削減に取り組むこと。大規模農業によるバイオ燃料の生産・輸入・利用は速やかに停止してください！

Reduce their over consumptions of forest resources and commercial crops. Promptly stop production, import and use of biofuel from large-scale agriculture

- その上で投資・貿易・調達にあたっては、環境・社会に悪影響を及ぼさないことを義務づける法制度を。(つまり違法伐採材の輸入や調達を禁止する)

Establish legislation to require any investments, trades and purchases to avoid environmental and/or social negative impacts. (Ban import and purchase of illegal forest products.)



ありがとうございました
Thank you.

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