

## 閉会セッション

松本光朗 センター長（森林総合研究所 REDD 研究開発センター）

毎年このセミナーを主催しているが、私自身、学ぶことが多い。特に 2 日目の講演では多角的で新しい考え方を学ぶことができた。それは皆さんも同様であろう。パネルディスカッションで最後の質問では、まさにその新しい考え方に基づいて、REDD プラスと持続可能な森林経営やランドスケープアプローチをつなげていく必要性が指摘されたのではないだろうか。

本セミナーのクロージングとして、この 2 日間の議論を以下のように簡単にまとめた。これは、モデレーターの方に各セッションの講演のキーメッセージを挙げていただき、IGES Dr. Henry Scheyvens にそれらを一つの文書に統合していただいたものである。モデレーターの方々には、本当に素晴らしい仕事をしていただいた。

## Key messages

- Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) does not have a single definition, but it is a well-established concept in the forestry sector. SFM was described at the Earth Summit held in Rio de Janeiro in 1992 as “a dynamic and evolving concept that aims to maintain and enhance the economic, social and environmental value of all types of forests, for the benefit of present and future generations.”
- REDD+ (Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation, sustainable management of forest, conservation and enhancement of carbon stocks) has a shorter history and is being negotiated by the Conference of the Parties (COP) under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). REDD+ is considered promising as a climate change mitigation instrument that could provide a wide range of co-benefits.
- Strong synergies exist between SFM and REDD+. Practices and experiences from SFM can contribute to the design of effective REDD+ strategies, while REDD+ architecture, actions and lessons can contribute to the objectives of SFM. SFM and REDD+ objectives can be achieved more effectively and efficiently by fully exploiting these synergies.
- Science has an important role to play in both SFM and REDD+, particularly in improving understanding of ecosystems and the environment. Both SFM and REDD+ require better knowledge of how forests can be managed in ways that maintain ecosystem functions and avoid ecological tipping points.
- REDD+ strategies will only be successful when they are built on a sound understanding of local realities, especially of how local communities view the world, their livelihoods and their aspirations. Analysis of local societies and livelihoods, common pool resources and participatory forest management provide knowledge on how REDD+ activities can be designed and implemented at local levels. Local people should be viewed as main partners for SFM and REDD+, not as the culprits responsible for deforestation. How REDD+ can be decentralised and how roles, responsibilities and rewards can be assigned to local levels needs to be considered in each country.
- International financial and technical support for REDD+ must be tailored to assist governments in achieving their broader SFM goals and to reflect national and local realities. For example, investments in national forest monitoring systems should not just build the capacity of countries to count their carbon stocks and monitor safeguards, they should contribute to monitoring other forest values that countries

have deemed important in their national forest plans, e.g. timber stocks, biodiversity, etc. The data/information needs and requirements, including the required level of accuracy, will vary by purposes and users.

- A phased approach to developing national forest information/monitoring systems, beginning with the minimum requirements for REDD+, is recommended to allow countries to gain early experience with REDD+. Participatory forest monitoring is an important and promising approach when it is cost-effective and the roles of communities are well-defined.
- National REDD+ readiness processes cannot be rushed and must progress at speeds appropriate to each country. SFM and REDD+ require major transformations in the forestry sector to enable engagement of all levels and stakeholders, from governments to communities. Governments are key to creating enabling environments for REDD+ (policies, regulations and their enforcement), while other stakeholders are essential for materialising actions.
- REDD+ projects are moving quickly and are providing valuable lessons on strategies, methodologies and benefit distribution, as well as providing revenues in the mid-term. It is important that REDD+ projects are guided by governments to maximise their potential for capacity building and as demonstrations of how REDD+ can be implemented.
- SFM and REDD+ cannot be realised through actions in the forestry sector alone, as many of the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation lie outside this sector, e.g. in agriculture and mining. Governance and land use planning are keys to landscape approaches that provide us with a broader framework for analysis and planning to tackle these drivers.

本セミナーの2日間を通して、お互いに刺激し合い良い結果を得ることができた。ここで重要なことは、これを一人一人が自分の中だけにとどめておくのではなく、次の機会にまたつなげていくこと、あるいはこの進捗を REDD プラスの世界の中につなげて共有していくことである。自分の国や職場に戻った後、この成果をうまく活用していただきたい。最後に、スピーカーの皆さん、モデレーターの皆さん、FAO の皆さん、共催の IGES、ITTO、JICA、また、国連大学、林野庁、環境省、その他の省庁の方々の多大なサポートに感謝を申し上げたい。ぜひ来年も、このような熱のこもった議論の場を持ちたいと考えている。