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論文の内容の要旨

Based on the widely-shared assumption that climate change is partly related to deforestation and degradation of forest ecosystems in the world, in Bangladesh natural disasters such as the rise of sea level, floods and powerful cyclones have been considered to be critical issues of climate change. International Organizations such as UNDP have identified Bangladesh as one of the most vulnerable countries to climate change and international donors have provided aid programs related to climate change.

In this context, this thesis presents the original analytical framework of Community Forest Management (CFM), explores the system of the CFM paradigm as a potential framework of forest communities to address their vulnerability to climate change, and critically examines each aspect of the CFM paradigm presented in the analytical framework from the historical and socio-political perspectives through two case studies in Bangladesh.

This thesis consists of nine chapters. The first chapter provides the core research questions, clarifies the key terms of the thesis such as CFM and forest governance, and shows the thesis structure. This thesis intends to discuss the two major roles of forests through the CFM paradigm. They are the roles of forests to contribute to livelihood security and to reduce carbon emissions through reducing deforestation. In the context of these roles, this thesis constructs an analytical framework of CFM with the following four levels of analysis: 1) underlying causes of vulnerability, 2) outcomes of CFM in the senses of the adaptive capacity of forest dependent communities and forest-based carbon mitigation, 3) process of CFM in the context of local institutional building and distribution of resources, and 4) key determinant factors of CFM such as land tenure system, power relation of key actors and policy initiatives from international donor agencies.

The second chapter focuses on the literature review, and provides an analytical framework for the thesis. By closely examining the literature related to the forest-climate linkage, focusing on vulnerability, adaptation for livelihood security, forest conservation and other key concepts, the author mentions that in the variety of existing research on forest-based communities, little attention has been paid to the significance of community forest governance, and

consequently few studies have focused on forest user groups at the local level in the context of forest management.

The third chapter discusses the Bangladeshi context of the vulnerability of forest to climate change. The author reviews the chronological change of the situation of forest degradation in Bangladesh from the British colonial period up to present, and examines the political, economic and social factors of vulnerability of forest communities in Bangladesh.

The fourth chapter investigates the policy initiatives taken by the government related to forest sectors. The author reassures that the forest policy had been formulated in a top-down, market-oriented paradigm throughout the 1960s and 70s, and that it was only in the late 1980s that a community forestry project funded by the Asian Development Bank started. Then the author focuses on the National Forest Policy 1994, which institutionalized participatory social forestry, and the National Adaptation Program of Action (NAPA) which started in 2005. Subsequently the author analyses the Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan 2008 (BCCSAP) and argues that the BCCSAP puts more emphasis on forest dependent communities than NAPA.

The fifth and sixth chapters investigate the two case studies of CFM, focusing on how the impacts on the devolution of forest management have been perceived by local people including the local forest users themselves. These two chapters examine the CFM of the Sunderbans Mangrove Forest Area and the Chunuti Wildlife Sanctuary. By scrutinizing vulnerability and livelihood security based on the CFM through interviews and other sources, the author finds that the CFM paradigm of the Sunderbans case study area does not break the deep-rooted power relations within the community, and that the livelihood security of the forest community should be better set up with multiple facilities such as social safety nets or insurance facilities. In the survey of the protected area of the Chunuti Wildlife Sanctuary, the author points out that while the CFM has brought certain benefits for the livelihood security, the CFM remains under the influence of the local elite, forest user group not being yet an effective institution.

The seventh chapter analyzes donors' influence on agenda-setting and formulating CFM projects. The author examines the role and performance of the Asian Development Bank and the USAID as the major donors of the two case studies of the thesis, and subsequently points out that the economic interests of the donor agencies and their agenda shape the basic mode of forest governance.

In the eighth chapter the author argues that the experiences of CFM in Bangladesh have a potential role in carbon mitigation and contribute to the Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation (REDD) which was a vibrant issue in the COP15 meeting in 2009. However, the complexity of the land tenure system remains one of the key determinants of improving the forest governance through the CFM paradigm.

The ninth chapter sums up the contents based on the findings of the two case studies. It points out that while CFM has certain positive contributions in forest protection and bio-diversity conservation, the forest users in the first case, which represents a conservation and development program, are heavily dependent on the local elites for their livelihood but in the second case, which represents a co-management of protected area, the forest users play more active roles in the decision-making and institutional-building processes. This chapter also examines the potentially positive role of CFM in response to climate change and suggests that socio-political settings which accept the rights of access and distribution of resources are essential for the better fulfillment of CFM to respond to issues of climate change.

審査の結果の要旨

本論文は、「共同体の森林管理 (Community Forest Management)」に関する包括的な分析枠組を提示したうえで、それがバングラデシュにおける森林の管理と統治にどのような効果をもたらしているかについて実証

的に検証している。本論文の独自性は、第1にその分析枠組の包括性にある。第2章で提示されている本論文の分析枠組は、CFMの効果的实践により森林地域内の共同体に意思決定の参加や資源へのアクセス、生計基盤の安定化が確保され、かつそれが同国の森林資源の保護に有益な貢献をなすうるとすれば、それは気候変動に対する同国の政策的対応の鍵になるという観点から構築されている。これまで、開発途上国における「持続可能な開発」のための森林管理政策は、国際援助機関等により企画立案された政策が援助案件として実施されることが多く、森林の社会的管理に関する問題は、主に経済的観点から研究が行われてきた。それに比べ、本論文では森林統治の問題を気候変動に連結する問題としてとらえる独自のCFM分析枠組を構築し、そのなかで共同体内の意思決定、生計の変化等の影響について一次的情報を直接収集するとともに、森林の管理と統治に関する法制度と政府の政策実施状況、共同体内の土地所有や政治経済的關係、およびCFMに関連する2つの事例調査における国際援助機関の関与等について分析している。

本論文の第2の独自性は、第5章と第6章で、それぞれスンダーバン (Sunderban) 森林保護地域とチュノティ (Chunoti) 森林保護地域における森林共同管理方式の社会経済的効果について、それぞれの地域において計70名ほどの関係者から直接入手した情報をもとに、CFMの効果と限界およびその政策課題を論じていることである。

本論文は、共同体による森林管理の問題を気候変動の文脈でとらえる枠組のなかで、社会制度から国家の政策および国際援助機関の役割について議論を展開している。各章の関連性は明瞭であり、論文の趣旨も一貫して明快である。総合的にみて、本論文は、「共同体の森林管理 (Community Forest Management)」に関する体系的な枠組を提示し、それに基づいてバングラデシュのCFMの成果を比較分析しており、独自の学術的貢献が認められる。

よって、著者は博士 (国際政治経済学) の学位を受けるに十分な資格を有するものと認める。