

# 生態リスクCOE 第28回公開講演会 第6回G-COE Forum



開催日時: 7月8日(水) 14:40-16:10

開催場所: 横浜国立大学 環境情報1号棟515室  
アクセスは右記のURLを参考にして下さい。

([http://www.ynu.ac.jp/access/acc\\_index.html](http://www.ynu.ac.jp/access/acc_index.html))

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◆Title : Expecting the Unexpected from Global Change

◆Speaker : Professor Elgene O. Box, University of Georgia

◆Abstract :

Global warming was predicted in the 1960s, if not before, so we knew some recent events were coming -- just not so soon. What can we expect next? Certainly more winter and high-latitude warming, drying in some areas, more heat waves and tropical storms, sea-level rise, and so on.

The Biosphere will of course respond, but much more slowly and probably much more unpredictably, since it has more discrete parts than the atmosphere. Some people claim that the consequent redistribution of species is already well under way, while others say that they see no changes at all in their regions.

But global change is more than climate change and its ecological and economic consequences. The economy is not just a responder but also a driver of global change, by far the strongest and with the most rapidly appearing consequences. One can think of global change as involving these three main components, but it is this "other" driver of change, human activity, that is the most important, involving such things as:

- land-use change, which greatly alters the earth's local and regional energy budgets;
- economic activity in general, especially market systems, that must be constantly growing in order to be healthy and which are constantly demanding more resources; and
- overpopulation, which makes everything worse because it means more demanding people, even if their demands per person remain low.

We are already well past the earth's carrying capacity -- and not slowing down one bit, because many of our problems involve dilemmas, i.e. cause-effect systems that produce "externalities" or vicious circles that seem to be insoluble.

Nine years ago, here in Japan, I introduced the concept of the "Post-Sustainable World" and some of its characteristics. Let's look back at that prediction and see how good or bad it was over the past nine years: what was right, what was predicted but came faster than expected, what has been a stronger effect than anticipated then, and what was a complete surprise? That may serve as an indication of how well or how badly we can anticipate the future.

So, what can we now predict for the future? But also, what can go wrong that we don't expect? Or what may happen sooner than expected? Can we identify things that we know we cannot anticipate at all? And finally, what can we do to remove or reduce greatly, not just cosmetically, the drivers of irreparable harm?

主催: 横浜国立大学グローバルCOE 「アジア視点の国際生態リスクマネジメント」

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# 生態リスクCOE 第29回公開講演会 第7回 GCOE Forum

◆開催日時: 2009年7月10日(金) 14:40~16:10

◇開催場所: 横浜国立大学 環境情報1号棟515室

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**講演者:** Dr. Rajib Shaw (Associate professor, Graduate School of Global Environmental Studies, Kyoto University)

**演題:** Disaster Risk Reduction: The Missing Link to Climate Change Adaptation (気候変動の適応に向けた災害リスク対策)

◆講演要旨◆

To exemplify the relation of disaster risk reduction (DRR) and climate change adaptation (CCA), convincing field based examples are required. The presentation provides two examples: one on urban risk reduction, and the other on the adaptation practices in rural sectors. Urban study develops a methodology to look at different dimensions of resilience from the lens of urban communities. The scope of this study is limited to climate-induced disasters (hydro-meteorological disasters), such as cyclone, flood, heat wave, drought and heavy rainfall induced landslide and building resilience against them. It aims to enhance community resilience after evaluating the existing level of climate disaster resilience of the Asian cities using a Climate Disaster Resilience Index (CDRI) with five dimensions: natural, physical, social, economic and institutional. The rural example from Vietnam suggests field based process oriented approach and change agents (community leaders) are the key to linking DRR and CCA. CCA needs to be linked to development sectors for its sustainability.



This is an English seminar with Japanese summary.  
当日の講演は短い日本語の説明の後、英語で行います。  
来聴歓迎

主催: 横浜国立大学グローバルCOE プログラム  
「アジア視点の国際生態リスクマネジメント」  
(生態リスクCOE)

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