



第11回国際協力セミナー

資源・技術・政治 -その狭間にあるもの-

日時: 2008年5月12日(月) 17:00~18:50 (終了後懇親会あり)

場所: 東京大学 柏キャンパス 環境棟7階 講義室

プログラム:

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|-------------|---|
| 17:00-17:05 | 開会 |
| 17:05-17:50 | 「環境安全保障 -冷戦後の内紛に関する考察-」
クリスチャン＝ウェバーシク博士 (国連大学高等研究所) |
| 17:50-18:10 | 質疑応答 |
| 18:10-18:30 | 「東南アジアにおける森林減少とその要因 -ボルネオ島を事例に-」
「地域開発プロジェクト実施過程における政策決定要因に関する考察 -トルコ東南部を事例に-」
アンドレアス＝ラングナー氏 (東京大学) |
| 18:30-18:45 | 質疑応答 |
| 18:45-18:50 | 閉会 |
| 19:00- | 懇親会 |

*プログラムは当日の進行に応じて若干変更される場合があります。

事前登録: 懇親会の参加人数把握のため、事前登録をお願いしております。参加を希望される方は seminar@cois.k.u-tokyo.ac.jp までご連絡ください。

お問い合わせ先:

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11th International Studies Seminar
Interactions between Resources, Technology and Politics

Time & Date: Monday 12th May

Location: Environmental Studies Bldg., Level 7, Lecture Room 7, Kashiwa Campus, the University of Tokyo

Programme:

- | | |
|-------------|--|
| 17:00-17:05 | Opening |
| 17:05-17:50 | “Environmental Security – Explaining civil conflict after the Cold War” (Dr. Christian Weversick, Institute of Advanced Studies, United Nations University) |
| 17:50-18:10 | Discussion |
| 18:10-18:30 | “Deforestation in Southeast Asia and their underlying major drivers with a case study in Borneo”

“Political decisions on the implementation of development projects with a case study in Southeastern Turkey”

(Dipl. Biol. Andreas Langner, The University of Tokyo) |
| 18:30-18:45 | Discussion |
| 18:45-18:50 | Closing |
| 19:00- | Reception |

*The timetable is subject to change depending on unexpected situations.

Pre-registration: To estimate the number of participants in the reception, your advanced registration is highly appreciated. Please contact at seminar@cois.k.u-tokyo.ac.jp for pre-registration.

Point of contact:

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Presentation Summaries

- “Environmental Security – Explaining civil conflict after the Cold War”

Dr. Christian Weversick, Institute of Advanced Studies, United Nations University

Particularly after the end of the Cold War, but also before it, an academic and policy debate has developed as to the contribution of environmental factors to conflict and the outbreak of violence. Some scholars suggest that the scarcity of resources, as a common source of conflict, has reached new dimensions through environmental degradation. Others agree that a shrinking resource base eventually leads to violent conflict when renewable resources such as arable land become scarce. They claim that environmental degradation, scarcity of renewable resources and population pressures are an increasingly important new source of armed conflict, especially in developing countries. On the contrary, some argue that resource-rich countries are more prone to experience civil conflict as young men have an incentive to join a rebellion driven by greed rather than grievance. Evidence will be presented from research in war-torn Somalia.

- “Deforestation in Southeast Asia and their underlying major drivers with a case study in Borneo”, *Dipl. Biol. Andreas Langner, The University of Tokyo*

In comparison to all other Indo-Malayan islands, Borneo still has one of the largest tropical rainforests. However, these forests are under severe pressure by vast deforestation processes. Using GIS and satellite remote sensing it was possible to analyze the spatial pattern of deforestation. The results showed that the drivers of deforestation in Borneo are various human activities and fire is often linked to deforestation. Especially during El Niño driven droughts a pronounced increase in the number of detected fires could be detected. A detailed analysis of the spatial and temporal pattern of fire disturbance during the last decade revealed that El Niño related droughts do not necessarily lead to higher fire occurrence all over Borneo. There is a significant difference between Malaysia and Indonesia, suggesting the existence of different fire management systems and policies. Detailed future research might help to understand these political drivers, what factors could prevent the remaining rainforests from further destruction.

- Political decisions on the implementation of development projects with a case study in Southeastern Turkey, *Dipl. Biol. Andreas Langner, The University of Tokyo*

The GAP (South Eastern Anatolian Project) area is a hinterland in comparison to the central parts of Turkey and suffered from lack in economic development. To improve the living standard and productivity of the region the government of Turkey launched a huge development project. While in the 1970s the focus was irrigation and hydropower energy production, the project developed to a multi-sector integrated regional development project in the 1980s. Owing to water shortage, only about half of the planned project area could be converted from rain-fed farmland into irrigated farmland. According to engineering terms the implementation of irrigation is maybe not optimized, showing that “political decisions” maybe have been involved to decide which area will receive water supply and which not. In this study a methodology should be developed to measure quantitatively the implications of “political decisions” in this development project and what sort of benefit and cost were anticipated. The findings of this research will improve the further planning and implementation of the GAP project as well as they will be guidance for other development projects in the future. The information achieved will show how implications of “political decisions” can be estimated, and what sort of impacts may be anticipated from societal viewpoints.