

A strawman draft of
the conference summary &
recommendation

◎持続可能性の定義と意義：

Significance and Definition of Sustainability

- いうまでもないが、人間－自然系の持続性こそ重要（片方だけでは意味がない）
- - There is no need to indicate even but it is as important as sustainability of human-nature system. There is no point if we focus only on one side.

- ・自然科学は、人間活動の影響、インパクトを考慮すべきである。社会・人文科学は、(社会・文化の外部条件になっている)自然環境(気候、生態系など)が変化しつつあることを考慮すべきである。(決して、環境決定論ではなく、人間－自然相互作用系の一環として、人間社会も位置付けるべきである。)
- Natural science should deliberate the impact and influence of human activity. Social and humanitarian sciences should also consider and deliberate on the fact that natural environmental (like climate change and biodiversity), which are usually excluded from the social and cultural structures), has been greatly changing. (At the same time, this does not mean a deterministic environmentalism but human society should be better grasp interaction between humanity and nature).

- だれのための持続可能性か？ 貧富の格差、社会的格差をなくすための持続可能性であるべき。この方向は基本的に、持続可能性そのものを高める方向と一致するし、すべきである。
- Sustainability for whom? There is need for sustainability to overcome the gap between rich and poor and social gap we observe in our societies. This direction should be the fundamental focus and this approach should be able to enhance the original meaning of sustainability.

- 持続可能性は、自然災害のリスク対応も含めた概念である。(モンスーンアジアは台風、集中豪雨、干ばつなど頻繁に起こり、地震、津波はアジアのどこでもいつでもあり得る。不幸にも災害に遭遇した場合には、危機が持続可能性を高める好機と理解すべきであろう。)
- -Sustainability is a concept that should be able to correspond to the risk of natural disaster as well. (Monsoon Asia has frequent typhoons, concentrated heavy-rain (downpour) and drought as any part of Asia always faces the risk of earthquake and tsunami. Whenever an unfortunate and unexpected disaster happens, it is crucial to perceive crisis situation as a chance to improve sustainability)

- アジアの現在の持続可能性の達成には科学・技術・管理における全く新しいアプローチが必要であり、その“革新”には、伝統的思考と生活の中の「知」の再認識⇒「温故知新」も必要である。
- In order to attain sustainability in Asia today, there is a need for a totally new approach based on the dialogue among science, technology and governance. For this innovation, we need to contemplate our traditions and carefully focus on recognition of the “wisdom” we already have in our lifestyle, that is, 「温故知新」.

- ・アジアにおける持続可能な人間－自然相互作用系の設計は、グローバルな課題そのものであり、それなくして、グローバルな持続可能性もあり得ない。
- ▪ Designing sustainability based on humanity and nature interaction in Asia is a global process itself and global sustainability without Asian focus cannot be possible.

◎アジアにおける伝統的な持続的農業

Traditional and Sustainable Agriculture in Asia

- 水田稲作農業：数千年の歴史あり。モンスーンアジアの気候、地形、植生、土壌などをうまく利用
- モンゴルの遊牧：数千年の歴史あり。草原—家畜相互作用系として維持。
- これらの伝統的持続社会は、近年の（人間活動起源の）気候変化（に伴う異常気象増加）と、グローバル化により、持続性が脅かされつつある。
- Agriculture based on paddy-field rice growing has a several-thousand history. It is crucial to utilize the climate, topography, vegetation and soil conditions of Monsoon Asia.
- Mongolian nomadic culture has a several-thousand history as well. Maintenance of the interaction between grassland and livestock is vital.
- Durability of these traditional and sustainable societies is recently under threat of climate change (involving abnormal weather conditions) and globalization.

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◎持続可能な社会構築の戦略

strategy for establishing a sustainable society

- GECのホットスポットとしてのモンスーンアジアの問題を、関係各国との連携で研究と解決に向けた連携・協力のしくみが必要 (Visioning & Belmont Forumへのインプット)
- To understand and solve various environmental issues in monsoon Asia, as a hot-spot area of GEC, and to establish sustainable human-nature system there, we need to form a network and collaboration mechanism as an GEC epistemic community in Asia. (input to the GEC Visioning & Belmont Forum)