

様式 A-1
(FY2023)

2024 年 2 月 9 日

サイエンス・ダイアログ 実施報告書

1. 学校名・実施責任者氏名: 千葉県立船橋東高等学校 吉野文代
2. 講師氏名: Dr.Vindya HEWAWASAM
3. 講義補助者氏名: なし
4. 実施日時: 2024 年 1 月 23 日 (火) 15:20 ~ 16:10
5. 参加生徒: 2 年生 191 人、 1 年生 人、 3 年生 人 (合計 191 人)
備考: (例: 理数科の生徒) 総合的な探求の時間 文系ゼミの生徒
6. 講義題目: Climate Change and Disasters: Floods in Colombo, Sri Lanka
7. 講義概要:
(1) 研究者の国紹介(20 分)
(2) 進路決定と研究について(25 分)
8. 講義形式:
☒ 対面 ・ ☐ オンライン (どちらか選択ください。)
1) 講義時間 45 分 質疑応答時間 5 分
2) 講義方法 (例: プロジェクター使用による講義、実験・実習の有無など)
プロジェクターを使用による講義
3) 事前学習
☒ 有 ・ ☐ 無 (どちらかに○をしてください。)
使用教材 研究についてのサマリ、関連単語、Youtube での関連動画視聴
9. その他特筆すべき事項:

特になし

Form B-2
(FY2023)
Must be typed

Date (日付)
24/01/2024 (Date/Month/Year: 日/月/年)

Activity Report -Science Dialogue Program-
(サイエンス・ダイアログ事業 実施報告書)

- Fellow's name (講師氏名): Vindya Hewawasam (ID No. P22309)
- Name and title of the accompanying person (講義補助者の職・氏名)
N/A
- Participating school (学校名): Chiba Prefectural Funabashi Higashi Senior High School
- Date (実施日時): 23/01/2024 (Date/Month/Year: 日/月/年)
- Lecture title (講義題目):
Climate Change and Disasters: Floods in Colombo, Sri Lanka
- Lecture format (講義形式):
◆ ☒ Onsite ▪ ☐ Online (Please choose one.) (対面 ▪ オンライン) ((どちらか選択ください。))
◆ Lecture time (講義時間) 40 min (分), Q&A time (質疑応答時間) 10 min (分)
◆ Lecture style (ex.: used projector, conducted experiments)
(講義方法 (例: プロジェクター使用による講義、実験・実習の有無など))
Multimedia projector

- Lecture summary (講義概要): Please summarize your lecture within 200-500 words.
Climate change is not a future phenomenon. It is happening now. It has become a fundamental development challenge in the 21st century. Both developed and developing nations are vulnerable to adverse impacts of climate change and it will reverse the development efforts of mankind. Increase of temperature, changes in rainfall patterns and intensity and frequency of natural disasters like floods, drought, tornados and landslides will adversely impact on socio-economic stability, food security, natural environment, public health, human settlement and finally the development goals of the country.

Globally, flood risk has increased markedly, and it has become the most common and severe disaster in terms of loss and damage to communities. From 1998 to 2017, floods were the most frequent disaster with 3148 events or 43.4% of global disasters. Of the total global-disaster-affected people, 45% or 2 billion people were affected by floods. Similar to the global trend, floods are the most common natural disaster in Asia in terms of occurrence and affected communities. From 1990 to 2019, of total global flood disasters, 39% or 1688 events occurred in Asia. During the same period, an average of 98 million Asian people were affected by floods annually.

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※弊会記入欄

The flood is the most common and destructive form of natural disaster in Sri Lanka. During monsoon seasons, heavy rainfalls occur and could then easily cause flooding. Extreme weather events with heavy rainfall have become more frequent in recent years, which led to more floods. Urban areas have also experienced more frequent flooding in recent years. Being the capital, the commercial hub and the most populated district of the country, floods in Colombo have caused great concerns. In the last 40 years (1980-2019), 1.52 million people in Colombo district were affected by floods. Among them, more than half (52.75%) occurred in the last 10 years.

◆Other noteworthy information (その他特筆すべき事項):

Before conducting my presentation, I took 15 minues and discussed about me and my country. It helped students to interract with me and my country situation in general.

- Impressions and comments from the accompanying person (講義補助者の方から、本事業に対する意見・感想等がありましたら、お願いいたします。):

N/A

