



### Global Environmental Forum on disaster prevention and preparedness (February 14 2015)

By Chiho Ochiai, assistant professor, GSGES

The 21st Kyoto University Global Environmental Forum, entitled “Practice of International Cooperation in the Disaster Prevention and Preparedness”, was held on February 14 at International Exchange Hall I, Clock Tower Centennial Hall. Professor Kenji Okazaki (GSGES, Kyoto University) gave a presentation describing disasters around the world and international efforts for disaster reduction. Dr. Tatsuo Narafu (JICA, Senior Advisor) discussed earthquake disasters and the vulnerable situations found in developing countries, and described JICA’s activities designed to cope with such disasters. Professor Shigenobu Tanaka (DPRI, Kyoto University) discussed the topic of flooding around the globe and described the international contributions made by the International Centre for Water Hazard and Risk Management (ICHARM). Each professor explained and discussed how Japanese professionals are contributing to the reduction of disaster risks in developing countries.

第21回京都大学地球環境フォーラムを「防災分野における国際協力の実践」と題して、京都大学百周年時計台記念館国際交流ホールIにて、2015年2月14日に開催しました。近年世界各地で多様な自然災害が発生し、多数の犠牲者および大きな社会・経済的な損失が出ています。そうした中、日本はこれまでに培った災害経験や科学技術をもとに、国際支援を実施しており、その具体的な事例紹介と今後のあり方を考えようとの趣旨です。以下の3つの講演を受け、総合討論を行いました。

- 岡崎健二（地球環境学堂教授）「世界の災害と国際的な取り組み」
- 榎府龍雄（国際協力機構国際協力専門員）「甚大な地震被害を引き起こす途上国の現状とJICAの取組の概観」
- 田中茂信（防災研究所教授）「世界の洪水と水災害・リスクマネジメント国際センターの国際貢献」

岡崎教授は、世界で起きている多様な災害と死者を出す要因を紹介し、特に地震災害は予知が困難で、途上国に多く見られるノンエンジニアドの建物構造が甚大な人的被害をもたらしていることを強調した上で、災害軽減のため

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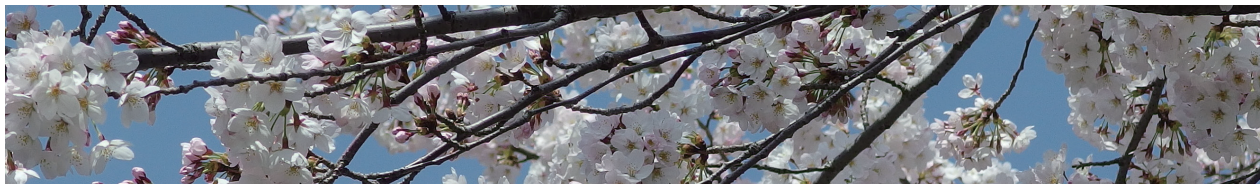
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めの国際的な取り組みを紹介しました。榎府氏は、世界の地震災害を紹介した後、JICA が実施している地震被害を軽減するための技術開発、防災計画の策定や人材育成等の様々な取り組みや、一般のシニアボランティアの活動事例などを紹介しました。田中教授は、世界の洪水災害を紹介した後、日本政府が UNESCO との連携により開設した ICHARM（水災害・リスクマネジメント国際センター）が取り組んでいる、途上国での洪水予警報システム開発と人材研修を紹介しました。

今回のフォーラムには高校生も多数参加しており、総合討論では巨大災害が増加している理由や気象災害の増加と温暖化との関係といった質問からコミュニティ防災に必要な要素といった専門的なものまで、様々な質問が出されました。また、災害を減らすためには何が重要か、私たちができることは何かといった質問もあり、議論がなされました。今回は、防災に対して技術的側面からの講演が主でしたが、開発途上国においては、日々の生活に困窮していて防災にまで手が回らない現状がある中で、現地の日常に根差した適切な技術による防災の取組の重要性も議論されました。

**CREST International Symposium on Water Environment in Da Nang and New Approaches forward to 21st Century Type Water Cycle System (November 14 2014)**

By Shuheï Tanaka, associate professor, GSGES

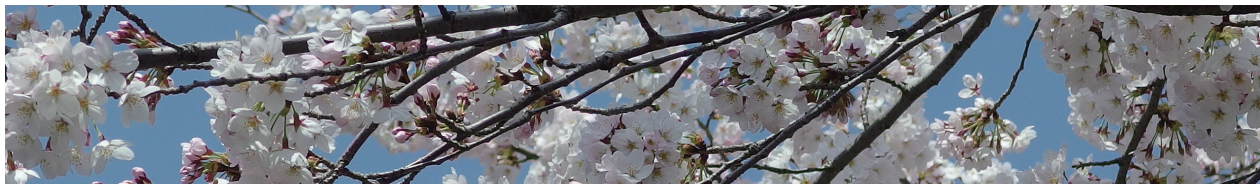
The 2nd CREST international symposium, entitled “Water Environment in Da Nang and New Approaches forward to 21st Century Type Water Cycle System”, was held on November 14-15, 2014. It was organized by the Japan Science and Technology Agency (JST) and Core Research for Evolutionary Science and Technology (CREST). It was co-organized by the Da Nang University of Technology, the GSE of Kyoto University and the GSGES of Kyoto University. It was held at the Da Nang University of Technology. Ms. Le Thi Kim Oanh (Vice Rector, DUT) gave the opening address and Dr. Hiroaki Tanaka (a professor at KU) presented the keynote speech. Eleven oral presentations and five poster presentations stimulated further discussions about risk assessment, cost calculation and application examples in the field of water reuse. Dr. Shuheï Tanaka (an associate professor at KU) gave a presentation entitled

“Estimation of Current Water Sources and Contamination of Micro-Pollutants in Da Nang”, and Ms. Yuri Tanaguchi gave a talk entitled “Survey on Fecal Contamination in the Water Environment of Da Nang, Vietnam, and Examination of Ceramic Membrane Filtration on its Removal”. The symposium attracted 55 participants from Japan and Vietnam, aiming at sharing information on the water environment in Da Nang and new approaches to a 21st century water cycle system.

On the second day, participants went on a study tour to the Cu De River and visited an industrial wastewater management facility in Da Nang where its operating details were described and differences between industrial wastewater management systems in Japan and Vietnam were discussed.

2014年11月14日に「ベトナム国ダナン市における水環境および21世紀型水循環システムに向けた新しいアプローチに関するCREST国際シンポジウム」が行われました。初めにダナン工科大学のLE THI KIM OANH 副学長より御挨拶をいただき、その後、京都大学工学研究科の田中宏明教授から本シンポジウムの趣旨が説明されました。11件の口頭発表、5件のポスター発表が行われ、京都大学地球環境学部の田中周平准教授によりダナン市の水環境の微量化学物質汚染の現況が発表され、修士課程の谷口友莉さんにより病原微生物汚染の現況とセラミック膜による処理効果の検討結果が報告されました。その他、ベトナム行政関係者による水利用計画や、日本の研究者による水再生技術の適用事例などが発表され、熱心な議論が展開されました。JICA 専門員や日本の民間企業研究者、大学研究者、ベトナムの行政





担当者、大学研究者など合計 55 名が参加しました。翌日は、新たな水源候補地である CuDe 川上流を見学し、その後、工業団地の下水処理施設を訪問し、担当者から産業廃水処理の現状について説明を受けました。

#### **Ms. Pravitasari and Associate Professor Saizen received the award for “The Best Paper” (November 21 2014)**

Ms. Andrea Emma Pravitasari (a doctoral course student) and Associate Professor Izuru Saizen were awarded “The Best Paper for Sustainable Built Environmental Topic ” at “The 5th International Conference on Sustainable Future for Human Security (SUSTAIN) 2014”, held from November 19-21 in Bali, Indonesia.

The title of their paper was “Towards Resilience of Jabodetabek Megacity: Developing Local Sustainability Index with Considering Local Spatial Interdependency” (Authors: Andrea Emma Pravitasari, Izuru Saizen, Eman Rustiadi).

2014 年 11 月 19 日から 21 日にインドネシア、バリにて開催された「The 5th International Conference on Sustainable Future for Human Security (SustainN) 2014」において地域資源計画論分野の博士後期課程 Andrea Emma Pravitasari さんと西前准教授の共著論文（他 1 名）が「The Best Paper for Sustainable Built Environmental Topic」を受賞しました。

論文題目は「Towards Resilience of Jabodetabek Megacity: Developing Local Sustainability Index with Considering Local Spatial Interdependency（ジャボデタベック大都市圏のレジリエンス構築に向けて：地域的な空間相互依存性を有する持続可能性指標の開発）」です（著者：Andrea Emma Pravitasari, Izuru Saizen, Eman Rustiadi）。

#### **A student exchange agreement with the Faculty of Engineering, Mahidol University (December 4 2014)**

By Shuhei Tanaka, associate professor, GSGES

Professor Shigeo Fujii (Dean, GSGES), Professor Satoshi Hoshino (GSGES), and Associate Professor Shuhei Tanaka (GSGES) visited Mahidol University in Thailand in order to conclude a student exchange agreement between the Graduate School of Global Environmental Studies, Kyoto University, and the Faculty of Engineering, Mahidol University, on December 4, 2014. At the signing ceremony, Dr. Surakit Nathisuwan (Vice President, Mahidol University) greeted participants and explained the aims of the agreement. Professor Fujii then introduced the international exchange scheme and how it was expected to lead to further student exchanges. Dr. Worawit Israngkul (Dean, Faculty of Engineering, Mahidol University) and Professor Fujii were joint signatories to the student exchange agreement.

Before the ceremony, Dr. Songpol Ongwattanankul (Vice Dean, Faculty of Engineering, Mahidol University) provided a general outline of the university and its activities, then Dr. Ranjna Jindal (Program Leader, International

Graduate Program) described his experiences with student exchanges at Mahidol University. Finally, Professor Fujii presented a general outline of the Graduate School of Global Environmental Studies and our vision for the double-degree course.

After the ceremony, participants visited the Salaya Central Instrumental Facility at Mahidol University where high-performance liquid chromatography mass spectrometers (HPLC-MS/MS), a time-of-flight mass spectrometer (TOF-MS) and high pressure gas piping systems have been installed. This was followed by a visit to the library in order to observe the new e-learning system (shown in photo-3) where students can use VTRs of lectures as review material. Finally, we visited the environmental engineering laboratory managed by Dr. Suwanna Kitpati (Assistant Professor, Mahidol University) where students described their research activities. I hope that many students will take part and benefit as a result of this interchange agreement.

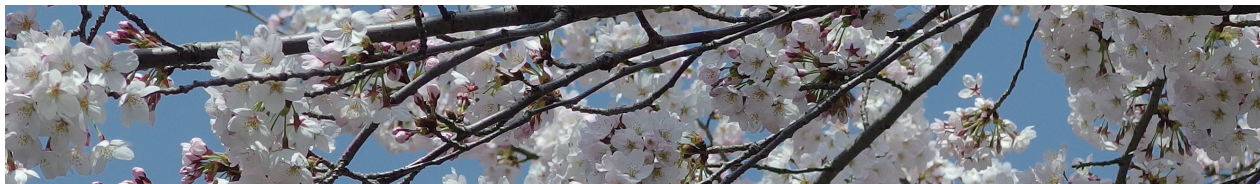
平成 26 年 12 月 4 日に藤井滋穂学長、星野敏教授、田中周平准教授がタイ王国 Mahidol 大学工学部を訪問し学生交流協定を結びました。調印式では、Mahidol 大学 Surakit Nathisuwan 副学長から趣旨説明とご挨拶があ



*Signing ceremony*



*Students using e-learning systems*



り、その後、藤井滋穂学長から、これまでの交流や今後のさらなる学生交流に関する期待について挨拶がありました。その後、Mahidol 大学工学部 Worawit Israngkul 工学部長との間で学生交流協定の調印式が行われました。また、調印式に先立って、Mahidol 大学工学部 Songpol Ongwattanankul 副学部長による Mahidol 大学の概要の説明、環境工学コースの Dr. Ranjna Jindal 国際教育プログラムリーダーから国際交流プログラムの説明が行われました。その後、藤井滋穂学長の方から、地球環境学堂の紹介と修士課程におけるダブルディグリーコースの構想についての概要が説明されました。

調印式の後、Mahidol 大学の Salaya Central Instrumental Facility を訪問しました。高速液体クロマトグラム質量分析装置 (HPLC-MS/MS) や飛行時間型質量分析装置 (TOF-MS) などの高度な分析機器が整備されており、さらに高圧ガス配管を備えるなどの最新の設備を見学しました。その後、図書館に移動し、最新の e-Learning システムを見学しました (写真 3)。学生のみなさんは、講義が収録された VTR を各自の復習に利用している様子などが紹介されました。最後に、工学部 Suwana Kitpati 助教授の管理する研究室を訪問し、学生から研究内容の説明を受けました。今回の協定を通じて多くの学生が交流を深めることを望みます。

### Hannari Kyoto Shimadai-juku looks at way of living (January 20 2015)

By Akira Yoshino, associate professor, GSGES

The 31st Hannari Kyoto Shimadai-juku, entitled Ingenious and Comfortable Ways of Living

Time: From 6 pm to 8 p.m., January 20 (Tues.), 2015

From the Hall of Global Environmental Research:

Living in Harmony with the Steppes — Present-day Nomads in Mongolia

Izuru Saizen, Associate Professor, Hall of Global Environmental Research

From Kyoto City:

Living in Harmony with the Neighborhood — Past and Present of Horikawa Housing Complex in Kyoto

Sachiko Oshima, Community Development Coordinator

Advisor: Hidetoshi Yasueda, Associate Professor, School of Human Science and Environment, University of Hyogo

Moderator: Hirohide Kobayashi, Associate Professor, Hall of Global Environmental Research

Cooperation: Shimadai

We invited Mr. Izuru Saizen, from the Hall of Global Environmental Research, and Ms. Sachiko Oshima, a community development coordinator, to speak at the 31st Hannari Kyoto Shimadai-juku, entitled Ingenious and Comfortable Ways of Living.

As a speaker from the Hall of Global Environmental Research, Mr. Saizen talked about the way of life in Mongolia. This country has four times the land area of Japan but only about the same

population as Kyoto Prefecture, and with more than a third of its current population concentrated in the capital of Ulan Bator. Mongolia comprises vast expanses of grassland steppe which account for about eighty percent of the nation's land. In this steppe region the average temperature only climbs above zero from May to September, so the ability of the natural environment to recover is weak. Nevertheless, Mongolians have successfully lived in harmony with this environment following a nomadic lifestyle. Since the democratization of the country in 1992, their history has been characterized by a series of advances and setbacks. In the past, livestock herd composition was determined by the need to maintain a balance with existing grassland conditions. Recently, however, as goats are more profitable due to the cashmere they produce, livestock herd composition is shifting towards a higher percentage of cashmere goats, placing grassland areas under greater stress. As more and more people have settled in Ulan Bator, overgrazing is now becoming a problem in the surrounding areas, as well as an increasing number of urban problems such as environmental pollution and illegal development. People in Mongolia feel proud of their nomadic lifestyle and heritage but, as parents, they also want to send their children to college. The government's policies reflect these mixed feelings. Mr. Saizen presented an entertaining talk describing the realities of today's Mongolia, including photos of its beautiful scenery and the daily way of life.

As a speaker from Kyoto City, Ms. Sachiko Oshima of the SURC town management consultant's office, who has been engaged in community development, talked about the Horikawa Housing Complex - located on Horikawa Street in downtown Kyoto. This housing complex consists of buildings which have local shops on the first floor and apartments above. They were built in the 1950s when the standard design for public housing was not yet widespread. The steel-frame buildings that make up the housing complex are different in appearance from Kyoto's traditional wooden townhouses, known as Kyomachiya. However, they carry on much of the Kyomachiya's tradition in that they are designed with the focus on space arrangements, interior elements and ventilation.

In the Horikawa Housing Complex the traditional way of life established by the pre-war neighborhood of Horikawa-kyogoku still remains, and people living there say that they have managed to live there in ingenious and comfortable ways while changing the interior elements or using their apartments and their parents' homes selectively according to circumstances. Of course, it is undeniable that the buildings within the complex have been deteriorating as the complex has now entered its 60th year. However, instead of taking the easy option of demolishing and replacing those buildings, efforts are being made to renovate them. Recently, the Horikawa Housing





Complex has been attracting new, younger residents. They aspire to live in harmony with the existing neighborhood while making bold changes to the building interiors on a DIY basis.

Ms. Oshima talked about the past and future of the Horikawa Housing Complex as mentioned above, and people's way of life in the neighborhoods of Kyoto. She also presented "tips" for living in harmony with these neighborhoods.

Mr. Hidetoshi Yasueda, from the University of Hyogo, concluded the event by saying, "We have learned from the experiences of people living both in Mongolia and the Horikawa Housing Complex that, when building houses, local residents are wise enough to adapt their ways of living to their environments, and not the other way around."

### 第31回 住みこなす

日 時：平成27年1月20日(火) 午後6時～8時  
学堂から：「草原と住まうーモンゴル・遊牧の民の現在」

西前 出 (地球環境学堂 准教授)

洛中から：「町と住まうー京都・堀川団地の今昔」

大島 祥子氏 (町づくりコーディネータ)

ひとこと：安枝 英俊氏 (兵庫県立大学 環境人間学部 准教授)

司 会：小林 広英 (地球環境学堂 准教授)

協 力：嶋臺 (しまだい)

第31回の嶋臺塾は、「住みこなす」と題して、学堂の西前出さんと、町づくりコーディネータの大島祥子さんにお話しいただきました。

学堂からは西前さんに、モンゴルの住まい方についてお話しいただきました。日本の4倍の面積に京都府ぐらいの人口が住まうモンゴルですが、現在、その3分の1以上がウランバートルに集中しているのだそうです。モンゴルは、国土のおよそ8割が草原で、平均気温が0度を上回るのは5～9月のみで、自然の回復力がたいへん弱い地域です。それでも、モンゴルの人々は、遊牧をいう方法で草原とうまく暮らしてきました。1992年の民主化以降、モンゴルの試行錯誤が始まっています。それまで草原とのバランスで決まっていた家畜の種類が、カシミヤがとれて儲かるからという理由で草原への負荷が高い山羊に傾斜しつつあります。ウランバートルに定住する人も増え、周辺地域の過放牧問題、環境汚染、違法開発などの都市問題も増えています。遊牧に対する誇りと子供を大学にやりたい親としての気持ちの間を逡巡が、モンゴルの人々にも政府にもあるのだそうです。西前先生からは、そうしたモンゴルの現在を、美しいモンゴルの景色や暮らしぶりの写真を交えながら、軽妙な語り口で紹介いただきました。

洛中からは、町づくりにかかわっておられるスーク創生事務所の西前祥子さんに、京都の堀川団地についてお話しいただきました。堀川団地は、京都市街の堀川通り沿いにある、商店街を一階に置く、いわゆる「下駄履き住宅」です。公営住宅の「標準設計」が普及する以前の、1950年代の建物で、鉄骨づくりということもあり、風貌こそ違いますが、空間の配置や内装や風通しへのこだわりなどは、京町

家のそれを色濃くひきつぐものなのだそうです。堀川団地には、戦前そこにあった堀川京極の伝統が残り、そこに住む人も、内装を変えたり実家の住宅との使い分けをしながら、うまく「住みこなす」てこられたそうです。とはいえ、堀川団地も還暦を迎え、建物の老朽化は否めません。しかし、ここでも、安易に建てかえを行うのではなく、現在、再生が目指されています。そのような堀川団地に、現在若い人らが住みはじめました。彼らは、DIYで大胆な内装の変更などを行いながら、町に溶け込む暮らし方を志向しているのだそうです。大島さんからは、こうした堀川団地のこれまでとこれから、京の町での暮らし方、京の町とのつきあい方についてお話しいただきました。

最後に、兵庫県立大学の安枝英俊さんからは、生活に合わせて環境を変える住まいづくりではなく、環境に合わせて生活を変える知恵という点で、モンゴルも堀川団地も学ぶことができたとの感想をいただきました。

### Vietnamese students and teachers excited with the study tour of Japan (February 18-27 2015)

By Hitoshi Shinjo and Shuhei Tanaka, associate professor, GSGES

GSGES organized a study tour from February 18-27, 2015, for 10 Vietnamese undergraduate students from Hue University, Hanoi University of Science and Technology, and the Da Nang University of Technology, funded by the JST (Japan Science and Technology) Sakura Science Plan. GSGES also invited a teacher from each university to accompany them. They were able to see the high-tech analytical instruments in the laboratory of Professor Fujii and visited Hiroshima and Lake Biwa in order to understand the history and current situation regarding environment-related issues. They enjoyed the exchange activities and had a chance to meet with Japanese undergraduate students in Kyoto University as well as Vietnamese postgraduate students in GSGES and the GS of Engineering.

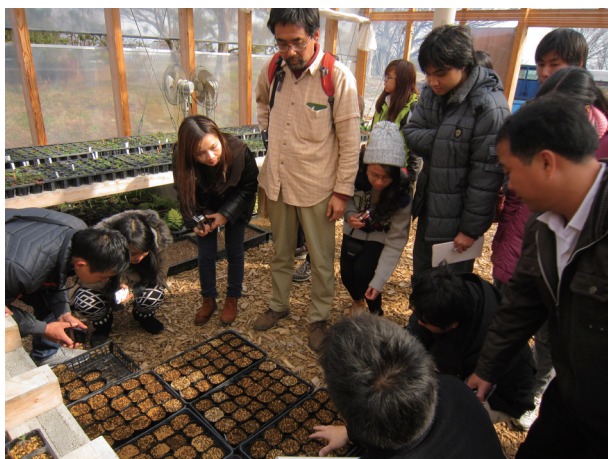
2月18日～2月27日、ベトナム国の3大学(ハノイ理工科大学、フエ農林大学、ダナン工科大学)から10名の大学生と3名の講師が京都大学と国内の環境関連施設を訪問しました。2月18日に歓迎会を開催し、昨年、一昨年に国際交流科目でベトナムを訪問した京都大学の大学生や関連教員と交流を持ちました。2月19日に京都大学のベトナム人留学生による京都大学の説明と留学のススメに関する発表があり、その後、環境調和型産業論分野の微量化学物質の実験室を見学しました。また、藤井滋穂地球環境学堂長を表敬訪問し、地球環境学堂の活動内容について、説明を受けました。さらに、稲葉カヨ国際担当理事を表敬訪問し、京都大学における国際交流について説明を受けました。2月20日には広島市の平和祈念館などを訪問し、戦争と平和についての学習を深めました。2月23日には滋賀県針江にある「かばた」を訪問し、湧水と人々との持続可能な調和生活について、現地のみな



国際交流セミナーハウスでの集合写真（稲葉理事・藤井学堂長とともに）



かばたでの水道水と地下水の飲み比べ



森林再生のための育苗施設の見学

さまの案内を受けました。2月24日には、地元企業による有機農業と森林の再生活動について説明を受け、2月25日には琵琶湖博物館にて、水環境と人々とのかわりの歴史について学習を深めました。期間を通じて、国際交流科目でベトナムを訪問した京都大学生、ベトナムにてインターンシップを行った大学院生による協力を得ました。お互いの国にて環境施設を訪問し、互いに理解しあうことで、国際交流を深めることができたと考えています。

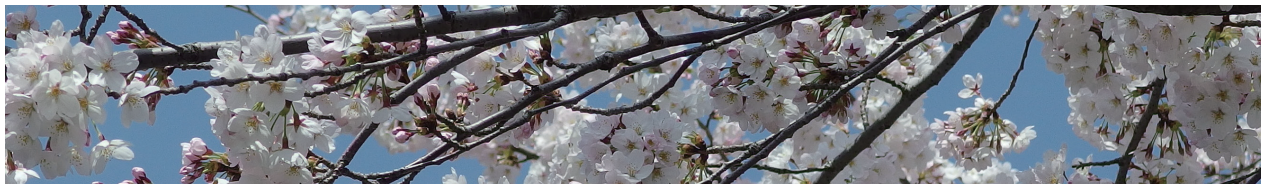
**Pre-launch Meeting for “Project on Creation of Trans-ASEAN Environmental and Social Innovators Through Development of Overseas Satellites” in Bangkok (February 28 2015)**

By Habuer, researcher, GSGES

On February 28, the Pre-launch Meeting for the “Project on Creation of Trans-ASEAN Environmental and Social Innovators Through Development of Overseas Satellites” (2015-2016) was held at the Kyoto University (KU) ASEAN Center, Bangkok, organized by the Graduate School of Global Environmental Studies (GSGES) at KU. The aim of this project is to provide a three-year double master’s degree program through establishment of foreign satellites in cooperation with overseas universities. The program is intended to produce GS graduates of KU who can use not only English but also the local language when researching in overseas countries, and overseas GS graduates who are proficient in Japanese. Attending the meeting were Prof. Huynh Trung Hai of Hanoi University of Science and Technology (HUST, Vietnam), Assistant Prof. Suwanna Kitpati Boontanon of Mahidol University (Thailand), Prof. Ernan Rustiadi of Bogor Agricultural University (Indonesia) and Prof. Ngo Bunthan of Rector of Royal University of Agriculture (Cambodia). In addition, Executive Vice-president (VP) Prof. Kayo Inaba and Prof. Toshio Sugiman, GSGES Dean Prof. Shigeo Fujii, Vice-dean Prof. Shinya Funakawa, and the Vice-dean of GS of Agriculture, Prof. Eiji Nawata, etc. from KU participated in the meeting.

The meeting opened with participants introducing themselves and a warm greeting from KU given by VP Prof. Kayo Inaba. Then, Project Leader Prof. Fujii delivered a detailed description of the project contents and reported on matters concerning requests for implementation of the Double Degree Program by those universities that are setting up overseas satellites. This was followed by an overview of the university and information regarding the education system, double degree achievements, and preparations for implementation of this joint project involving HUST, Mahidol University and Bogor Agricultural University. There was lively discussion on various matters relating to implementation of the project, such as “implementation structure”, “road map”, “strategy and vision” and the relevant overseas universities showed strong interest in the project before the meeting came to a successful conclusion. The featured topics will be further addressed in the launch symposium which is scheduled to take place in October, 2015, in Kyoto.

京都大学大学院地球環境学堂は、概算要求特別経費「海外サテライト形成によるASEAN横断型環境・社会イノベーター創出事業」(H27-28年度)の実施のため、平成27年2月28日(土)にバンコクにある京都大学ASEANセンターでキックオフ準備会議を実施しました。本事業は、海外協力大学と協力して海外サテライトを設置し、英語に加え現地語を使える京大大学院生、日本語を使える海外大学院生を修士課程3年のダブルディグリープログラムで教育しようとするもので、会議には、海外サテライトを設置するハノイ理工科



大学（ベトナム）、ボゴール農業大学（インドネシア）、マヒドン大学（タイ）、および準サテライトの王立農業大学（カンボジア）から、それぞれ Huynh Trung Hai 環境理工学部長、Ernan Rustiadi 農学部長、Suwanna Kitpati Boontanon 助教授、NGO Bunthan 学長が、一方、京大側からは、稲葉カヨ 理事、杉万俊夫 理事、藤井滋穂 学長、舟川晋也 副学長、縄田栄治 農学副研究科長らが出席しました。

会議は、参加者の自己紹介、稲葉理事からの歓迎の挨拶で始まり、続いて事業リーダーの藤井学長によるプロジェクト内容の詳細説明と、海外サテライトを設置する大学へのダブルディグリープログラム実現のための依頼事項が報告されました。その後、今度は海外サテライト設置予定のハノイ理工科大学、マヒドン大学、ボゴール農業大学の順に、それぞれの大学の概要、教育システム、ダブルディグリー等の実績、さらに本事業実現のための準備状況が説明されました。会議では、「実装構造」、「ロードマップ」、「戦略とビジョン」など本事業実現に関する、様々な関連事項が熱心に討議され、関連海外大学の本事業参加への関心の高さが示されました。会議は、平成27年10月頃に予定しているキックオフシンポジウム（京都）での再開を約束し、盛会のうちに終了しました。

#### Courtesy call on President Worsak at AIT (March 2 2015)

By Habuer, researcher, GSGES

On March 2, GSGES team - Dean Prof. Shigeo Fujii, Vice-dean Prof. Shiya Funakawa, Prof. Yoshizumi Kajii and postdoctoral researcher Dr. Habuer, Vice-dean of GS of Agriculture Prof. Eiji Nawata from Kyoto University (KU), together with Dean and Associate Professor of the School of Environmental Science and Technology (INEST) Prof. Huynh Trung Hai from Hanoi University of Science and Technology (HUST) - visited the Asian Institute of Technology (AIT) in Bangkok, Thailand and made a courtesy call on President Worsak Kanok-Nukulchai and Vice President Kazuo Yamamoto.

AIT is a graduate school established to provide higher education to talented students from a number of mainly Asia Region countries. It has produced a significant number of graduates who have gone on to become cabinet ministers in Asian nations, including Premier Mal Chi-kuo of Taiwan. Each year, a small number of AIT master's program graduates are enrolled in a KU doctoral program. To date, four AIT

graduates have been enrolled at GSGES, three of whom have graduated.

Following a video presentation introducing AIT, President Worsak gave a welcome address. The visiting team members introduced themselves and expressed their gratitude. This was followed by a lively discussion about collaboration on research and education between KU and AIT. The meeting closed with presentation of "thank you" gifts by President Worsak and a group photograph.

While at AIT, the visitors also had an interview with the Dean of the School of Environment, Resources and Development Prof. C. Visvanathan, engaged in student exchange discussions with an agricultural group, toured the laboratories of the Department of Environmental Technology Management, and conducted interviews with prospective enrollees for the KU doctoral courses.

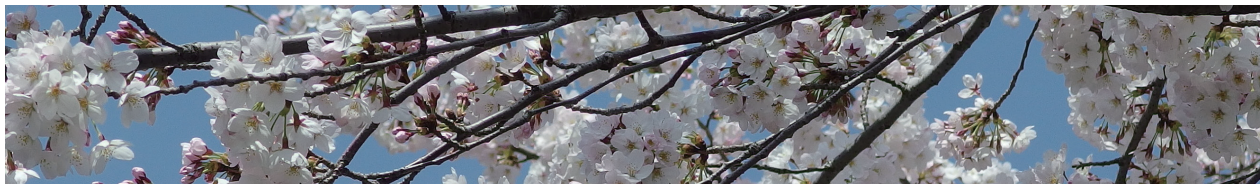
平成27年3月2日に京都大学大学院地球環境学堂を中心とする一団が、タイ・バンコクのアジア工科大学 (AIT) を訪れ、学長 Worsak Kanok-Nukulchai 教授と副学長山本和夫教授への表敬訪問を行った。メンバーは学長の藤井滋穂教授、副学長の舟川晋也教授、梶井克純教授と哈布爾研究員と、農学研究科副研究科長縄田栄治教授およびハノイ理工科大学環境理工学部長 Huynh Trung Hai 准教授である。

AIT は、アジアを中心とする多数の国々から優秀な学生を教育する大学院大学で、台湾の毛治国 (Mao Chi-kuo) 首相を始め、アジア各国で多数の大臣等を輩出している。京都大学へは、その修士課程修了者が毎年数名、博士課程に入学しており、地球環境学舎にもすでに4名が入学し、3名が修了している。

表敬訪問では、まずビデオによる AIT の紹介の後、学長の Worsak 教授から歓迎の挨拶が伝えられた。その後、京都大学側のそれぞれからの AIT およびタイへの関わりを含めた自己紹介の後、京都大学と AIT との研究・教育の協働について熱心な討議を行った。表敬訪問は、記念品の交換と写真撮影で終了した。

AIT では、学長・副学長への表敬訪問の他、環境資源開発研究科長 C. Visvanathan 教授との面談、農学系グループとの学生交流討議、環境技術管理専攻の実験室見学、さらに次年度京都大学博士課程入学予定者との面談等を行い、半日のスケジュールを終了した。





### **Introduction of the overseas organization cooperating with GSGES (1)**

#### **Center for Agriculture Forestry Research and Development, Hue University of Agriculture and Forestry**

By Le Van An, associate professor, Director of CARD, Rector of Hue University of Agriculture and Forestry

#### **Foundation**

The Center for Agriculture Forestry Research and Development (CARD) was established in accordance with Decision No. 3059/QĐ-TCCB, dated December 25, 1992, from the Ministry of Education and Training, and Work Permit No. 018, dated March 15, 1993, from the Ministry of Sciences and Technology of Vietnam. CARD belongs to the University of Agriculture and Forestry, Hue University. It is located in Hue city in central Vietnam.

#### **The mandate and functions of CARD are**

- Implementing research in the fields of agriculture, forestry, fisheries and aquaculture, natural resources management, the environment and sociology in order to meet the demands for the social and economic development of the country, particularly in the central region.
- Developing and transferring production technologies regarding the research aspects listed above.
- Offering training courses and learning opportunities to enhance human capacity development for students, researchers, officers, practitioners and farmers in order to ensure sustainable development.

#### **Organizational structure**

The board of directors includes a director and deputy directors. Researchers are teachers and full-time staff members from the various faculties in the university. CARD provides opportunities and the necessary conditions for researchers and students to implement research and education activities. At the moment, CARD has 25 core researchers and staff who have a wide range of different backgrounds in various aspects relating to agriculture and the environment.

#### **Activities**

In terms of research, CARD has been implementing research projects including:

- Community-based natural resources management in upland areas
- Enhancement of community capacity to cope with natural disasters in central Vietnam
- Integration of climate change concerns in the Vietnam Agricultural Universities curriculum
- Development of agricultural solutions based on the nutritional requirements of people in upland areas
- Agricultural technology development
- Environment management in agriculture
- Food security and food safety
- The role of gender in development

In terms of education, CARD provides:

- a) Short training courses for development and extension workers on community development
- b) Technical training courses for farmers
- c) Student exchange programs
- d) Supervision of research carried out by internship students, including master's and PhD programs.

#### **Relationships and cooperation**

CARD has close relationships with provinces in central Vietnam, especially with the departments of Agriculture and Rural Development, Sciences and Technology, Natural Resources and Environment. A number of International Cooperation projects have enhanced the Center's research and education capabilities and helped support agriculture and community development in the region. This includes cooperation with IDRC (Canada), CIAT, the Ford Foundation, Rockefeller Foundation, Swedish Environment Institute, JICA, Kyoto University, Tokyo University of Agriculture and Technology, Okayama University, Wageningen University in The Netherlands, Rajamangala University in Thailand, Savannakhet and Champasack University in Laos, the Royal University of Agriculture in Cambodia, and others.

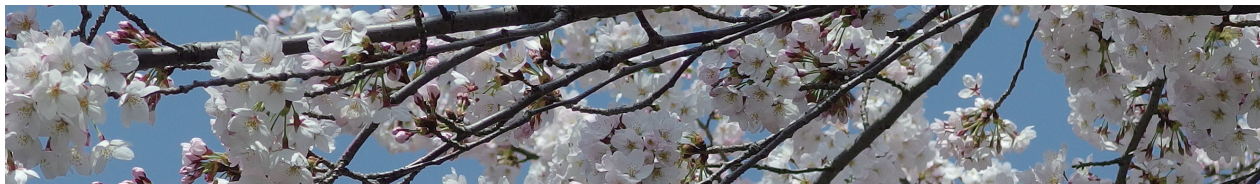
CARD has collaborated with GSGES since 2005. During the last 10 years, CARD has received over 120 undergraduate students from Kyoto University in various student exchange programs, and 30 master's and PhD students in its internship programs. Kyoto University also provides scholarship and learning opportunities for 10 PhD students, 46 undergraduate students and many other master's and short-term training courses for students of Hue University.

Funding and support for many research projects has been obtained from a variety of sources, including the Asia Platform, GSGES research seed fund, JICA partnership projects, EML, and others. Since 2009, the GSGES of Kyoto University, in collaboration with CARD and other universities, has organized an annual workshop on research and education focusing on the environment - involving Kyoto University and various universities throughout Indo-China.

International students in CARD programs also have the opportunity to take part in joint activities with Hue University







students - working not only on their own topics, but also learning more about the social and cultural aspects of life in Vietnam, particularly in Hue.

#### Contact details

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#### Dispatches from researchers on the JSPS Future Earth program (2): Study life in Belgium

By Kazuyuki Oshita, associate professor, GSGES

I have been in Belgium since March 2014 as a visiting professor at the University of Leuven (KU Leuven). My post, supported by the International Network Hub for “Future Earth”: Research for Global Sustainability, has been granted funding by the JSPS on the basis of its relevance to the society’s Strategic Young Researcher Overseas Visits Program for Accelerating Brain Circulation. My research theme is pretreatment for methane fermentation and the removal of siloxane from sewage sludge.

The main campus of KU Leuven is in Leuven city, which is located about 30 km east of Brussels, Belgium. This university, established in 1425, is one of the oldest universities in Europe. According to the World University Rankings 2014–2015, published by Times Higher Education, KU Leuven ranks 55th while Kyoto University ranks 59th. KU Leuven is also about three times larger than Kyoto University. In 2013, KU Leuven concluded an academic exchange agreement with Kyoto University.

My main campus, the “Campus de Nayer”, is sited not in Leuven itself but in Sint Katelijne Waver, a small town located about 20 km north of Brussels. This campus consists of the engineering departments (civil, chemical, mechanical, electrical and architectural engineering), where doctoral and master’s students attend some of their lectures and carry out research - very similar to the Katsura Campus of Kyoto University. I am part of the Laboratory of Sustainable Chemical Process Technology in the Department

of Chemical Engineering, which includes Professor Raf Dewil, Professor Lise Appels, a post-doctoral fellow and 11 doctoral students (almost all Belgian) with whom I study and can discuss my research.

Lectures at this campus begin at 8:30 and last for 90 minutes, with 4 or 5 lectures per day, similar to lectures at Kyoto University. Although the members of staff usually arrive at the university between 8:30 to 9:30, most of them go home early and relatively few people remain at the university after 18:00. Small drinking parties are held periodically by students and staff during the evenings. This year, the Christmas party was held in a Belgian beer brewery.

To date, my stay here has focused on my studies. During this time, I have not experienced any serious sickness, accident or mental stress and there are still two months of my stay remaining. At this point, I would like to express my appreciation to the members of GSGES. By the time this letter is published I will have returned to Japan, but I plan to continue my efforts to contribute to GSGES - having now had the benefit of my experience in Belgium.

#### Dispatches from researchers on the JSPS Future Earth program (3): Reports on Delft University of Technology & Utrecht University

By Jumpei Ueda, assistant professor, GSGES

I have spent one year in the Netherlands as a researcher on the JSPS Future Earth Program. I have studied luminescence materials in the laboratory of Professor Dorenbos at the Delft University of Technology and in the laboratory of Professor Meijerink at Utrecht University.

筆者は、頭脳循環を加速する若手研究者戦略的海外派遣プログラムの派遣研究者として、オランダに 2014 年度の 1 年間滞在し、前期デルフト工科大学と後期ユトレヒト大学で研究生生活を過ごしました。デルフト工科大学の受け入れ教員である Dorenbos 教授は、応用科学学部 (Faculty of Applied Science)、放射線科学技術学科 (Department of Radiation Science & Technology) の所属です。学科名から分かりますように、本学科は放射線を扱う研究者が集まっており、所属の建物は原子炉も有しています。Dorenbos 教授は、放射線検出用のシンチレータ材料のプロジェクトからその研究キャリアをスタートさせ、現在では長残光蛍光体、ストレージ蛍光体、太陽光コンцентрーターなど幅広く発光材料の研究を行っています。ユトレヒト大学の受け入れ教員である Meijerink 教授は、デバイ研究所 (Debye Institute)、Condensed Matter & Interfaces グループの所属であり、化学合成と光化学を専門とし、数多くの発光材料の開発 & 光物性解明を行っています。

デルフトはオランダの南西に位置し北海の海岸線と近く、政治の中心地であるデン・ハーグと北側で接している。ユトレヒトは、デルフトから 50km ほど東へ行ったところに位置しており、デルフトもユトレヒトもアムステルダムスキポール空港から電車で 30~40 分程度で着きます。町の雰囲気は、どちらも運河と石畳の道の古い町並みを残して

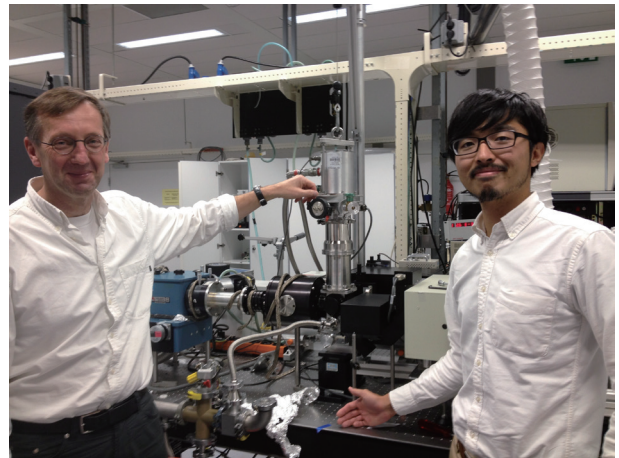


Discussion with Belgian Professors (Left: Professor Appels, Center: Professor Dewil, Right: Author)



おり似ていますが、町の規模は人口で比較するとユトレヒトの方が3倍程度大きく約30万人です。

デルフト工科大学の研究室は、学生、研究員、スタッフ合わせて15人程度でアットホームな雰囲気です。一方、ユトレヒト大学の研究室は30人以上の大所帯でとても賑やかです。皆、研究に熱心で、議論を通して新たな発見や考え方の違いに気付いたり、研究を通して様々なノウハウや実験方法などを学んだり、吸収する事が多々ありました。また皆とてもフレンドリーで、デルフトでは毎週金曜日夕方5時くらいになると研究科の地下にあるバーで、ユトレヒトでは毎月第一金曜日に”First-Friday-of-the-Month-borrel”が研究科1階のスペースで開かれ、飲みながら研究の話や世間話を楽しみました。滞在も残すところ1か月ですが、どちらの研究室で行った研究も良い結果が得られたまので、滞在中に論文を投稿しオランダ滞在を締めくくりたいと考えています。



*Professor Dorenbos and the author in front of optical measurement equipment*

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