



Law and Development Conference considers the implications of international land acquisitions

Michael Couch (エネルギー科学研究科修士課程2年) and Andreas Neef (地球環境学学術特定教授)

Professor Andreas Neef from the Graduate School of Global Environmental Studies (GSGES) and Professor Yong-Shik Lee from the Law and Development Institute, University of Manchester, organized this year's Law and Development Conference. The event, entitled Legal and Development Implications of International Land Acquisitions, was held on 30 and 31 May at the Clock Tower of Kyoto University and was opened by Professor Shigeo Fujii, the Dean of GSGES.

The dramatic rise of large-scale international land acquisitions and leases targeting developing countries in Africa, South America and Southeast Asia as well as parts of Eastern Europe, has become an issue of global concern since the late 2000s. The purpose of this conference was to look at large-scale international land acquisitions from a law and development perspective and determine the various legal frameworks at international, national and local level that enable or constrain such processes. Eighteen speakers from North America, Asia, Europe, Africa and Oceania gave presentations on the various law and development implications of international land acquisitions.

In her keynote speech, entitled The Law and Land Grabbing: Friend or Foe?, Liz Alden Wily, an independent land-tenure specialist from Nairobi, Kenya, suggested that land law began as a foe of the poor. State land laws were developed based on feudal and colonial norms and these laws have been bent over time to dispossess people of their land, ie, public land was regarded as the property of the state and could be used as deemed necessary. However, she was cautiously optimistic that the recent shift in the legal handling of collective rights and the trend towards stronger recognition of customary law in some African countries can help reshape the path that large-scale land acquisitions take towards more inclusive models.

In Plenary Session I, Land Acquisitions and International Investment Laws, Perry Bechky from Seattle University School of Law, USA, spoke about bilateral investment treaties (BITs) and their main characteristics, namely (1) no expropriation without

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Participants of the Law and Development Conference 2013 at Kyoto University

compensation, (2) fair and equitable treatment and (3) full protection and security, all of which give very strong rights to international investors. Uche U. Ewelukwa from the University of Arkansas, USA, suggested BITs fail to incorporate sustainable development or human rights, that there is no duty or responsibility on the part of investors and that the nature of the scope of BITs is too broad. Elizabeth Bürgi Bonanomi of the University of Bern, Switzerland, outlined the different roles of the various parties and institutions involved in international land acquisitions and described ways to achieve more responsible and sustainable investments in land.

At the beginning of Plenary Session II, Competing Frameworks and Perspectives on Land Property, Lorena Ossio from the Max-Planck-Institute for Social Law and Social Policy, Germany, described indigenous jurisdiction in the highland and lowland areas of Bolivia. She discussed the problems of latifundism (extensive parcels of privately owned land) in the lowlands and explained how many governing rights over natural resources of indigenous territories are shared by the central state.

Sayaka Funada-Classen from the Tokyo University of Foreign Studies described Japan's investment with Brazil in Mozambique, the so-called ProSAVANA program, which has been largely criticized by local farmers and civil society organizations for opening up the possibility of land grabbing by foreign investors. Heru Komarudin of the Center for International Forestry Research, Bogor, Indonesia, closed the day with a presentation that explained how the global demand for palm oil is causing rapid and vast expansion of oil palm plantations in

Indonesia, resulting in significant deforestation and land grabs by large concessionaires. He said the government lacks clarity in monitoring land deals and that gaps exist between governance, promotion and practices.

On the second day, in Plenary Session III, entitled International Land Acquisitions and Economic Development, Salim Farrar from the University of Sydney, Australia, described Islamic law and its cultural influences on land acquisitions in north-east Africa. Kyungmee Kim of the Stockholm International Water Institute, Sweden, highlighted that green water, ie. water in soil and biomass, constitutes 80 per cent of the world's water resources and said more research is needed into water loss in land acquisition.

In Plenary Session IV, Regulating International Land Acquisitions and Strengthening Community Rights, Lorenza Paoloni from the University of Molise, Italy,



Dr Liz Alden Wily makes her keynote speech



discussed the potential and limitations of the Food and Agriculture Organization's voluntary guidelines on the responsible governance of tenure of land, fisheries and forests in regulating land grabs. Michael Brüntrup of the German Development Institute, Bonn, discussed various instruments to control the negative impacts of large-scale land acquisitions and showed how rural people could potentially benefit from them. Fantu Farris Muleta of Addis Ababa University, Ethiopia, questioned the regulatory approach to large-scale land transfers, drawing on examples from her home country. She described the various challenges of such an approach, such as dealing with legal pluralism (the multiplicity of rules, claims and claimants/actors) and with non-transparent government practices in allocating land to foreign investors.

The second day of the conference also featured two parallel sessions with a number of country case studies. The issue of gender inequality in land acquisitions was also discussed. It was found that women are more likely to be affected negatively by large-scale land acquisitions. The conference concluded with an open discussion on future challenges arising from foreign investments in land and by final remarks from one of the conference organizers.

Selected papers from the conference will be published in a special issue of the journal, entitled Law and Development Review, in early 2014. More information on the conference can be found at <http://www.lawanddevelopment2013.org>

国際交流科目フエ大学受入れプログラム International exchange course: invitation program for Hue University students

水野 啓 (地球環境学堂特定准教授)

Twelve students and teachers from Hue University experienced a Japanese summer during an exchange visit from 1 to 13 August. A varied program brought Vietnamese and Kyoto University students together for seminars, visits to sites of historical and cultural interest and rural community experiences in Kyoto, Osaka, Shiga, Ehime and Hiroshima prefectures. The Vietnamese students were given the opportunity to learn in depth about daily life in Japan as well as to consider broader issues such as the environment and peace. Twelve Kyoto University students visited Vietnam on a two-week exchange trip earlier this month, starting on 4 September.



被爆者の証言に耳を傾ける

8月1日～13日の間、国際交流科目「暮らし・環境・平和～ベトナムに学ぶ～」の受入れプログラムとして、フエ大学の学生10名・教員2名を日本に招へいしました。2007年、2010年に続き三度めです。80名あまりが集まった歓迎会に始まり、京大のベトナム人留学生によるセミナーや、この科目の派遣プログラムでフエを訪れた（訪れる）京大生たちとのさまざまな交流プログラムが用意されました。

愛媛県西条市と広島を巡る3泊4日の研修旅行には、他の留学生やJASSO短期交流学生ら総勢25人が参加しました。これまで地球環境学堂とさまざまな連携を行ってきた西条市では、地元高校生10名も加わって寝食を共にし、市内の農業関連施設や手すき和紙工房、造船所、ビール工場、民俗資料館などを視察するとともに、市役所を表敬訪問して、今年4月にフエを訪れた真鍋和年副市長らの歓迎を受けました。滞在先の石鎚山のふもとの集落では、地区の方々が大勢集まった交流会、公民館や民家での聞き取りなどを通じ、山村の環境と暮らしー過疎化・高齢化の現実と、その中で安全に、幸せに暮らしていくためのコミュニティの大切さーを学びました。広島では、厳島神社参拝のあと平和記念公園、資料館を訪れ、英語によ



門川大作京都市長を囲んで



る被爆者講話を聴いて、地球の環境とすべての人々の暮らしは、何よりも平和の上に成り立つことを認識しました。京都に戻ってからは、浄水場から疏水、琵琶湖、下水処理場を巡る「水の研修」と花火大会鑑賞、市内の神社仏閣や大阪市内の見学など多彩な交流を楽しみ、また京都市役所を表敬訪問して、同じく昨年4月にフエを訪れた門川大作市長と懇談しました。最後に全員が11日間の滞在で学んだことを発表し、たくさんの思い出を胸に帰国しました。

9月4日～19日には、12名の学部学生がベトナムを訪れ、フエの学生たちと再会します。さらにこの旅の前半には、西条での交流会で酒を酌み交わし一緒に歌った山村のお年寄り方や高校生6名も参加し、フエ大生が自分たちの町を案内します。小さな交流の種が、さまざまな人びと、地域を結ぶ輪となって広がっていく姿こそ、アジア・プラットフォームの誇るべき成果かもしれません。

第16回地球環境フォーラムを開催 16th Kyoto University Global Environmental Forum

岡田 直紀 (地球環境学堂准教授)

The 16th Kyoto University Global Environmental Forum, entitled Food Production and Supply in Current and Future Japan, was held on 6 July at International Exchange Hall I, Clock Tower Centennial Hall. The three speakers, Professor Toru Matoh (Graduate School of Agriculture, Kyoto University), Associate Professor Akira Yoshino (Graduate School of Global Environmental Studies, Kyoto University) and Dr Keiji Washio (President, National Fisheries University), enthralled the audience with their fascinating presentations.

第16回地球環境フォーラム「これからの日本の食卓」を京都大学百周年時計台記念館国際交流ホールIにおいて2013年7月6日に開催した。現在の日本において、私たちが口にしている食べ物がど



間藤教授による講演

のように生産され流通しているのかを環境汚染、グローバル化などの観点から考え、それらが今後どのように変わっていくのかを展望するという趣旨で、以下の3つの講演を受け、総合討論を行った。

間藤 徹 (農学研究科 教授)

「窒素化学肥料が地球の人口増加を支え環境を破壊した」

吉野 章 (地球環境学堂 准教授)

「食の豊かさを問い直す」

鷺尾圭司 (独立行政法人 水産大学校 理事長)

「日本のお魚事情」

間藤教授からは、化学肥料の使用により食糧生産が増加する一方で、環境の富栄養化が進行して来た事実が指摘され、環境保全のコストを誰が負担するべきかという問いかけがあった。吉野准教授は、食の多様性を求める消費者の限らない欲求に対しては、グローバル志向ではなくて地域志向の豊かさの追求がひとつの回答となり得ると述べた。鷺尾理事長は、日本と世界のお魚事情を解説した後、消費者にとっての価値を安全(科学的に危険のないこと)から安心(心の信頼感)へと転換していくことの重要性を指摘した。今回の地球環境フォーラムには多くの参加申し込みがあり、食べ物に関する人々の関心の高さがうかがえた。

森里海シンポジウム「人と自然のきずな～森里海連環学へのいざない～」開催

CoHHO symposium: Kizuna Between Human and Nature – Introduction to Studies on the Connectivity of Hills, Humans and Oceans

長谷川 路子 (森里海連環学教育ユニット研究員)

The Educational Unit for Studies on the Connectivity of Hills, Humans and Oceans (CoHHO) held a symposium, entitled Kizuna Between Human and Nature: Introduction to Studies on the Connectivity of Hills, Humans and Oceans, in Tokyo on 29 June. The symposium was attended by around 130 participants, who found it interesting and fruitful.

森里海連環学教育ユニットは、2013年6月29日(土)に、東京・赤坂の日本財団ビルで、森里海シンポジウム「人と自然のきずな～森里海連環学へのいざない～」を開催しました。このシンポジウムは、今年4月の森里海連環学教育プログラムの開講を記念し、また、森里海連環学の全国展開を図って開催したものです。

東京開催にもかかわらず、多くの方々がお越し下さり、約130名の参加がありました。13時から17時30分までの4時間半にわたる長丁場でした



桑子東京工業大学教授による基調講演



パネルディスカッションのコーディネーターとパネラー

が、参加者の皆さんはメモを取りながら最後までとても熱心に聞いてくださいました。

なお、85名の方が来場者アンケートに、ご協力くださいました。その結果、20歳代から70歳代まで各世代からご参加があり、会社員の方が22.4%で最も多くを占めました。そのほか、研究者、学生、NPO職員の方々のご参加が目立ちました。非常に多くの方が、「今日のシンポジウムに満足している」「参加して有意義だった」とお答え下さり、ユニット・日本財団一同、たいへん嬉しく思っております。

自由回答欄にお寄せ頂いた皆さんのご意見・ご要望にお応えすべく、一層の努力を重ねて、第2回、第3回と続けて参ります。今後とも、是非ご参加くださいますよう、よろしくお願い致します。(ユニットのHPにて、講演内容や来場者アンケートの結果をより詳しくご紹介しております：<http://fserc.kyoto-u.ac.jp/cohho/activities/20130629.html>)

(シンポジウムプログラム)

- 開会あいさつ (日本財団常務理事 海野光行)
- 森里海連環学とはなにか (京都大学フィールド科学教育研究センター教授 山下洋)
- 基調講演「ふるさと見分け・ふるさと磨きの空間学」(東京工業大学大学院社会理工学研究科教授 桑子敏雄)
- 森里海連環学へのいざない
「森、里、海の向こうに」(京都大学フィールド科学教育研究センター教授 吉岡崇仁)
- 「魚を調べ、沿岸域を知る」(東北大学大学院農学研究科教授 片山知史)
- 「連環をひろげる公共政策」(京都大学大学院人間・環境学研究科教授 浅野耕太)
- パネルディスカッション-森里海連環学にもとづく環境づくり人づくり-(コーディネーター 京都大学森里海連環学教育ユニット特定准教授 吉積巳貴)

パネリスト

- NPO 法人森は海の恋人 畠山 信
- 舞鶴市市民、環境！みる・きく・考える会 青海典子
- 電力中央研究所 鈴木健太郎
- 京都大学森里海連環学教育ユニット 向井 宏
- 閉会あいさつ 京都大学大学院地球環境学堂長 藤井滋穂)

環境マネジメントセミナー夏季野外実習

Field study: seminar in environmental management

上田 純平 (地球環境学堂助教)

The annual field study for first-year master's students taking the Environmental Management Seminar at GSGES was held between 3 and 8 August 2013 in Miyazu, northern Kyoto prefecture. Close to 70 students, teaching assistants and teachers from GSGES attended this event. The attendees learned about 'satoyama' landscapes, biodiversity in coastal, marine and riverine areas, forest structures and soil profiles in five field courses offered during the week-long field study. They also learned basic field survey techniques.

平成 25 年 8 月 3 日から 8 日の日程で、環境マネジメントセミナー夏季野外実習が京都府宮津市上世屋で行われました。夏季野外実習は、毎年、環境マネジメントセミナー科目の一部として実施され、夏期休業中に丹後半島等の実習・研修施設に約 1 週間の日程で、里山景観、磯・川・海での生物多様性、生態系を支える土・森の構造、ならびに野外調査法を学ぶことを目的としています。

今年度の野外実習参加者は、履修生 37 人 (うち留学生 12 人)、TA18 人、教員 12 人の計 67 人 (TA、教員は、一部実習のみの参加も含む) と過去最大規模の参加者数の実習となり、実習は、地域、磯、川・海、森、土の 5 つの実習が 5 日間に渡って開



環境マネジメントセミナー夏季野外実習参加者でバシャリ

講されました。

1日目は、地域の実習が、棚田が広がる上世屋の集落で行われ、8月9日に行われた上世屋観音堂の“千日参り”のため、参道の掃除、献火用の竹林の伐採と竹筒作りに参加し、集落における環境保全活動を実際に体験しました。2日目は、磯の実習が行われ、里波見の沿岸部の藻場での海藻の群落調査、海藻の同定、標本作りを通して、海藻の多様性について学びました。3日目は、川・海の実習が行われ、川の実習では、舞鶴市は伊佐津川にて、水生生物採集を行い、河川下流域の環境特性と、生態系における優占種と指標種を調べました。海の自習では、東舞鶴湾において、水温、塩分、濁度、溶存酸素量、pH、透明度などの物理環境の観測と小型底曳網にて底生生物の採取を行い、内湾域の環境特性について学びました。4日目は、森の実習が行われ、実際に上世屋の森林に入り、毎木調査と植性調査を行い、森林の構造と森の管理について学びました。5日目は、土の実習が行われ、森、水田、造成地のサイトにおいて、深さ1mの穴を掘り、土壌調査を行い、その土壌断面から、土壌の特性やその成り立ちについて学びました。

また、実習プログラムだけでなく、丹後の旬の食材である魚や野菜についても食事を通して体験し、天草からの寒天作り、伐採した竹を利用した流しそうめんや餅つきなどのイベントも行われました。そして5日目の夜には、履修生、TA、教員全員が参加した懇親会が開催され、充実した5日間の実習が幕を閉じました。

International students apply teamwork to help improve sustainability at the Yoshida Campus Jane Singer and Tracey Gannon (地球環境学学 准教授)

Nineteen international students examined ways to improve campus sustainability as part of a spring course entitled Building a Sustainable Future: Principles and Challenges. To do this they applied their knowledge of effective approaches at their home universities and worked in teams to devise inspired solutions, while all the time showing plenty of enthusiasm and curiosity. The course was designed to foster an understanding of sustainability issues at the community level among non-environmental majors. The students conducted a brief, fieldwork-based study on campus, in Kyoto city and in two rural communities along the Japan Sea coast: a tiny mountain village and the seaside town of Miyazu, northern Kyoto. The course was offered by the Kyoto University International Program (KUINEP) and taught by a multidisciplinary team of Japanese and international faculty members from the Graduate School of Global Environmental Studies (GSGES) and Graduate School of Energy Studies at Kyoto University.

The course was created as part of a three-year project for tertiary education for sustainable development (ESD), funded by the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science of the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT). Kyoto University ran



Students interview administrators about energy management on campus

a pilot course last year that was well received, so several members of the faculty taught the same course over a five-week period at Hue University of Agriculture and Forestry in Vietnam in February and March this year to test the replicability of the approach. Tracey Gannon, associate professor of environmental communications at GSGES and the course director said: “Our goal is to empower students with the motivation and skills to improve sustainability on campus and in their home countries.”

The course takes a problem-solving and modular approach. The students began by learning about global issues such as energy, population and natural resources. They also considered personal sustainability, taking a survey to measure their individual carbon footprints and discussing how each of them could improve their results. Then they turned their focus to the campus – their most immediate community and the place where their ideas could make a real impact. They formed four groups to examine campus sustainability in energy, food, waste, buildings and grounds.

In the first class of the campus sustainability module, the students learned about the global green campus



Students share the results of fieldwork in class

movement and they prepared questions to ask those Kyoto University faculty members and administrators charged with monitoring their topic area. The students conducted interviews and toured the campus the following week. Each group was led by a knowledgeable teaching assistant, a graduate student at GSGES or the Graduate School of Energy Science. The waste group, for example, first examined receptacles behind the Centennial Hall for sorting plastic, PET bottles, metal, burnables and lunchbox waste. They then spoke to Mr Junya Yano, a member of the Environment Preservation Research Centre staff, who provided some interesting facts. For example, more than 1,000 unused bicycles are discarded on campus annually and student circles hand out more than 1.5 million A4 sheets of paper every April. The students suggested improvements based on their experiences at their home universities and they fired questions enthusiastically at Mr Yano. They also learned about efforts to cut waste at the November Festival from a representative of a student circle, Ecomitt. Finally, they visited a graduate school laboratory to see how chemical and other lab waste is sorted and stored.

In the next class, the students shared what they had seen and learned with other groups, trying to find common elements and coming up with practical suggestions for improving energy conservation, promoting the use of solar panels, reducing paper waste, composting food, improving campus monitoring and increasing sustainability education for undergraduates (see below for some of their ideas). To learn more, they directed questions and comments to their classroom visitors, a team of administrators from the Kyoto University Sustainability Promotion Office, including Mr Masayuki Fujisawa, who later professed to be “very impressed by the students’ enthusiasm for tackling these issues”. Arjun Hassard, a teaching assistant, added: “It was gratifying to see the KUINEP students questioning not only the people they interviewed but also the professors and each other, asking ‘Is this actually sustainable?’ We need people who are willing to point out problems and suggest better ways of doing things.”



Logo designed by students for use in the Rune canteen

The students’ push to improve campus sustainability did not end there. During the final class, three student groups presented practical and achievable campus sustainability initiatives, including ‘digitizing’ Kyoto University, a recycling plan for



bicycles abandoned on campus and suggestions for introducing vegetarian main dishes to the menu on a trial basis at Rune, one of the university's canteens. Assistant professor Misuzu Asari of the Environment Preservation Research Centre and Mr Kazuyuki Tahara, Mr Masuyuki Fujisawa and Ms Rie Yasumoto of the Sustainability Promotion Office provided a generous and receptive guest audience for the students' ideas. Since the presentation, one group's proposal has already been realized: in December, catering managers Mr Tatsuya Nakajima and Mr Kouichi Iizuka will be piloting a number of student-conceived vegetarian dishes in the Rune canteen.

International students' thoughts on improving campus sustainability

"I'd like to see the university put more information online and make it easier for students to apply for courses online to reduce paper waste and avoid misinformation."

Alexandra Belzon, Netherlands



"Buildings are wasting a lot of energy through the technologies used to heat and cool them and through poor insulation. New technologies and building materials would make it possible to save a lot of energy."

Tim de Reise-Meyer, Germany

"There's a lot of potential for positive change [at Kyoto University] and many students and professors want to see change happen. But it has to come from the top, at the university administration level."

Julia Nett, USA



"It would help if the [trash] bins were better labeled: even a few words in English saying 'burnable trash' and explaining what is burnable would have helped me a lot when I first came here."

Aurelien Bandini, France

"It would be great if there was a place – some sort of Kyoto University recycle shop – where people could drop off things when they no longer need them for use by others ... not only their com-



puters but bicycles, too."

Agis Georgiou, Greece



"Cut down the use of paper; stop printing out everything – it is not necessary. Get everyone – students, professors and staff – using the internet."

Zhong Yi Chen, Canada

"Some of the older buildings on campus are poorly insulated and have as much as 40 per cent of their heating and energy needs coming from gas. It's important for long-term sustainability to have better insulation, particularly in these older buildings."

Sascha Froelich, Germany



Kyoto University's first Sustainable Week inspires students to make a difference

Yuri Sugimoto (地球環境学舎修士課程2年) and Tracey Gannon (地球環境学堂准教授)

Kyoto University Sustainable Week – also known as 'École de Kyodai 2013' (literally, 'school for eco studies', playing on the word 'eco' as well as 'école', the French word for school) – was Kyoto University's first sustainability fair, held from 24 to 30 June. It featured a wide range of mainly student-run events, participatory activities, talks and exchanges on the theme of sustainability. Highlights included Butsu-ichi (a 'swap-meet' goods exchange), the Green Film Festival, the Kodawari Marché ('I know what I like!' market), a campaign to pick up litter around the campus, a Jonetsu (hot debate) 'talk battle' (presentations from graduate students and student circle members on sustainability-related topics) and a poster and photo exhibition.

The Graduate School of Global Environmental Studies (GSGES), one of several sponsors, supported the fair's organizing commit-



Publicity for Kyoto University's first Sustainable Week



tee, which was headed by assistant professor Misuzu Asari of the university's Environment Preservation Research Centre. GSGES faculty members also mobilized GSGES students to get involved. Associate professor Tracey Gannon invited her environmental communication students to participate in the Green Film Festival, held on the last day of the fair. Students on associate professor Jane Singer's environmental ethics and environmental education course were given credits for the presentations and posters they produced to introduce environmental topics to the people who attended the fair. Prof Singer's students also participated as evaluators, assessing the fair's efficacy as a medium for environmental education. Arillia Findayani, a first-year master's student at GSGES, summarised the week's aims succinctly: "In this event, students can learn what sustainability is, why it is important and what we can do to be more sustainable."

Rethinking sustainability

An organising committee of four GSGES students – Haruka Sakamoto, Yuri Sugimoto, Fuko Suwa and Tohori Tsuchiya – coordinated classmates' presentations and poster exhibitions on a wide range of themes, such as bicycle recycling, the problems caused by invasive species such as the lovable nutria or beaver-rat (currently wreaking havoc in fields and gardens flanking the Kamogawa river), food waste in the university's canteens and the energy consumption of vending machines on campus. Education did not preclude entertainment, however, as shown by students Keiichi Maeda and Taku Tsuyama, who teamed up as manzai (a comedy duo) to guide their audience through the intricacies of garbage separation in Kyoto city. GSGES student evaluators praised the posters and presentations through which graduate students could educate the young undergraduates in their audience. Stephane Olivier Ramdriaman-



Minori Tokito, a first-year master's student at GSGES, asks what can we do to reduce energy consumption?



Your rubbish is hurting us! Poster by Shota Morishita and Sou Fukumoto, GSGES

antsoa, a first-year master's student at GSGES, described them as "informative and remarkably resourceful". Nguyen Thi Thuy An, a special auditing student at GSGES, said: "It was a great chance for Japanese and international students at GSGES to present information on environmental issues and their research studies to others. As a result of this, students from other fields could receive basic knowledge about environmental matters."

Other less overtly educational events and exhibits also proved successful in increasing participants' environmental awareness and shaping their values. Many students, teachers and citizens living close to the university campus came to the Butsu-ichi stall to exchange unwanted clothes, shoes, bags and other accessories, tableware, books and dolls. Students visiting this stall commented that exchanging their items helped to reorient them toward more environmentally friendly action. Pranawita Karina Nursyrwan, a first-year master's student at GSGES, reflected: "By participating in this activity, I realized that I have to think twice before I buy something: is it really necessary or will it just end up in the trash? On the other hand, someone somewhere might have a need for something I'm ready to throw away."

Students also praised the Kodawari Marché, which sold organic vegetables grown locally by KU students along with such goods as fair-trade and handcrafted wooden products. Yoshie Kira, a first-year master's student at GSGES, expressed her desire to see organic and natural products sold more widely in shops and supermarkets. "Vegetables



Why waste food when so many live in hunger? Poster by Gao Zheng and Tomoyo Hidekuma, GSGES



A precious find at the Butsu-ichi

which are the ‘wrong’ shape or ‘non-standard’ in some way are kept away from ordinary supermarkets,” she said. “They have the same nutrients and taste as other products

[considered saleable], so there is no problem.”

These comments suggest that participation – in this case, through shopping – helped students to become more aware of the environmental impact of their lifestyle choices and consider what surrounds them in their daily lives. Experiences such as these help students to cultivate the confidence to live more pro-environmental lifestyles. The Green Film Festival also sought to empower students to take pro-sustainable action by showing the audience that environmental issues are not something far away from us but something very close to our daily lives. By choosing films with themes such as how our energy needs are met (*Das Schönauer Gefühl* [Thoughts of People in Shönau: Renewable Energy Society for Our Children], Germany: 2008), what goes into our early-morning coffee (*Black Gold*, UK/US: 2006) and the impact of our lifestyles on the planet (*No Impact Man*, US: 2009), the organisers encouraged viewers to realise that it is both possible and relatively easy to take action to tackle environmental problems.

Interactive activities linked to each film greatly increased their impact. The organisers knew, for example, that *Das Schönauer Gefühl*, which recounts the story of a village in Germany, where citizens established their own nuclear-free electricity generation company in the wake of the Chernobyl disaster of 1986, would resonate deeply with the predominantly Japanese audience after the meltdown at the Daiichi nuclear power plant in Fukushima in 2011. For this reason, a short talk with visiting research professor Dr Harald Lemke, a German philosopher from the University of Salzburg and University of Lueneburg, Germany, followed the film. This gave members of the audience the opportunity to ask questions about Germany’s shift to alternative energy and rejection of nuclear power.

Similarly, students from the Manabiya Hachidori (literally, Hummingbird School), a student circle promoting the use of fair-trade products on campus at Kyoto University, served delicious Ethiopian fair-trade coffee during the screening of *Black Gold*. The film follows an Ethiopian coffee union manager’s efforts to expose the injustice of the global coffee market and get a fair

price for beans grown in his home country. The students also showed slides explaining aspects of the fair-trade concept before and after the movie to further elucidate themes highlighted in the film. The combination of the film’s visual impact and the smell and taste of the coffee was potent. Dong Le, a first-year master’s student at GSGES, said: “The direct interaction between the movie and the experience of drinking coffee stimulated people to think beyond the movie and link what they are drinking with the stories behind it. The feeling of being somehow connected with the producers of the products you are enjoying also made the customers feel somehow closer to nature. Perhaps this is why I bought a small packet of Tanzanian organic coffee from the students organizing this film screening.”

Finally, as part of a presentation entitled My No-Impact Day, five students studying environmental communication suggested some simple eco actions that students could carry out on a daily basis. This followed the screening of *No Impact Man*, a film that documents New Yorker Colin Beaven’s sometimes moving, often hilarious efforts to make no personal impact on the environment for a whole year. He strives to produce zero waste, eat vegetarian and buy only locally produced food while foregoing elevators, television, cars, buses, toxic cleaning products, electricity and material consumption. Some of the students’ suggestions were sensibly practical, for example, turning off any computer left on standby for more than 90 minutes. Other suggestions, such as living communally and rewarding oneself financially for every day a small environmental action has been carried out – or rewarding an environ-



Fair-trade coffee on sale at the Green Film Festival



mental NGO with a donation on each day that action is not taken – were rather more creative. This presentation was accompanied by an entertaining quiz about garbage separation by Keiichi Maeda, one half of the manzai team that had won a prize at the GSGES student presentations a day earlier. Taken together, these student perspectives on how to live a low-impact lifestyle provided a crash course in sustainable living that proved particularly motivating to students in the audience. “No Impact Man was a very interesting and impressive movie that made me think about reducing environmental impact in my daily life,” said Rina Tanaka, a first-year master’s student at GSGES. Evidently, students don’t have to be experts or keen activists to help shape a more sustainable world. It is to be hoped that they will be inspired to take action in their daily lives at home and on campus.

Towards Sustainable Week 2014

Was this festival fruitful? Did it achieve its stated objective in promoting a sustainable campus at Kyoto University? The answer is “yes and no”. The GSGES student evaluators drew attention to many of the problems that limited the scope of the first Sustainable Week. They were disappointed by the low turnout at many of the events and attributed this to insufficient publicity in the run-up to the festival. They also felt that information about the week should have been made more widely available in English and that greater effort should have been made to attract students from the Yoshida-minami, Uji and Katsura campuses.

GSGES students proposed simple solutions to these problems, such as increasing pre-event promotion and IT media use, putting posters in the dining hall instead of the university salon so more students could see them and arranging more events that appeal directly to students, such as concerts featuring talented university musicians. Other recommendations included increasing the number of incentives to attend. In the stamp rally, for example, students’ cards were stamped each time they attended an event and they earned prizes for filling their cards. Another incentive was to give students a credit for attending the event. “Incentives like the stamp rally are a brilliant idea because they automatically encourage people to get involved in all the events available. Sometimes an incentive – especially when this is coupled with education – is needed to make people do things differently,” said Pranawita Karina Nursyiwani, a first-year master’s student at GSGES. Such suggestions imply that the participants, as well as the organisers, realise the potential of this event. To again quote participant and evaluator Dong Le, the week was “a stone thrown into a calm lake” – one from which ripples are sure to follow.

Yuri Sugimoto, an executive committee member, coordinated three of the main events in Sustainable Week: the poster exhibition and presentations by GSGES students taking Prof. Singer’s environmental ethics and environmental education class; the Jonetsu ‘Talk Battle’ featuring predominantly GSGES students; and the Green Film Festival. She is currently seeking fellow student organisers for next year’s Sustainable Week. All those interested should apply to Yuri at scapemuseum.gon@gmail.com

■ ■ ■ お知らせ / Announcements ■ ■ ■

平成25年 京都大学ジュニアキャンパス「中学生ゼミ」 留学生と一緒に世界の環境問題を考えよう

地球環境学堂・学舎では、アジア・ヨーロッパ・中南米からの留学生ら15名が中心となり、海外（特に開発途上国）の環境問題や解決に向けた研究や実践を紹介します。留学生と中学生を交えた小グループをつくり、世界の環境問題について自由に意見交換し、考える機会を提供します。

日時：2013年9月15日（日）午前・午後
場所：京都大学総合研究5号館2階会議室

Kyoto University Junior Campus 2013: international students to discuss global environmental issues

GSGES will run a special seminar for junior high-school students at this year’s Kyoto University Junior Campus. International students from Asia, Europe and South America will introduce some of the environmental issues their respective countries face and then hold discussions in small groups. This event will take place on 15 September in the Large Lecture Room, Research Building No.5, 2nd Floor, Kyoto University.

JSPS 研究拠点形成事業「インドシナ地域における地球環境学連携拠点の形成」第1回シンポジウム、第6回インドシナ地域における教育・研究連携に向けた大学間ワークショップ

地球環境学堂は今年度より、JSPS 研究拠点形成事業（B. アジア・アフリカ学術基盤形成型）を受けて「インドシナ地域における地球環境学連携拠点の形成」を実施しています。初年度は、フェ大学との共催により、上記シンポジウムを開催いたします。本シンポジウムでは、学堂・学舎のこれまでのベトナム・インドシナ地域における活動を総括するとともに、急速に発展するインドシナ地域の複合的な環境問題解決への理解をめざし、今後の国際的・学際的な共同研究の



展開について議論します。

日時：2013年9月16日（月）9:00-17:00
 場所：ホイアンホテル（ベトナム・ホイアン市）
 主催：京都大学大学院地球環境学堂 フェ大学
 後援：JSPS 研究拠点形成事業

The First International Symposium on the Formulation of the Cooperation Hub for Global Environmental Studies in the Indochina Region and the Sixth Inter-University Workshop on Education and Research Collaboration in the Indochina Region

GSGES and Hue University, supported by the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science (JSPS) Core-to-Core program, are organising the First International Symposium on the Formulation of the Cooperation Hub for Global Environmental Studies in the Indochina Region and the Sixth Inter-University Workshop on Education and Research Collaboration in the Indochina Region. These events will take place on 16 September at the Hoi An Hotel in Hoi An, Vietnam.

JASSO Short Stay exchange student final presentations

Six exchange students participating in the Japan Student Services Organization (JASSO) program will give their final presentations between 3pm and 6pm on 18 September in Meeting Room 207 on the second floor of the Faculty of Engineering Department of Civil Engineering Historic Bldg (#37), Yoshida campus, Kyoto University. The topics covered will be: learning and practising specific techniques in water management; farmer institution and cooperation support for sustain-

able rice agriculture; the impact of climate change and landscape alteration on avian migration; a comparison of the city agriculture of Kyoto with the city agriculture of Jakarta; research into Japanese organic farming as a model for Vietnamese alternative agriculture; and the landscape agriculture characteristic of satoyama. Anyone interested is welcome to attend and no registration is necessary.

International symposium: "Integrated Ecosystem Management from Hill to Ocean"

The Educational Unit for Studies on the Connectivity of Hills, Human and Ocean (CoHHO) and the Field Science Education and Research Center will together hold an international symposium, entitled Integrated Ecosystem Management from Hill to Ocean, at Kyoto University on 26-28 November. Although the deadline for abstracts from those wishing to present is now closed, registration will remain open until 30 September. For registration procedures and more information, please visit <http://fserc.kyoto-u.ac.jp/isymposium/>

国際シンポジウム "Integrated ecosystem management from Hill to Ocean"

森里海連環学教育ユニットでは、2013年11月26日（火）から28日（木）に、芝蘭会館稲盛ホールで、国際シンポジウム "Integrated Ecosystem Management from Hill to Ocean" を、フィールド科学教育研究センターと共同で開催します。発表者の受け付けは6月末をもって締め切りましたが、参加者の受け付けは9月末まで行いますので、是非ともご参加ください。申し込み・お問い合わせは、公式HPをご覧ください。
 公式HP: <http://fserc.kyoto-u.ac.jp/isymposium/>

掲載記事の募集について / Seeking Articles for Sansai Newsletter

第6号のニュース・レターへの記事の掲載をご希望の方は、ges-sansai@ges.kyoto-u.ac.jpまでご連絡ください。

We are now accepting submissions for Sansai Newsletter No. 6.
 To contribute, please email ges-sansai@ges.kyoto-u.ac.jp

Photos from the Law and Development Conference 2013 were provided by Kei Mizuno and Sanara Hor.