

Kyoto University

Global COE Program

In Search of Sustainable Humanosphere in Asia and Africa



Organizer Institution: Center for Southeast Asian Studies, Kyoto University

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Collaborating Institutions (all at Kyoto University)

Graduate School of Asian and African Area Studies
Research Institute for Sustainable Humanosphere
Center for Integrated Area Studies
Center for African Area Studies
Institute of Sustainability Science
Graduate School of Agriculture
Institute for Research in Humanities
Graduate School of Engineering

NEWSLETTER First Issue
November 2007

Program Mission

Kaoru Sugihara G-COE Program Leader
Center for Southeast Asian Studies

This program has been created to conduct a wide range of interdisciplinary studies on sustainable development in Asia and Africa from a global, long-term perspective. We put forward a new paradigm of sustainable humansphere, to activate the dialogue between specialists of Asian and African area studies, and scientists working on frontier technology. We seek to come up with a framework under which to address such vital issues as the impact of global warming upon the local societies of Asia and Africa, and to suggest a sustainable path of local and regional development.

The Center for Southeast Asian Studies, organizer institution of this program, represents a long tradition of area studies at Kyoto University with strong interdisciplinary orientation. Building on the 21st Century COE program (2002-2007), run by the Graduate School of Asian and African Area Studies and CSEAS, this program inherits the fieldwork-oriented postgraduate education system. In addition, we work

with specialists in wood science, material science, atmospheric science, space technology and information technology at the Research Institute of Sustainable Humansphere, to extend the scope of our scientific investigation.

By bringing the knowledge of frontier science and technology into contact with the conventional area studies disciplines of ecology, politics and economics, sociology and anthropology, history, and medical science, this program aims to train a new generation of area studies specialists and scientists equipped with a more comprehensive range of humanities, social science and science disciplines than hitherto possible. The outcome of this research will be disseminated through publications in English and in Japanese, and in some critical cases in several other Asian languages.



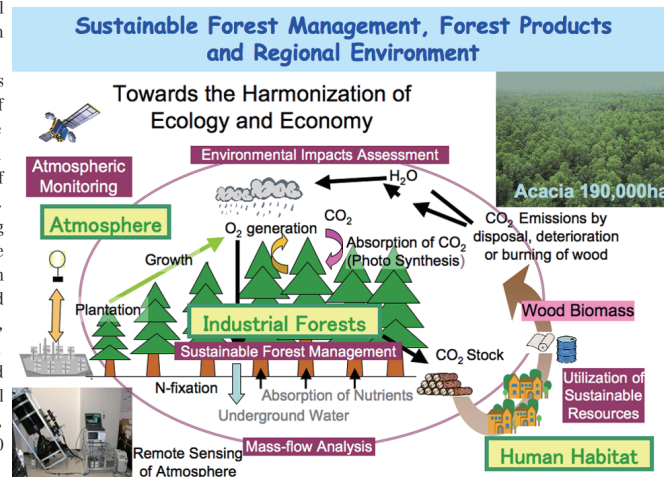
Humansphere Science and Area Studies

Shuichi Kawai Research Institute for Sustainable Humansphere

The rapid expansion of the world's population, the shortage of resource and energy, and environmental degradation have caused much concerns that are being seen by many as the greatest threats to the survival of mankind. Humansphere science is an integrated science for establishing the sustainability of both human society and ecology by covering the research fields on the humansphere from ground to the atmosphere and space - all of which are vital to human existence.

The tropical region receives the highest concentration of solar energy and is the driving force of global atmosphere dynamics and of the production of plants. RISH has been collaborating with the Indonesian Institute of Sciences (LIPI) on research in sustainable production and utilization of tropical trees, and with the National Institute for Aeronautics and Space (LAPAN) for equatorial atmospheric observation, respectively for more than 20 years.

RISH chose the industrial plantation forest of tropical trees in South-East Asia as research sites, and organized an inter-disciplinary research project that included the evaluation of the tree biomass production, environment monitoring and assessment by atmosphere and biodiversity observations, and biotechnology for enhancing tree functions. The purpose of this project is to establish the cyclical



system of resource and energy in the region by confirming the sustainability of its economy and ecology (i.e., biomass production and utilization. See figure on the left page.)

However, as a result of the political and economical turmoil besetting Indonesia in the last 10 years and the attendant social problems the country continues to face, conflict among social classes have persisted. Disasters have occurred frequently, adding more instabilities in the country and the region. The viable platform for sustainability in the regional society is, indeed, becoming challenging. Not only will we try to live up to these challenges, we will also

explore deeper insights on human activities in the region to establish a sustainable regional society.

In this global COE program, we aim to establish a science on sustainable humansphere based on the knowledge of frontier science and technology on the one hand, and area studies that aims at a better understanding of regional society, economy and politics on the other. Our new challenge is to develop advanced technology adaptable to the region and construct a model of regional society aiming towards sustainable humansphere. We hope to achieve this by making use of the potentials of the nature, society and culture of the region.

Program Outline

Yasuyuki Kono Center for Southeast Asian Studies

This program stands on two pillars: the first is research work to formulate a new paradigm for sustainable humansphere, and the second is inter-disciplinary human resource development aimed at training young researchers who are expected to contribute to sustainable development of Asia and Africa. Nine organizations under Kyoto University jointly organized this program. These include area studies-oriented organizations, (the Center for Southeast Asian Studies, Graduate School of Asian and African Area Studies, the Center for Integrated Area Studies, the Center for African Area Studies, and Institute for Research in Humanities), and science and technology-oriented organizations (the Research Institute of Sustainable Humansphere, the Institute of Sustainability Science, the Graduate School of Agriculture and the Graduate School of Engineering).

Research, education and training programs will be supervised by a steering committee and the four divisions of the program.

We organize a series of seminar clusters whose focus will be for paradigm formulation, and four research initiatives whose goal is to promote inter-disciplinary research. The monthly paradigm formulation seminars will be the central nexus of the program, and all members are expected to attend, express their views, analyses, and approaches from their own disciplines, to criticize each other constructively, and to integrate their theories and knowledge towards formulating a new paradigm of sustainable humansphere.

In order to develop this new paradigm, G-COE will organize individual and group research projects, as well as create a humansphere database around four themes: (Initiative 1) The long-term dynamics of environment, technology and institutions; (Initiative 2) The study on human co-existence with nature; (Initiative 3) The forestry model of sustainable humansphere: the case of a Sumatran Community ;

and, (Initiative 4) Studies in the potentialities of local culture, institution and technology.

We will also develop an open system of career development for Ph. D candidates, post-doctoral fellows and assistant professors. A "Course on Sustainable Humansphere" will be established in the Graduate School of Asian and African Area Studies, in which "Methodology of Sustainable Humansphere Studies" will be the core course. Following closely at the heels of the achievements of the 21st Century COE program "Aiming for COE of Integrated Area Studies," we hope to strengthen on-site education by making use of the COE field stations in Asia and Africa.

We will likewise launch several programs to promote the training of young researchers. These will include an international intellectual leadership program aimed at upgrading young researchers' facility in English and their ability to plan and lead research projects, a series of workshops and joint field work aimed towards paradigm formulation, and the young researchers' research initiatives program to organize inter-disciplinary projects. We will produce a working paper series to disseminate our research outcomes in Japan and abroad.

The institutional manifestation of all these projects will be the establishment of an international academic center for a new type of area studies where different disciplines interact with each other, and where, specifically, science and technology research and the social sciences and humanities mutually incorporate each others' analyses and develop common perspectives. To achieve this, we will pursue robust collaboration with the appropriate research and education institutions in Japan and abroad, actively recruit post-doctoral fellows and assistant professors and promote the young researchers' research initiatives program on our web site. We sincerely welcome and appreciate your interest and collaboration.

The Role of Geochemical Cycles in Area Studies

Makoto Tani Graduate School of Agriculture

The growth of and progress in the natural sciences have contributed to the enrichment of human life by making use of tools and materials from nature. In this century, however, the predominant purpose of the natural sciences has shifted to contributing to reduce the hazards and plagues that have afflicted our lives. The top priority for the natural sciences in this new era is less to gain newer technology, but to overcome the negative legacies produced by the excesses we humans have imposed on nature. The technological development required to effectively overcome these regressive legacies must be based on a sound understanding of the mechanisms which produced them. It has thus become especially important to evaluate geochemical cycles driven by hydrologic and atmospheric cycles.

We must take into consideration these cycles in various spatial frames (ranging from the local to global) in order to reduce the hazards they bring to our lives. The acceptance of our global-COE proposal could be an indication of the recognition that scientific studies that deal with such multi-scale cycles have become indispensable in tackling problems faced in the regions of the world.

The integration of the human and social sciences and the natural sciences is at the core of our G-COE program. In fact, the connecting of the results from both fields has become a common practice among collaborating researchers from both fields. The new and important mission of our program would be to start from the awareness of the difficulty of a true integration between the sciences that study geo-chemical cycles on the one hand, and the social-scientific area studies on the other. Then we need to discuss a more radical strategy that is required to try to engage the contemporary world's problems.

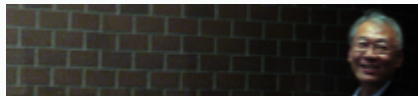
It is clear that an important goal of the study on geochemical cycles is its contribution to local living conditions, but I must admit that this capacity is still at its embryonic stages. For example, general circulation models in the atmospheric sciences can now predict global warming resulting from the increasing concentration of greenhouse gases. But it is still difficult for our science to predict the local-level

feedback effects of land-use changes on human life and its relationship to global-scale atmospheric cycle. We hope to explore such connections so as to contribute to area studies in general and attain a higher level of research on geochemical cycles.

Let us consider the reason behind this lag. The geo-chemical cycles closely linked to our everyday life are generally characterized by spatial heterogeneities, so that bridging the gap between "small phenomena" and those that occur on a large scale is quite difficult. To tackle this complexity requires two types of observations: an observation system based on detailed geochemical dynamics at a specific local station, and a more expansive observation network.

We must construct models based on the data accumulated to predict future changes of geochemical cycles. We likewise need to continue making calibrations based on continuous field observations. While the importance of observation networks towards model construction can easily be done, potential problems lie in the necessity for the reinforcement and continuation of observations as this tends to be overlooked, particularly from a predictive point of view. Here, I wish to emphasize the importance of consistently conducting long-term field observations on detailed geochemical cycles.

I imagine a desirable future sustainable humanosphere as one in which sound geochemical cycles are maintained on both local and global scales. A forest contributing to preventing mountain disasters and climatic warming as well as providing us with timber continuously would be a fitting example of such a humanosphere. Today, we live in a world where we must take global as well as regional geochemical cycles into consideration in order to secure basic healthy life for ourselves. It is my sincere hope that this G-COE program is a critical first step towards the establishment of such desirable future.



First Institutional Innovation

A New Japanese Visiting Scholar Section Established at CSEAS

In order to promote collaboration with research institutes in Japan, the Center for Southeast Asian Studies will establish a new section "Area Studies III" with one professor position for a Japanese visiting scholar. This is the first achievement of this G-COE program in terms of institutional development. We plan to invite an expert professor in the field of socio-economic history, who will examine the diversity of developmental paths in Southeast Asia and elaborate on ideas regarding regional societies for the coming 100 years in relation to technological innovation.

Towards the Formulation of a New Paradigm

Kaoru Sugihara

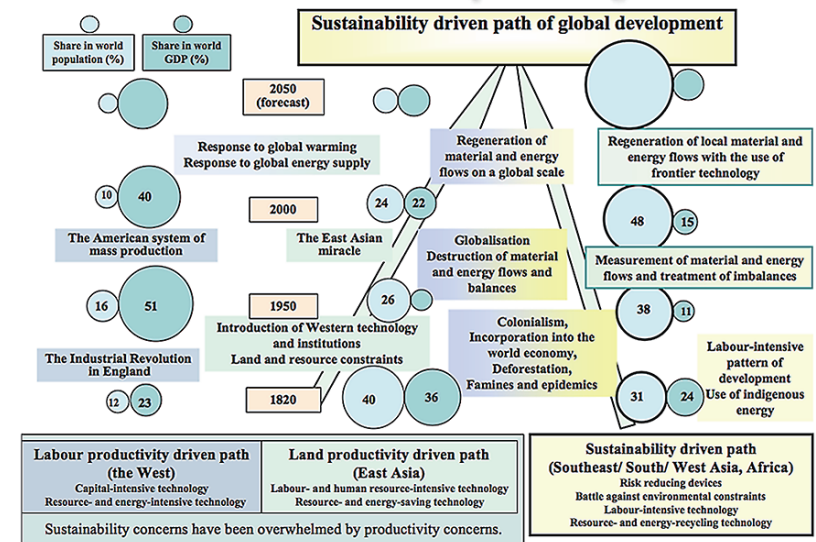
Over the last two centuries, capitalism diffused worldwide, with the institutional basis of private property rights, and economic actors increasingly regarded land, labour and capital as the three main factors of production. The environment and various resources were often understood as either attachment of land or a factor translatable to it.

But where severe environmental constraints prevail, it is not always appropriate to focus on human efforts to improve the productivity of land and labour. In weighing options and priorities available to local society, it may well be felt that the more urgent task is to secure the livelihood of local people, by responding to changes nature suddenly brings and by preventing catastrophes. They include monsoon failure and the lack of water, shortage of energy, and the prevalence of infectious diseases. Social instabilities and war could

follow. That many societies pursue a path of development with these concerns in mind can be confirmed on the site of fieldwork in contemporary Asia and Africa. It had also been a norm for most human societies until a few centuries ago.

If we wish to understand how to deal with global environmental concerns and the issue of energy supply under the trend of population growth in the tropics in the twenty-first century, we need to move from the perspective of the private property rights regime, which aims at efficiency and growth, to that of humanosphere, which takes into account the complex interactions of movable, changeable and transformable resources that affect the sustainability of local environment. And we need to foster the institutions, which will ensure sustainable humanosphere at local, regional and global levels.

The Sustainable Humanosphere Paradigm



Coming International Symposia

The program will co-organize the following international symposia with counterpart organizations this fiscal year.

- 1 Workshop on Local Knowledge and Its Positive Practice, 14th February, 2008, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
- 2 Private Faces of Power and Institutions in Southeast Asia, 6th to 7th December, 2007, Bangkok, Thailand
- 3 The 1st Kyoto University - LIPI Southeast Asian Forum: Sustainable Humanosphere in Indonesia 26th to 27th November, 2007, Jakarta, Indonesia
- 4 Islamic Economics as an Alternative: In Search of the Post-Capitalist World System, March, 2008, Durham, United Kingdom
- 5 Humanosphere Science School 2008, February, 2008, Cibinong, Indonesia

The details of these symposia will be announced in the homepage of our program.

Initiative 1 Long-term Dynamics of Environment, Technology and Institutions

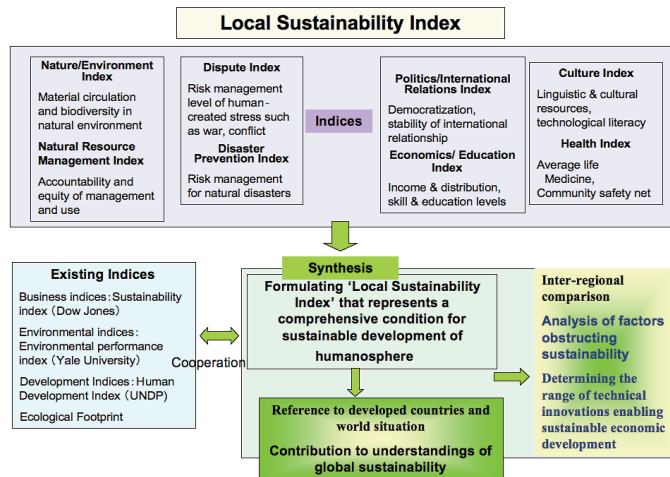
Kaoru Sugihara

Initiative 1 studies the impact of the technology and institutions which human society had applied and imposed on the environment in Asia and Africa in historical perspective. It also seeks to determine the directions of technological and institutional changes in the future. Most of Asia and Africa we study are located in the tropics, and have environmental characteristics quite different from those in the temperate zones. Yet the path of economic and social development in Asia and Africa had historically been influenced by colonialism and the technology and institutions that Western powers had brought into the

region.

It is obvious that the heart of the earth's environmental dynamics lies in the tropics, as seen in terms of the amount of energy the earth absorbs from the sun, the speed and diversity of biological activities, and the force of material and energy flows. The faster growth of plants, for example, contributes to the recycling of carbon in a major way. And it is likely that more than a half of the world population will live in the tropics, especially in Asia and Africa, in the next hundred years. We therefore need to create a tropics-centered perspective of long-term dynamics, which would guide the future direction of technological and institutional change.

The main aim of Initiative 1 is to produce monographs and research papers relevant to such concerns. We will create a "humanosphere database", in which a selection of data relating to environmental and social indices in the tropics will be accumulated. We will also develop a set of "local (and regional) sustainability index", in which natural and social indicators would be blended, to help determine long-term humanosphere



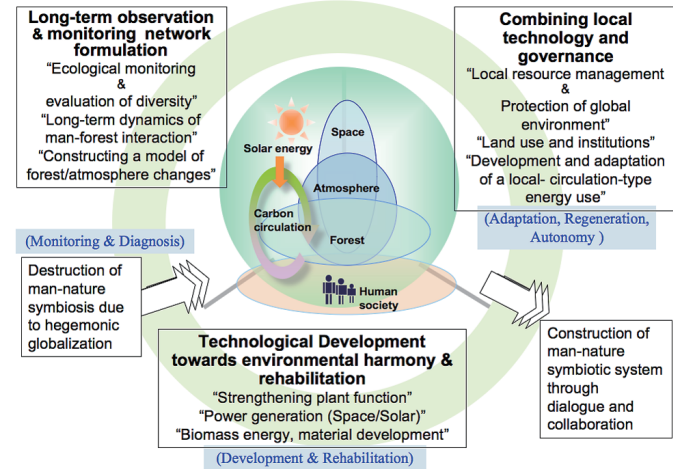
Initiative 2 Study on Human Co-Existence with Nature

Masayuki Yanagisawa Center for Integrated Area Studies

If the earth's natural resources continue to be used by humanity at the same speed as it had been used in the 20th century, it is obvious that not only scarcity of specific resources but also the influence of discharge will bring significant negative impact on the humanosphere. Plunderous resource-use seeking and exhausting one kind of resource after another, should be consciously transformed into a new way of natural resource-use which maximizes the potential vitality and reproductivity of nature at both the local and global levels.

This initiative, therefore, aims for a new paradigm, towards securing human co-existence with nature

under the global system by integrating advanced-technology with area studies which cover both natural and social sciences. In seeking a new paradigm from the perspective of our initiative, we will endeavor to answer various questions: changes in the conceptualization of nature and environment, rethinking such taken for granted notions as forest or nature; introducing new ideas regarding property rights towards natural resources; and reconsidering the highly complex transformation process of the human-nature system which can only be understood by the accumulation of enormous research activities all around the world. A new scientific evaluation and



estimation of the future is required, which can only be accomplished by comprehensive integration and continuous updating of such varied and multiple levels of information.

Actual topics to be discussed in this initiative towards the new paradigm formulation include the linkage between people's livelihood at the local level and environmental issues at the global level, local management of natural resources under globalization, living with disaster and disease, and issues of appropriate technology. In doing so, we pay attention not only to the seasonal changes of the environment, but also long-term transformations over years and

decades and the diversity, including forms of human adaptation. It has been the contribution of area studies to point out that local technology, institutions, and culture which are themselves diverse and dynamic, actually include within it, the necessary wisdom towards making maximum use of the potential vitality and reproductivity of nature. Seeking linkage between such local wisdom as explored by area studies specialists on the one hand, and advanced-technology on the other within the long-term global changes would be the foundation towards formulating a new paradigm for our future.

Initiative 3 The Forestry Model of Sustainable Humanosphere

Kosuke Mizuno Center for Southeast Asian Studies

This research initiative aims towards an integration of the natural sciences with the social and human sciences on a practical level, through a joint project in the same field site, upon the solid foundation of past research experiences of the Research Institute of Sustainable Humanosphere (RISH) and the Center for Southeast Asian Studies. Industrial forest plantation (HTI) has an important role in Indonesia, where forest destruction has been especially rampant in recent years. Palm oil plantation, and acacia forest are examples of such plantations. However, the latter has often been the cause of conflict with neighboring inhabitants, and it has been suggested that they have negative impact on forest conservation. In the face of this, we need to consider the construction of a sustainable forest sphere in the truest sense.

In this research initiative, we have chosen as our common field site, the large scale plantation of acacia

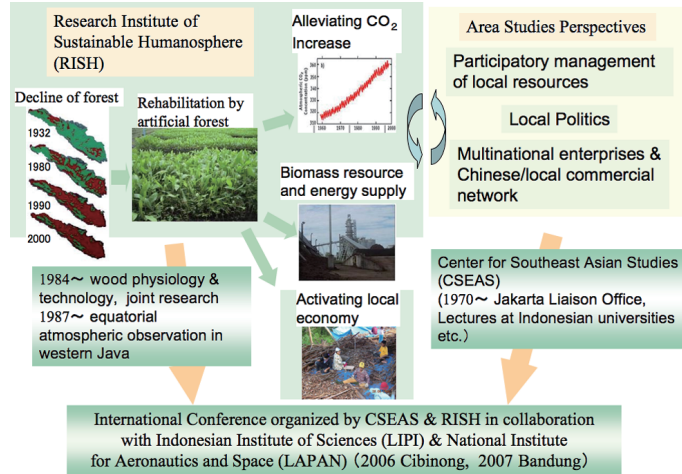
mangium in Palembang, Sumatra as an example of such industrial plantation. So far, RISH has accumulated research towards sustainable management of acacia forests such as the high-level use of acacia timber, use of its discharge, improvement of the seedling variety, etc.

From the side of area studies, we aim to design a sustainable forest sphere around the key word of "diversification". We can make positive use of the multi-layered structure of the forest, diversity from the subjects of the management, and the diversity and occupationally multiple situation within the management unit, and further, of the merit of small-scale management. We can develop a community forest based on local knowledge on the peripheries of the industrial plantation forests. We also promote diversification within the plantation itself, towards such policies and institutions which

incorporate social forestry. For this, the local inhabitants can recognize the economic sustainability of the forest sphere, and take initiative in its governance.

We hope to construct a paradigm of sustainable humanosphere in the tropical regions, by promoting the construction of dynamic models on community-based forest sphere in response to the issue of global warming, monitoring and diagnosis of

the tropical forest through research on carbon and water circulation, and research towards development and treatment centered on environmentally harmonious technological innovation for forest sustainability, By introducing the perspective of governance into the methodology of "recovery, adaptation, and self-reliance" of forest resources and sustainability of local inhabitants, we hope to work towards the creation of a sustainable forest zone supported by the local society.



Initiative 4 Studies in the Potentialities of Local Culture, Institutions and Technology

Akio Tanabe Institute for Research in Humanities

This initiative aims to discover and understand the intellectual potentials of local and regional cultures in our attempt to pursue a path of development based upon sustainable humanosphere. Intellectual potential here refers to indigenous knowledge-concepts, practical knowledge, ecological and social relations, values, institutions, techniques and technologies - historically accumulated in the various localities and regions of the world. When combined with contemporary scientific knowledge and socio-political institutions, it has the capability of supporting and creating a paradigm of sustainable humanosphere.

Sustaining the life basis for human existence (i.e. humanosphere) first requires the establishment of technologies and institutions for resource recycling. Cooperation and coordination between area studies and frontier sciences is essential for this purpose. Local peoples have also created unique technologies and cultures in their interaction with their environments over long periods of history. This experience is an equally essential component in the

creation of the new paradigm.

In short, building a sustainable humanosphere requires the construction of recycle-oriented socio-technological systems suited to the particular environment of a locality or region by incorporating high scientific knowledge with indigenous intellectual potentials.

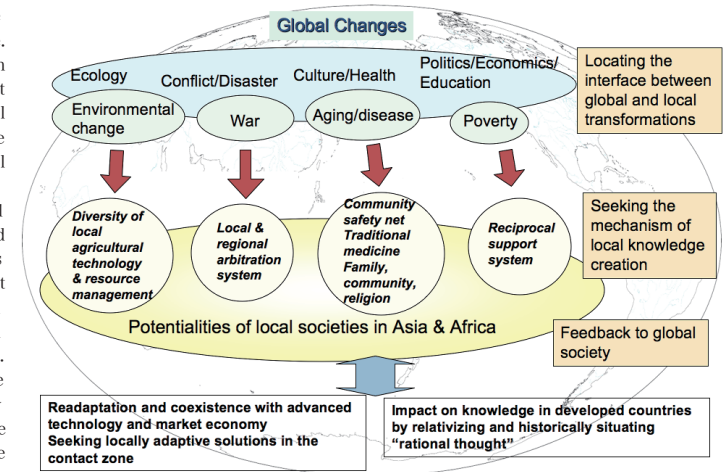
Development based upon a sustainable humanosphere means improving the quality of life within such recycle-oriented living practices and systems. Life, after all, is sustained through the interaction between humans, animals, plants and with the environment. Production, consumption, reproduction and death all involve such socio-ecological interactions. Development based upon a sustainable humanosphere thus seeks to improve quality of life not necessarily by increasing production or efficiency, but by enriching the quality of the social and ecological interactions and relationships.

To achieve this, we must leave behind the idea of possessing and utilizing nature for production and the

presupposition that there is an ecologically, socially autonomous and closed system in a particular region. We must understand the recycle-oriented structure of materials and energies of the humanosphere as a whole, establish technologies and institutions that address this nature, in accordance with idiosyncrasies of a locality or region. At the same time, we must investigate the meanings and values of the environment for people living in different situations so that we can learn about the rich potentials of our relationships with the environment and utilize them as cultural resources for humanity's well-being. What is required is to understand the multiple and deterritorialized networks of relationships in this globalizing world and the interactive dynamics they generate. From here we can then go beyond the current and more conventional dichotomies of nature and culture, and global and local.

The intellectual potentials of local and regional cultures manifest in the contact zones between indigenous and imported knowledge. We submit that the clues for a new paradigm lie at the core of these realities in the

field. In this research group, we will focus on the following fields of study: "nature and environment," "war and conflict," "health, religion and happiness," and "political economy and education." In these fields of study, we aim to find out and analyze the endogenous and creative social movements that address the above issues, discover potentials for the development based upon a sustainable humanosphere, and investigate the theoretical and practical possibilities for imagining a new paradigm that combines the intellectual potentials of local and regional cultures with frontier sciences and contemporary social thought.



The First Global COE Paradigm-Formulation Seminar & Opening Ceremony

On September 10th, 2007, the first Global COE paradigm-formulation seminar was held at Kyodai Kaikan. An outline of the program was presented, and leaders of the paradigm-formulation group and the four initiatives forming the core of the program's research introduced their agenda, followed by earnest discussion. Around eighty researchers from related organizations on campus participated.

Following the seminar, the opening ceremony was held. Professor Matsumoto Hiroshi (Executive Vice-President), and representatives of each cooperating organization (Professor Nishimoto Seiichi, director of the Graduate School of Engineering, Professor Kin Bunkyo, director of the Institute for Research in Humanities, Professor Kawai Shuichi, director of Research Institute for Sustainable Humanosphere, Professor Oshikawa Fumiko, representative of Center for Integrated Area Studies, Professor Hiramatsu Kozo, director of the Graduate School for Asian and African Area Studies, Professor Araki Shigeru, director of the Center for African Area Studies, and Professor Mizuno Kosuke, director of the Center for Southeast Asian Studies) gave words of encouragement to launch the program.



Introducing the Incoming G-COE Young Scholars

Fumikazu Ubukata Assistant Professor

Main research Interest: Resource Economics, Development and Environment

I have conducted research on the following two subjects in Thailand; 1) changing trends in the pulp industry and its mode of procurement of raw material, especially eucalyptus trees; and 2) institutional changes in community-based natural resource management. I plan to integrate these two topics by examining them in the context of institutional formation and its effects on environmental governance. I am also eager to expand my study area from Thailand to other Asian countries, and to study the processes in which regional peculiarities affect pathways of institutional development.



Tamaki Endo Post Doctoral Researcher

Main Research Interest: Urban Development and the Informal Economy

My work focuses on issues of urban development and the informal economy in developing countries like Thailand. I examine these issues from the perspectives of Urban Economics, Development Economics and Area Studies. Among the specific issues I have looked at so far are the dynamic relationship between the informal economy and labour, and the various aspects of life among the urban lower-class. With the findings from these research, I hope to contribute to the G-COE by helping conceptualize the ideal model of a sustainable city in developing societies under globalization, but one that is based on respect of the regional and local context.



Makoto Nishi Post Doctoral Researcher

Main Research Interest: HIV/AIDs in Ethiopia

I have been engaged in research among the Gurage people, in Ethiopia since 1995, and have published several papers on the formation of their ethnic identities and on their activities in community-based rural development projects. Currently I am working on HIV/AIDS prevention in Ethiopia, again focusing on the Gurage people. I specifically plan to examine how they interpret the risks related to HIV/AIDS by looking into the activities of community-based organizations formed to promote solidarity among those infected by the virus.



Takahiro Sato Post Doctoral Researcher

Main Research Interest: Building artificial society on Sustainable Water Use in Tamil Nadu, India

I have been using an agro-ecological perspective to study effective irrigation timing for wheat production in northern Syria, and building an agricultural statistics database on Mainland Southeast Asia. I have also conducted analyses on spatial-temporal changes of rice production in the Southeast Asia region. For the G-COE project, I plan to analyze the spatial-temporal changes of water use in Tamil Nadu, India, and use the findings to build an artificial society that would point to the future institutional and /or technological harmonization of sustainable water use and the livelihood of the people in this area.



The Center for Human Resource Development in Sustainable Humanosphere Yasushi Kosugi Graduate School for Asian and African Area Studies

In this research project, we aim to foster and train a new generation of researchers who would not only be good experts in their fields but who would also take the leading role in developing innovative perspectives and approaches. We have institutionalized this goal by setting up the "Jinzai-Ikusei Center" (Center for Human Resource Development in Sustainable Humanosphere), which consists of two divisions: the Graduate Education

Division and the Research and Training Division. These two branches are meant for graduate students who are working on their doctoral dissertations, and those who intend to broaden their research in the post-doctoral stage respectively. Through this Center, we hope to create an intellectual community where senior and junior scholars can share the joys and challenges of creative and innovative endeavors towards developing a new

paradigm of sustainable humanosphere and Asian and African area studies.

We join all young researchers from any scientific field to join us and be involved in the intellectual life of the Center (by "young" here we include any scholar with a youthful and energetic mind, regardless of age and someone who possesses a challenging spirit).

In the post-doctoral branch, we have recruited assistant professors and post-graduate researchers in August. The next round of recruitment will be announced in January 2008. In the graduate education division, discussions are going on as to how to develop the "field stations" and to prepare the special course for sustainable humanosphere. We are also considering other ways

young scholars can participate in G-COE and we hope you can join us in this endeavor.



G-COE Past and Forthcoming Seminars

These are some of the seminars which have been held and will be held in the near future.

For more details, please visit our WEB Site.

* GCOE Paradigm Formulation Workshop is scheduled every third Monday from 16:00.

The 10th Kyoto University International Symposium "Active Geosphere Science"

Date: 26-28, July, 2007
Venue: Bandung University, Indonesia
Organizer: Kyoto University Active Geosphere Investigating for the 21st Century COE Program (KAGI)
Speakers: Professor. Shuichi Kawai (RISH), Professor. Kosuke Mizuno (CSEAS), etc

The 1st G-COE Paradigm Formulation Seminar

Theme: Introduction of paradigm and projects of GCOE Program
Date: 10 September, 2007
Venue: Kyodai Kaikan Room 101

The 2nd Cross-Interdisciplinary Research Workshop

Theme: Sustainable Science for Asian and African Areas
Date: 21 September, 2007
Venue: Institute of Sustainable Science
Organizer: Institute of Sustainable Science
Coordinator: Professor Yoshiharu Omura (RISH)

The 1st Meeting of Training and Research Division

Theme: Presentations by young researchers
Date: 2 October, 2007
Venue: CSEAS

The 2nd G-COE Paradigm Formulation Seminar

Theme: Biomass Resources in Tropical Zone: Perspective toward Technology Development for Sustainable Humanosphere
Date: 15 October, 2007
Venue: CSEAS
Speakers: Professor Takashi Watanabe, Professor Yoshiharu Omura, Dr. Takahiro Sato

The 1st Kyoto University-LIPI Southeast Asian Forum: In Search of New Paradigm on Sustainable Humanosphere

Date: 26-27 November, 2007
Venue: Gendung Widayagraha Lt.1, LIPI Jl. Jendral Gatot Subroto Kay 10, Jakarta
Organizers: Kyoto University (G-COE Program), HAKU (Himpunan Alumni Kyoto University Indonesia), LIPI (Indonesian Institute of Science)

Key Note Speech Professor Kaoru Sugihara, Professor Endang Sukara, Professor Taufik Abdullah

Grand Session "Towards harmony between Environment and Economy: In Search of Sustainable Humanosphere in Indonesia"
Scientific Session 1 'Bio-energy for community'
Scientific Session 2 'Forest as Humanosphere', 'Resolution and Future Perspectives'

The 2nd Kyoto University Southeast Asian Forum: Technical Innovation for Sustainable Societies

Date: 26 January, 2008
Venue: Queen's Park Hotel, Bangkok
Organizers: Kyoto University and Kyoto Union Club
Supporter: Thai-Nichi Institute of Technology

G-COE First International Workshop "In Search of Sustainable Humanosphere in Asia and Africa"

Date: 12-14 March, 2008
Venue: Kyodai Kaikan
Organizer: G-COE Program Kyoto University