

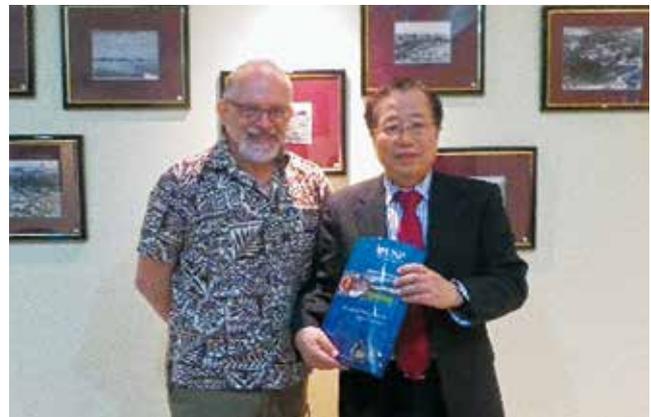
Center for Sustainable Development Studies

Research Collaboration between Toyo University and the University of the South Pacific

*Hidetoshi Kitawaki, Director of Center for Sustainable Development Studies
Gaku Manago, Research Associate
Akira Kaneko, Visiting Researcher*

The Center for Sustainable Development Studies is working to tackle issues in order to realize the sustainable development goals (hereinafter referred to as “SDGs”). One of the most vital issues in realizing SDGs is to make cooperation for to regions facing serious difficulties, like Africa and island nations. This is the reason why we visited Africa in FY2015 and have started cooperation with them, and started actions with island nations from FY2016.

Most of the island nations consists of small, sparsely populated islands, and faces difficulties on the development of industries. They all require the development of infrastructure but this cannot be easily



Professor Derrick Armstrong, Deputy Vice Chancellor of the University of the South Pacific (on the Left) and Professor Hidetoshi Kitawaki (on the Right)

International Symposium Cross-boundary Human Development for SDGs through International Networking

Date & Time : November 25th, 2017 02:45PM - 04:30PM (Doors open at 02:30PM)
Venue : No. 8 Bldg., B1F, Room No. 8B11, Hakusan Campus, Toyo University, Tokyo, Japan

Free admission, Simultaneous translation.

■ **Program**

- 14:50 **Prof. Derrick Armstrong** (Deputy vice chancellor, the University of the South Pacific)
Education for Cross-boundary Human Development in Pacific Islands: The Experience of the University of the South Pacific
- 15:40 **Mr. Tomoyuki Naito** (Senior Advisor, JICA)
ICT and Education for HRD in International Development Cooperation Context: through JICA's Experiences
- 16:00 **Prof. Hidetoshi Kitawaki** (Vice president, Toyo University)
Toyo university's experiences and future on remote education

■ **Co-Organized by:** Japan Society for International Development (JASID). Graduate School of Regional Development Studies, Toyo University. Faculty of Global and Regional Studies, Toyo University. Center for academic research promotion, Toyo University. Faculty of International Tourism Management, Toyo University.

■ **Supported by:** Japan International Cooperation Agency

Reservation for attendance: Contact us by e-mail and tell us your name, affiliation, and phone number, as well as which event you would like to attend. E-mail: cesdes@toyo.jp, URL: <http://www.toyo.ac.jp/site/orc/>

achieved, and the way that they have fallen behind in this respect is hampering their development. The development of human resources who will carry out the development work is also a matter of great importance. At the same time as learning about the issues faced by the island nations in order to achieve the SDGs, there is also a great deal that the Center can contribute to them through our experiences. It is for this reason that in February FY2017 we three members of the Center visited to meet Professor Derrick Armstrong, the Deputy Vice-Chancellor of The University of the South Pacific (hereinafter referred to as "USP"), in order to exchange opinions with him about distance learning and related topics.

USP was founded established in a joint effort by 12 Pacific island countries spread throughout the Oceania region. It uses a USP network (USPNet) that was built by the Japanese grant aid to support higher education throughout a wide geographical area. The USP graduates go on to play

active parts in their home countries, and also some of them are conducting research at the Toyo University's graduate school. We feel that not only does this contribute to the Goal 4 of the 17 SDGs ("to ensure inclusive and quality education for all"), it also harmonizes with the Center for Sustainable Development's research and human resource fostering efforts aimed at realizing all the SDGs. We have therefore invited Professor Armstrong to Japan on November 25 in order to participate in an international symposium that will be titled "Cross-boundary Human Development for Sustainable Development Goals through International Networking." Taking advantage of fora for discussion, we want to ascertain what sort of cooperation the Center can offer for the realization of SDGs. We would be delighted if many interested persons, as much as possible spare the time to attend the event. (Precise details about the symposium can be found on the bottom of this page, please take a good look at them.)

A Discussion on the Faith that Moves Mountain From the Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology Workshop

Norihisa Shima, Theme Coordinator

The saying "faith can remove mountains" means that even when faced with obstacles as tough as a huge boulder one can surmount and successfully overcome any obstruction if you tackle it with singlemindedness. This phrase has its roots in a famous historical allusion from the *Shiji* ("Historical Records"), by the celebrated Chinese historian Sima Qian (circa 145 BC-87 BC), however, actually maintaining an unwavering mind is in fact a far from easy exercise. Particularly in situations in which there is a tacit understanding that one should "sense the mood," there is a tendency to feel one's "faith" will have to be somehow distorted or put to one side for a while.

The Student Agenda for JKUAT-TOYO Collaboration, the resultant text at the recent workshop with Kenya's Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology (JKUAT), was a compilation of themes that need to be tackled in the future, seen and heard from those on the frontline of development. The discussions between the students and faculty members took over two hours (as is often the case when attempts at summing up are made in this way). The participants could have lost all their fighting spirit as the discussion went on and on, but the opinions of those assembled (who were unfortunately nearly all from JKUAT) continued to be voiced without abatement. In the midst of all this there was an extremely interesting

moment. The talks had turned to the topic of whether or not to curb the use of vehicles. While most of the participants were in favor of curbing the use of vehicles, one of the students argued that cars are a social status symbol and there is no way that their use should be suppressed, at which point one of the JKUAT faculty members poked fun at him, retorting "That's because your father works at a car factory, isn't it!" If the speakers had been Japanese then that would probably have been the end of the story – but not Kenyans. The student then continued, in no mood to lose the argument: "Then why not popularize electric vehicles? There's no emissions problems, and we could build a well-organized public traffic network. This is



The students regretfully say their farewells after the workshop

because..." And so on he continued. I felt that the way he developed his argument was slightly on the coercive side. But he had certainly voiced his own opinion.

The arguments of the African overseas students at our university are certainly compelling. For example, during questions after a research presentation they skillfully take on board the question while launching into their own theories; sometimes they even have a power surge and speak quite aggressively. On the other hand, the students who "sense the mood" can only assent in meek little voices. Their discussions head towards an anti-climax,

and they end up being more stringently questioned.

Though there are sometimes gaps in the gist of their arguments, the robust manner in which the African students set about getting across their argument in one way or another is indeed the embodiment of the faith that moves mountains. I think that there is plenty that the Japanese students, who discuss things while studiously "sensing the mood" (or in many cases fail to raise the discussion to a meaningful level) can learn from their ardent African counterparts.

JKUAT-Toyo Joint Workshop: What We can Do for Sustainable Development? Sharing Experiences between Kenya and Japan

*Norihisa Shima, Theme Coordinator
Elli Sugita, Researcher*



Field survey at Thika

Over the weekend of the June 24 to June 25 a workshop on the theme of "What we can do for sustainable development? Sharing experiences between Kenya and Japan" was held at Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology (JKUAT), with the cooperation of Professor Romanus Odhiambo Otieno, Professor Patrick G. Home and Prof. James Messo. The workshop, which aimed to enable the sharing of experiences in sustainable development, was participated in by eleven JKUAT students and fourteen students from Toyo University. Those participating learned about the issues in and prospects for sustainable development from two joint Japanese and Kenyan projects, namely the non-profit organization Community Road Empowerment (CORE) and the Moyo Children Centre. After the students from both universities had taken a walk around the central district of the city of Thika, the issues faced by sustainable development were identified through group discussions and presentations. The 19-point Student

Agenda for JKUAT-TOYO Collaboration was compiled as a written result of the workshop.

Though the students of both universities experienced various moments of puzzlement in the course of the group work, enriching presentations were made despite the short timeframe, and the main debate on compiling the agenda reached such a fever pitch that it took much more time than had been scheduled, providing all those participating with a renewed sense of the importance of sustainable development. Moreover, another great result of the workshop was that when it finished the students forgot about the time as they chatted away together, swapping their Facebook and SNS addresses, and deepening their friendship with each other.

Workshop program

Day 1: June 24 (Sat)

9:00: Opening session

Welcome message: Dr. Patrick G. Home

Opening address: Dr. Eri Sugita

Program explanation: Dr. Norihisa Shima

9:30: Campus tour

11:00: Lecture: "Do-nou Technology" by (CORE Project Manager, Yuki Iwamura) and project inspection

14:00: Visit to Moyo Children Centre

19:00: Group discussion

Day 2: June 25 (Sun)

9:30: Walk around central Thika

Thika Municipal Stadium, Bus Terminal, City Clock, Blue Post Hotel etc.

11:00: Group discussion, presentation preparations

16:00: Group presentations

17:00: Main Discussion, adoption of Student Agenda for JKUAT-TOYO Collaboration

19:00: Closing Session

STUDENT AGENDA FOR JKUAT-TOYO COLLABORATION

Through JKUAT-TOYO Joint Workshop 2017 "What can we do for sustainable development? Sharing experience between Kenya and Japan" held on June 24 - 25, 2017 at Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology (JKUAT), we adopted the following issues as our agenda.

Financial Issues

1. To provide training and education for the local community for gaining necessary know-how on management of finances.
2. To empower the local community for utilizing the available resources effectively.
3. To introduce monetary policy for creating jobs that will lead to investment for sustainable development.
4. To introduce family planning for controlling population growth – reduce financial burden at household.

Environmental Issues

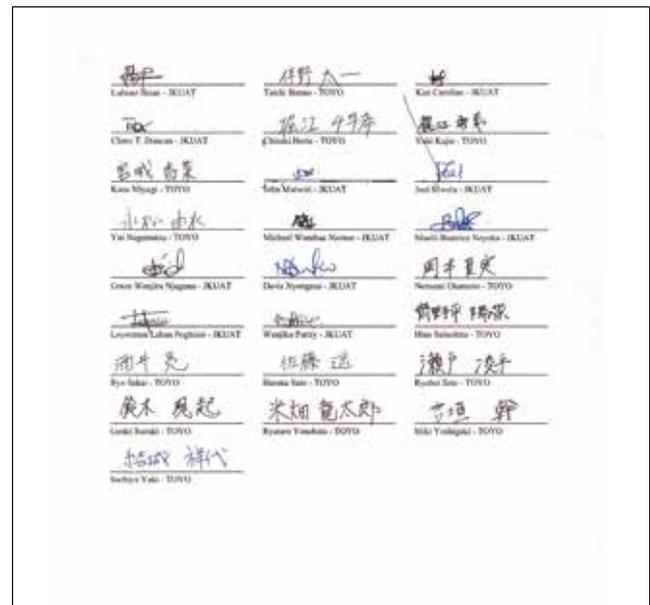
5. To reduce the number of vehicles which are unroadworthy in order to reduce the emission, accomplished by encouraging use of public transportation.
6. To decentralize the services provided in CBD and to move bus stations outside CBD.
7. To exploit human resources fully so that traffic jam, road accidents and improved security can be realized through incorporation of police officers in urban centers.
8. To separate garbage according to the categories such as plastics, organic and paper in addition to recycling and reusing of waste, especially plastic waste.
9. To create awareness of the environmental problems that waste dropped by the roadsides would cause and to encourage Kenyan people to throw away garbage into the bin, not on the road.
10. To dispose solid waste in the proper way like construction of landfill.
11. To set the regular days for waste collection, especially waste on the roadsides, for sensitizing the importance of environmental conservation.
12. To improve the capacity and management of the sewage systems.
13. To borrow ideas from countries that have managed to achieve environmental protection through participation, and to borrow techniques and methods used by Japanese people to conserve the environment.

Educational Issues

14. To provide education facilities with better learning rooms and learning materials, to utilize solar energy in lighting, and to provide transport for pupils, students and teachers.
15. To initiate the construction of schools by the community or locals.
16. To employ more teachers and to enhance the skill of the teachers.
17. To promote the talents and skills of children from the early age such as drawing, football, volleyball, masonry, carpentry and agriculture among others.
18. To promote mixed education system and interaction between boys and girls through games, symposiums and problem solving challenges.
19. To introduce a policy to ensure that primary and secondary education is mandatory to both gender.

We have great expectations that our collaboration will make a significant contribution to sustainable development for Kenya and Japan.

June 25, 2017
Participants of JKUAT-TOYO Joint Student Workshop 2017



Student Agenda for JKUAT-TOYO Collaboration

Overseas Research Report
Waste Management in Tourism Areas Using the Natural Resources of Botswana
Toshiya Aramaki, Researcher

In order to create a sound material-cycle society it is essential to build a waste management system based on the 3Rs (reduce, reuse, recycle), and the cooperation of government, enterprises and the general public is essential in order to make a reality of this system. Therefore I have examined effective approaches aimed at a sound material-cycle society by analyzing the awareness and behavior of those involved in the management of waste. In this report, I will introduce the details of the research I recently conducted with Wedu Morka, a master’s course student, as a part of these examinations. Our fieldwork took place in a safari tourism area in the African nation of Botswana.



Composting tank for organic waste at an accommodation facility in a safari area

Botswana is a landlocked nation situated to the north of the Republic of South Africa. With a population of around two million, about 2% the size of Japan’s population, living in a surface area of 567,000 km², around 1.5 times the size of Japan, it is a nation with a very low population density. The GNI per person is over \$7,000 a year, and it is one of the most economically advanced nations in Africa. Its main industries are mining and tourism; the latter being a growth industry and particularly popular thanks to the vast safari areas the country boasts. On the other hand, there is anxiety that the environmental burden accompanying the growing number of tourists and activities taking place in places of natural beauty will lead to the degradation of precious natural resources and the destruction of living environments and the ecosystem.

The research centered on an investigation into the state of waste management in the safari areas, particularly its management at accommodation facilities, and interviews with the local people involved. Only by driving along unpaved roads can the accommodation facilities in the safari areas be accessed. The organic waste is turned into manure (refer the photo) and the remainder of the waste stored in stockyards and subsequently transported to cities. Care is taken in order that wild animals cannot go

near to the composting tanks, and other waste is stored in well-sized stockyards just in case access is temporarily cut off due to heavy rainfall. During the course of the interview with the company managing the accommodation facilities I was told about issues concerning waste. They said that although they themselves are separating waste it is a pointless exercise as the waste becomes mixed up and disposed of together during the transport and disposal stages, and although they are providing

education the operators lack a proper awareness of how vital it is to separate waste.

The joint researcher has continued with our research by addressing a questionnaire to the operators, and based upon the results of this questionnaire we intend to consider what would be the best format for waste management in tourism areas using natural resources, and just how far it will be possible to improve the awareness of those involved.

Research Assistants & Their Topics

Kyoko Shibata

A Study on the Community Organizing in Rural Development in Myanmar: Based on the Case Study of the Agricultural Cooperatives in Shan State.



This research presents an examination of the “community organizing” to enable the realization of participatory development, which has hitherto been regarded as an effective method in the field of developing rural districts. I believe that the key to rural

development is to be found in an “occupation-related community organizing” that extends beyond the terms and scopes of the projects among the various organizations of the local people. The field that I adopted for this research was the Myanmar state of Shan, and I conducted observations on the occupation-related community organizing, which has long been considered difficult in Myanmar from the perspectives of history, regional conditions, and internal and external opportunities. Why is it that in recent years the occupation-related community organizing never seen before have become discernible? What sort of preconditions were there? Taking the agricultural cooperatives as the theme for a case study, I clarify what the preconditions for the establishment of the occupation-related community organizing are.

Kiyonori Matsushima

A study of Sustainable Business Management Methods for Small and Micro- businesses in the Rural Areas of Kenya: Taking the Business Management Trends of Rural Businesses Supported under the Kenyan One Village One Product Project as a Case Study



Many activities have been implemented with the goal of nurturing small and micro-businesses in the rural areas of Kenya. This study analyzes the current state of the target businesses and investigates the most sustainable business management methods. In particular, the outstanding feature that there was a rich range of business development service providers (BDS) offering micro financing, processing technology, market access and management advisory services was apparent. I therefore focused on the relationships between small and micro-businesses and BDS, and went on to observe the management methods that enable sustainable business development. Kenya has since 2008 been implementing a “One Village One Product Project” which is a concept originated in Oita Prefecture, Japan, in 1970s. This research provides an analysis of a sample of around 200 businesses identified in Kenya as adopting this activity.

Le Thi Phuong Truc

A Study on an Appropriate Domestic Wastewater Tariff – A Case Study in Ho Chi Minh City



In many developing countries, it is found financial sources for water services can be obtained easily while the financing mechanisms for both operations and maintenance as well as capital investment in the wastewater sector have received less attention. Wastewater finance can not be treated in isolation from water services, nor it can be separated from the issues of urban

infrastructure finance in both cost recovery and assumption of the growing debt burden.

Ultimately, a prerequisite for ensuring financial sustainability requires of the sector finding the right combination among sources of revenue, the so-called 'tariffs'. However, tariff structure is one of the most important obstacles facing wastewater utilities and how to set appropriate tariff levels inclusive of broad income classes is crucial. In design of a tariff structure, the detailed information about the demand side of the service that is needed necessarily can be collected by a so-called Willingness and Affordability-to-pay survey.

Puri Bhakt Kumar

Community Development Studies with Microfinance.



The research mainly focuses on the role of microcredit and women-empowerment in Asian countries. Poverty is one of the main challenges in the developing countries of the worlds. Every Poor people of this world they need to come out from poverty but it

is not the simple path. To escape from extreme poverty microfinance and microcredit an example in Bangladesh It has been playing significant role to reduced poverty. Microcredit or microfinance would be a one-community development tool to reduce poor and poverty (UN 2016). This paper will brief discussion in the community based saving and credit tools for poverty reduction and squatter slum community upgrading activities in Nepal and other countries of the world.

Satoshi Kato

Study on the Participation of Private Companies in Regional Development in Developing Countries by Utilizing Public Private Partnerships (PPP)



In carrying out international development cooperation, collaboration with the private sector, and the importance of PPPs is extolled. However, different to PPPs intended for a large scale economic base and hard infrastructure of a national level, in order to

utilize PPPs in regional development, issues such as the scale of the business being rather small in particular must be overcome because of the following two reasons; firstly the local municipality tend to be the project implementing body and secondly the nature of social infrastructure and soft infrastructure could become the business target. For the implementation of PPPs, participation by the private sector is essential, and as well as profitability being a required element, securing quantity for revenue scale is also required. From the perspective of the participation of the private sector, and in order to overcome various issues as per above, in this study investigates the significance and effectiveness of the "Bundling", a method of bundling multiple projects together, which has been discussed, for the further promotion of Japanese PPP/PFI.

Reference



- 5 min from Exit A3 of Hakusan Station on the Toei Subway Mita Line
- 5 min from Exit 1 of Hon-Komagome Station on the Tokyo Metro Namboku Line

Center for Sustainable Development Studies (CeSDeS), Toyo University
(Strategic Research Base Development Program for Private Universities)

Address: 7th floor, Building 8 Hakusan Campus, 5-28-20 Hakusan, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo, 112-8606, JAPAN

E-Mail: cesdes@toyo.jp

URL: <http://www.toyo.ac.jp/site/orc-e/>

Tel/Fax: +81 3-3945-7747 (9 a.m. to 5 p.m. on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays)