Center for Sustainable Development Studies (CeSDeS) will cease all of its scheduled activities as of March 2015. I would therefore like to take this opportunity to look back over CeSDeS’s activities over these past 13 years. CeSDeS was created within Toyo University’s Graduate School of Regional Development Studies as an Open Research Center as part of the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT) “High-Tech Research Center Project for Private Universities” in 2001, and was initially intended to operate for 5 years (Phase I). Due to recognition of the vigorous activity of CeSDeS during those initial 5 years, operations were extended for another 3 years (planned period), until FY2008 (Phase II). Subsequently, activities were suspended for one year, but recommenced in 2010 with funding provided under the MEXT “Strategic Research Base Development Program for Private Universities,” with research carried out vigorously under the current system until the end of FY2014 (Phase III).

During Phase I, under then-CeSDeS Director and former Dean of the Graduate School of Regional Development Studies (now Executive Trustee, Toyo University) Tomonori Matsuo, 3 research projects—(1) Research on the Formation and Enhancement of Living Environments in Asian Megacities; (2) Research on the Theory of Environmentally Sustainable Social Development; and (3) Development/Enhancement of Local Development Databases and Planning/Evaluation Simulators—were established and research activities commenced. I (Prof. Hidetoshi Kitawaki) became CeSDeS Director at the beginning of Phase II, and the 3 projects undertaken in Phase I were consolidated into “Theme I: Research on Measures for Developing Environmentally Sustainable Societies,” and the research undertaken in Phase I was continued. In addition, “Theme II: Research on New Paradigms for Developing a Multicultural Coexistence Society” was newly established, and research was undertaken on topics related to priority countries requiring support—such as post-conflict countries—and priority regions requiring support—such as agricultural villages in developing countries and sub-Saharan Africa. For Phase III, the current phase, three projects were established—Group 1-1: “Research on Endogenous Development in the Field of International Cooperation,” Group 1-2: “Research on Endogenous Development in the Field of Local Development,” and Group 2: “Research on Endogenous Development in the Field of Tourism and Transportation”—and pioneering research is being conducted on endogenous development in Asia.

In addition to the research conducted by each group, there are also projects being undertaken that are led by the CeSDeS Secretariat. That is to say, fact-finding missions have been dispatched to regions such as East Timor, Vietnam, Uzbekistan, China/Inner Mongolia, Cambodia, and Myanmar, and research has been conducted on themes related to the development of post-conflict countries, coexistence between cities and rural villages, global-scale environmental issues, and development of rural communities in developing countries. Furthermore, taking advantage of the results of this research and the specialties of each research group, CeSDeS held a total of 12 international symposiums—the center’s largest event. For these symposiums, experts and renowned researchers were invited from overseas and throughout Japan to present lectures that were then followed by workshops and discussions. Of all CeSDeS’s activities, the one that left the most lasting impression for me was the symposium held in September 2005 to which East Timorese Foreign Minister (former President) and Nobel Peace Laureate José Ramos-Horta was invited to speak and there was a series of related events, including a ceremony at which he was also awarded an Honorary Doctorate by Toyo University. In this way, the success of CeSDeS’s activities was only achieved with the kindness and support of many both within and outside Toyo University, and I would like to take this opportunity to
express my sincere thanks.

In addition to the research outlined above, CeSDeS has also made a public pledge to “Nurture researchers, nurture highly specialized professionals, and disclose research results”. With regard to the nurturing of researchers and highly specialized professionals, success has been achieved in the form of CeSDeS research assistants and doctoral students going on to become university instructors, as well as the center inviting researchers from overseas and participating in cooperative research. Regarding disclosure of research results, CeSDeS has held open lectures and seminars and published a newsletter, and in the sense of giving lasting form to research results, the Center’s activities over the 13 years of its existence were summarized in 5 volumes published by Asakura Publishing Co., Ltd.: “Kankyo Kyosei Shakaigaku (Environmentally Sustainable Society),” “Kokusai Kankyo Kyoseigaku (Global Sustainable Environment),” “Kokusai Kyosei Shakaigaku (International Coexistence Society),” “Kokusai Kaihatsu to Kankyo (International Development and the Environment),” and “Kokusai Kaihatsu to Naihatsuteki Hatten (International Development and Endogenous Development).” “Kokusai Kaihatsu to Kankyo (International Development and the Environment)” was awarded the “2014 Japan Society for International Development (JASID) Special Award.”

Launched from the mother ship of the Graduate School of Regional Development Studies, which comprises instructors specializing in a fusion of humanities and science fields, I believe that CeSDeS has fortunately been able to achieve unique activity results that would not have been possible with any other membership composition. Although CeSDeS’s current activities will cease, going forward we intend to deepen collaboration with research bases within Japan and overseas, dynamically giving back our research results to fields throughout Japan and the world. To this end, we are currently in discussions to continue CeSDeS’s activities in FY2015 and beyond and further expanding our current research themes. With expectations that CeSDeS will be able to resume its activities during the next fiscal year, I would like to thank you all again for your generous support over the past 13 years.

International Symposium Report
International Development and Endogenous Development

Ryo Matsumaru
Group 1-2 Researcher/Professor

Toyo University’s Center for Sustainable Development Studies held an international symposium entitled “International Development and Endogenous Development” (jointly hosted by the Center for Academic Research Promotion and the Graduate School of Regional Development Studies; supported by the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)) at the Toyo University Inoue Enryo Hall on October 10, 2014.

The aim of this year’s international symposium was to carry out concrete discussions of Myanmar’s development based on the key phrase “endogenous development,” and four experts active in various fields related to Myanmar—a country which has been undergoing remarkable development in recent years—were invited to present lectures. The symposium was attended by more than 650 participants, including Toyo University students.

As a new concept, in addition to lectures the symposium also included a panel discussion, followed by a Q&A session with audience members asking questions based on the panel discussion, and a lively debate ensued. Outlines of the presentations of each of the speakers are provided below.

Endogenous Rural Development: Creation of Brighter Future Rural Myanmar

H.E. U Tin Ngwe (Deputy Minister for Livestock, Fisheries and Rural Development, Myanmar)

H.E. U Tin Ngwe explained the development being undertaken by Myanmar’s Ministry of Livestock, Fisheries and Rural Development in rural village areas from the perspective of endogenous development, describing future efforts aimed at creating more plentiful lifestyles for residents of rural villages in addition to explaining the Ministry’s policies and strategies and the performance of these.

BAJ Activities and Endogenous Development in Myanmar

Akiko MORI (Country Representative of Myanmar, Bridge Asia Japan)

Ms. Mori’s lecture summarized and analyzed the knowledge acquired through specific activities by Bridge Asia Japan (BAJ)—which has been undertaking support activities for village development in Myanmar for over 10 years—from the perspective of endogenous development. The BAJ proposals formulated from analysis backed up by experience in the field will be useful in providing support for endogenous development in similar areas in the future.
From August 8th to 15th I visited Myanmar in order to hold some preliminary meetings with the speakers from the country who will be addressing the international symposium and workshops scheduled to be hosted by the University on October 10th and 11th this year.

August 8th: I left from Narita Airport and arrived in Yangon in the afternoon.

August 9th: I visited the office of Mr. Mori, who has been asked to speak at the symposium, and held a preliminary meeting with him about the content of his speech. I also received information about things to keep in mind regarding the speakers from the Myanmar government, including the deputy-minister of the Ministry of Livestock, Fisheries and Rural Development.

August 10th to 12th: In order to inspect the places related to the content of the speeches to be given by the Myanmar delegation I took an internal flight from Yangon to the town of Magway. In my visits to JICA’s Perspective on the Support to Myanmar

Kensuke FUKAWA (Director of Southeast Asia Division 4 of JICA)

Mr. Fukawa’s lecture presented current developmental issues in Myanmar, JICA’s support policies regarding these issues, and concrete examples of the support provided based on the experience of Japan (JICA), which has provided support to Myanmar on a continuous basis since before Myanmar’s current open economy. This presentation showed that Japan’s support has contributed greatly to the expansion of Myanmar’s economy today and Myanmar’s construction of a base for endogenous development.

Economic Reform in Myanmar—Achievement, Tasks and Challenges

Ikuko OKAMOTO (Professor, Regional Development Studies, Toyo University)

This lecture focused on Professor’s particular areas of expertise—Myanmar’s economy and agricultural/rural village economics, and especially Myanmar’s economic development. Based on concrete examples of economic reforms in recent years as well as the current situation and issues, the lecture showed both what lineage Myanmar’s current development descended from and what measures are necessary to resolve the current issues.

Through lectures from various angles on Myanmar—a country that has been achieving rapid development—debates in a panel discussion, and a Q&A session, this international symposium is thought to have enabled participants to share a renewed sense of awareness of the importance of the theme “International Development and Endogenous Development.”

It is anticipated that, due to the influence of this symposium, there will be an increase in research activity related to endogenous development and improvements in some form will be achieved within support activities in the field.

The Center for Sustainable Development Studies receives funding under the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology’s Strategic Research Base Development Program for Private Universities, and for the five-year period beginning in 2010 research activities on “endogenous development” have been carried out as a common research theme for all researchers at the Center, but this program concludes this year, at the end of FY2014. Thus, at the close of the symposium, Prof. Hidetoshi Kitawaki (CeSDeS Director) gave a brief lecture entitled “International Development and Endogenous Development: Future Outlooks,” providing a general overview of the program’s activities over the past five years and research development for the future.

Last but not least, I would like to again express my appreciation to the organizations that sponsored and supported the symposium, as well as all the speakers and participants.

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**Overseas Research Report: Myanmar**

**Akira Kaneko**
**Visiting Research Fellow**

From August 8th to 15th I visited Myanmar in order to hold some preliminary meetings with the speakers from the country who will be addressing the international symposium and workshops scheduled to be hosted by the University on October 10th and 11th this year.

August 8th: I left from Narita Airport and arrived in Yangon in the afternoon.

August 9th: I visited the office of Mr. Mori, who has been asked to speak at the symposium, and held a preliminary meeting with him about the content of his speech. I also received information about things to keep in mind regarding the speakers from the Myanmar government, including the deputy-minister of the Ministry of Livestock, Fisheries and Rural Development.

August 10th to 12th: In order to inspect the places related to the content of the speeches to be given by the Myanmar delegation I took an internal flight from Yangon to the town of Magway. The villagers are collecting water supplied from a well using a tank on wheels that can be pushed. This has made it much easier to provide hygienic water than before.
benefit and eco-system protection. The author consequently visited Manuel Antonio National Park from Aug. 26-27, which is the most popular site for eco-tourism during the decade. Free discussions with park rangers and observations in the park were implemented.

The impact from eco-tourism on ecosystems in Manuel Antonio seemed obvious: for example, too close interactions between human and wild animals; construction of a new long trails to across in the natural forest; water uses by tourists. The author also did a field research in a nature reserve owned and managed by a resort hotel on Aug. 28, which is a kind of model case of nature conservation by private sector, and then visited another local area called Village Silencio on Aug. 29 so as to investigate a community-based eco-tourism by villagers. All these researches showed the challenges how to make eco-tourism sustainable, and further research is needed. It was also impressive, however, that how Costa Rica creates the institutional diversity for conservation.

The feasibility study in Cambodia was conducted from September 8 to 12. The first visit was in Siem Reap on Sep. 9 to have a meeting with the director of Local Tourism Board, Mr. Ngouv SENGKAK. He made a great presentation to explain the current tourism policy around Siem Reap and close areas. It was identified that the local government had been trying to settle several new eco-tourisms in local area around Siem Reap so that the tourists would not concentrate only in Angkor Wat. The author visited such a local area with Professor Ang SOKUN and the officer from Apsara authority, Mr. Mok KUNTHY to observe a model case of community-based eco-tourism. It was an interesting rural tourism which is organizing home stay in local families and they were welcoming our students from Otsuka University.

The whole map of Manuel Antonio National Park

The author conducted two researches of eco-tourisms for endogenous development: the one is the field research in Costa Rica which is strongly related to nature conservation by local people; and the other is the feasibility study in Cambodia which is for searching any opportunities of contributions from our university linked to community and tourism development.

The research in Costa Rica was conducted from 24th August to 1st September 2014. Costa Rica is well known as a leading country for nature conservation and eco-tourism, and the mixed policy for those two areas. The country is therefore a suitable model to clarify how to balance between conservation and tourism development. It adopts community-based participatory approach, and eco-tourism is strongly related to endogenous development in many different ways. The main target of the research was a representative example of participatory scheme in conservation administration in Costa Rica, which is called SINAC. Firstly a face to face interview with Mr. Adrián Arce Arias, Senior coordinator of SINAC was conducted in Aug.25, in San Jose. He identified several current issues in conservation field led by eco-tourism as well as by policies from central government; especially carrying capacity and financial issues. According to him, some popular National Parks are definitely beyond carrying capacity but there is always a conflict within the government between economic

August 13th: I traveled from Magway to Yangon using ordinary roads and highways.

August 14th: I visited the Japanese Embassy in Myanmar and the JICA offices, gave them a progress report, and was given advice on how to proceed with the implementation of the symposium. Mr. Mori gave me detailed information about all the speakers from the Myanmar government. Based on these results I decided to pursue the specific preparations for the symposium and workshops once I arrived back in Japan. I left Yangon that evening.

August 15th: Arrived back at Narita Airport early in the morning.

Eco-tourism for Endogenous Development

Ayako Toko
Group 2 Researcher/Associate Professor

The whole map of Manuel Antonio National Park

Too close interactions between wild animals and tourists is problematic

Ayako Toko
Group 2 Researcher/Associate Professor

The whole map of Manuel Antonio National Park

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Too close interactions between wild animals and tourists is problematic
From August 27th to September 2014 I conducted research into the post-natural disaster situation on the Philippine islands of Cebu and Bohol. These natural disasters were the magnitude 7.2 earthquake of October 2013 and the typhoon Yolanda that struck northern Cebu in the following month. I had already inspected the two locations this February, and my trip was to conduct follow-up research with Maria Rosario Piquero-Ballescas, my colleague at the Center.

Bohol Island, which was hit by a massive earthquake, is located to the east of Cebu Island and is famous for its beautiful beaches and churches, the Philippine tarsier (the smallest species of the tarsier family), and renowned tourist spots such as the Chocolate Hills. The debris of the destroyed church I visited in February has been neatly tidied up but there were still no plans for its reconstruction. However, according to the document entitled Post-Great Bohol Earthquake Rehabilitation Plan, which I obtained in the course of my research, the preparations for recovery are in place, and the rehabilitation procedure will be implemented from now on.

Located at the northernmost tip of Cebu Island, Daanbantayan is an area that suffered from the winds of a tremendously powerful typhoon. The fierce winds brought down palm trees, and while the houses and walls that were destroyed are currently under repair, no progress has been made since my visit in February. The main income of the residents of Daanbantayan is derived from fishing, but the number of fishing vessels is still inadequate due to the typhoon, and there are currently many unemployed households. Furthermore, since our visit coincided with the monsoon season the residential areas were in a terrible state, with accumulated rainwater up to just below knee height. The majority of the residents who took part in our interviews were suffering from skin complaints on their arms and lower legs, and it was clear that improving their environment is a matter of the utmost urgency.

Our future research will consist of compiling the data that we have obtained and making a more quantitative analysis of the current situation.

In the Ministry of Tourism, with Director RATANA (the 2nd from the left) and his staffs.
The new contact address of the CeSDeS is as follow:

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NB: Please note that we have updated our website, and hope that you will find the time to check it out.
(http://www.toyo.ac.jp/site/orc)