On July 20, 2012, the Center for Sustainable Development Studies, Toyo University, hosted an international symposium entitled “Disaster Recovery and Endogenous Development in Asian Countries” with the support of the Reconstruction Agency, Japan International Cooperation Agency Tohoku Branch (JICA Tohoku), and Embassy of the Republic of Indonesia in Japan.

On March 11, 2011, the Great East Japan Earthquake—an enormous earthquake with a magnitude of 9—and the ensuing gigantic tsunami caused immense damage to the Tohoku and Kanto regions of Japan, and reconstruction of the disaster zone is currently underway. Immediately following the disaster, emergency assistance poured in not only from the national government and regions throughout Japan but also from countries around the world, including Indonesia, and volunteer activity was also tremendous. Although the affected areas are currently in the reconstruction stage, for reconstruction initiatives by the affected areas themselves as well as national government and external support are extremely important, and the concept of endogenous development is truly key to the process of disaster recovery.

In 2004, Indonesia was struck by a similar enormous earthquake and gigantic tsunami in which the western tip of Sumatra, centering on Aceh, sustained immense damage. This area is also currently undergoing reconstruction. The same thinking can also be applied to this recovery process.

Exchange of experiences between the disaster zones in Japan’s Tohoku region and in Indonesia is already underway. Thus the Center for Sustainable Development Studies decided to hold this symposium as a forum for bringing Japan and Indonesia together to meet and exchange experiences as well as spread understanding amongst many people of the concept that earthquake disaster reconstruction is in fact endogenous development.

In addition to presentations by four external guest speakers, the symposium featured a report by Center for Sustainable Development Studies researcher Toshinobu Fujii (Dean of Regional Development Studies and Leader of the Toyo University Team for Countermeasures to Earthquake Reconstruction Problems). The symposium venue was packed to almost full capacity with an audience of approximately 300, including Toyo University students. Below is an overview of the symposium.

**“Earthquake Recovery Efforts by Toyo University”: Toshinobu Fujii (Center for Sustainable Development Studies researcher)**

After providing an overview of the Great East Japan Earthquake and the damage it caused, Professor Fujii explained the efforts of Toyo University’s Countermeasures for Earthquake Reconstruction Problems Team in the disaster zone aimed at supporting reconstruction. With regard to Otsuchi Town in Iwate Prefecture, where damage was especially great, he explained how support activities are being carried out through networks of disaster survivors in addition to proposing reconstruction methods based on the concept of endogenous development.


Deputy of Governance Purwanto spoke about the earthquake and tsunami and the damage they caused, how endogenous reconstruction was being implemented and in response, how the Reconstruction Agency was organized and provided support for these efforts.

**“Recovery from the Great East Japan Earthquake—the Strength of Residents and Support from Outside”: Masakatsu Okamoto (Director General of the Reconstruction Agency)**

Director General Okamoto spoke first of all about the damage caused by the Great East Japan Earthquake and current state of recovery. He also explained that, despite the large number of evacuees, housing and support for very low-income residents and damage provided, and that with the exception of certain areas, infrastructure and services were being reconstructed, while restoration of industrial activity was also progressing. At present, reconstruction is at the stage of town and daily living reconstruction; with regard to urban redevelopment, local residents are taking a leading role with the support of official and technological assistance from the national government. In addition, he explained that redevelopment of industry and workplaces is key to reconstruction, and that companies were also pouring their every effort into the redevelopment of services and production based on support from the national government, related organizations, and NGOs. He also introduced case examples of these, such as the efforts of Higashi-Matsuyama City and other local government bodies.

**“International Disaster Assistance and Endogenous Development”: Shuji Ono (Director-General, Japan International Cooperation Agency Tohoku Branch (JICA Tohoku))**

Director-General Ono first of all spoke about Japanese international emergency assistance as part of Japan’s international disaster support. He then explained that it has been pointed out that Japan was not accustomed to being on the receiving end of disaster assistance, but despite this received assistance from overseas in this case. He also explained that, making use of its past experience, the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) had deployed at the time of the Great East Japan Earthquake disaster support staff to the city. In addition, he explained how the lessons learned and experience gained from the Great East Japan Earthquake would lead to international cooperation in the future.

**“Never Forget that Day—Moving towards the Future Together: Higashi-Matsuyama, One Heart”: Hideo Abe (Mayor of Higashi-Matsuyama City, Miyagi Prefecture)**

Mayor Abe explained in detail about the tremendous damage suffered by Higashi-Matsuyama City in the Great East Japan Earthquake and recovery efforts. In particular, he spoke about innovations made based on past experiences, such as the separation and collection of earthquake rubble, explaining that the city had received tremendous support from local governments and volunteers nationwide. Mayor Abe also explained that Higashi-Matsuyama City is currently formulating an urban reconstruction plan and proceeding with reconstruction efforts, and that these efforts also include projects focused on the future, such as sustainable energy. In conclusion, he presented a poem: “Facing the March 11 great earthquake/hearts that never surrender, once again/move forward/together as one heart”.

The above-mentioned presentations clearly demonstrated that disaster reconstruction is essentially a process of endogenous development, and moreover, that endogenous development broadly construed is key to the rest of the world. Thus the symposium can be regarded as having achieved its objectives.

Last but by no means least, I would like to again express my gratitude to all of the organizations that provided sponsorship or support as well as each of the speakers and participants.
On July 21, 2012, an international workshop entitled “Disaster Recovery and International Cooperation in Asian Countries” as held in 4th Conference Room on the Toyo University Hakusan 2nd Campus. The purpose of this workshop was to further deepen knowledge about the points discussed at the international symposium “Disaster Recovery and Endogenous Development in Asian Countries”, which was held the previous day. Although discussion at the symposium focused on experiences of recovery and reconstruction in Indonesia and Japan following major earthquakes and tsunamis, the workshop provided presentations on new perspectives and topics such as flood disasters and disaster zone tourism in Thailand, which were followed by discussions in small groups of approximately 20 participants.

The workshop opened with words of welcome from me in my role as moderator, following which Mr. Kozo Nagami—a disaster reconstruction expert staff with the Japan International Cooperation Agency Tohoku Branch (JICA Tohoku)—made a presentation entitled “The Possibility for Mutual Restoration between Aceh and Tohoku”. Following a long involvement in the reconstruction of the earthquake/tsunami disaster zone in Aceh, Indonesia, Mr. Nagami joined JICA Tohoku and is now a specialist involved in the provision of support for the Great East Japan Earthquake disaster zone. He spoke about disaster reconstruction based on his experiences in both Indonesia and Japan. In particular, Mr. Nagami quantitatively explained how reconstruction was carried out using indicators based on his experiences in Indonesia, as well as described the efforts being made towards reconstruction in various cities in the disaster zone of the Great East Japan Earthquake.

Next, Dr. Muhammad Dirahamsyah, the Director of the Tsunami and Disaster Mitigation Research Center (TDMRC) in Indonesia, made a presentation entitled “The Role of the TDMRC in the Tsunami and Recovery of Aceh”. Himself a victim of the tsunami in Aceh, Dr. Dirahamsyah visited the disaster zone in the Tohoku region prior to the workshop. In his presentation, he first of all summarized the similarities between Aceh and the Tohoku region, then spoke about the progress of reconstruction in Aceh as well as measures for applying the lessons learned from the Aceh disaster to future disaster prevention and mitigation.

The next speaker was Ms. Supitcha Thaikew, a graduate student at the Asian Institute of Technology (AIT) in Thailand, who made a presentation entitled “An Examination of the Problem of the 2011 Floods in Thailand”. Ms. Supitcha is a graduate student who was accepted to study at Toyo University in Japan because her university in Thailand, AIT—which is a partner university to Toyo University—sustained damage in the flooding of the Chao Phraya River basin in 2011. She views failed management of dam storage capacity in the river basin as a major reason for the expansion of the damage caused by last year’s floods and is undertaking surveys of dam management measures in Japan. Her presentation at the workshop focused on the relationship between dam management and flooding in Thailand.

Next, Associate Professor Takashi Shimakawa, a Group 2 Researcher at the Center for Sustainable Development Studies, gave a presentation entitled “Case Examples of Efforts to Preserve Relics of the Devastation Wrought by Disasters in Thailand, Taiwan, and Tohoku as Tourism Resources”. While recognizing the impulse to turn our eyes away from the devastation of disasters, the presentation introduced the concept that in some cases it is desirable to make relics of disasters into memorials, transforming them into tourism resources, in order to keep alive the memory of symbolic locations in the disaster zone for a long time so that the lessons of the disaster can be utilized by future generations. While damage caused by disasters is not limited to earthquake or tsunami damage and cases varied, the presentation introduced many examples of how such disaster zone tourism is being carried out in countries around the world as well as what considerations need to be made of the local community.

The presentations were followed by a discussion, with participants mutually asking and answering questions. Enabling the exchange of information between two Asian countries that had experienced similar disasters—Japan and Indonesia—about how these countries are recovering from these disasters made this workshop an extremely important forum, I believe, for considering post-disaster endogenous development. Moreover, that the concept of disaster zone tourism as a means of teaching future generations lessons to be learned from the memories of floods and other natural disasters as well as other calamities can also be regarded as an accomplishment of this workshop.

Lastly, the construction of cooperative relationships for future research was discussed, and the workshop came to a close. Going forward, the Center for Sustainable Development Studies intends to hold international workshops following international symposia on an annual basis.
This field survey was conducted from June 8 with the cooperation of the Chinese Culture University and National Taipei University of Technology using the town watching method. Specifically, we walked around various districts of Taipei searching for three spots—“Good”, “Bad”, and “Ugly”—and took photographs of these spots, then showing them on a map. This survey and discussion are meaningful in terms of Taiwanese people—who live in so-called mixed environments—and Japanese people—who generally do not—identifying differences between them in how they view each other’s cities, the state of their own cities, and new solutions for urban problems, etc. The three districts surveyed were selected in advance by the Chinese Culture University; all three were districts within Taipei City that have long been undergoing development. The Dalongdong district is famous as a tourist destination due to buildings remaining from the Shin Dynasty such as the Baoan Temple and Dihua Street. Widely know for its size and visibility among Taipei’s numerous night markets, the Shi-lin district is liveliest between dusk and dawn. As a hot-spring area near Taipei City, the Beitou district is visited daily by both local people and tourists. Located approximately 30 minutes from Taipei’s central district, Beitou plays the role of a so-called bed-town for Taipei, and around the stations high-rise buildings are being rebuilt. The survey targeted residential areas formed around long-established markets.

For the field survey conducted on June 9, we visited the office of the “village chief”—the Taiwanese equivalent of a neighborhood association president in Japan—of villages within each district and asked about the village’s history and current state, as well as urban development projects currently in progress. Taipei comprises 12 districts, each of which is divided into around 40 villages. Village chiefs are elected by local residents and have the authority to appoint neighborhood chiefs. Since welfare services for residents and the landscape, etc., change tremendously depending on the village chief’s eagerness for and methods of promoting urban development, mutual relationships between village chiefs and neighborhood chiefs, local residents, and organizations such as local commerce and industry associations in particular are strongly involved.

In actual fact, one village chief in the Beitou district played a mediatory role between local residents and marketplace commerce and industry associations, but with regard to urban development believed that the current situation was fine as is and showed no especial interest in new initiatives. Merchant organizations formed within the community have long abided by autonomous rules, and so the extent to which these can be attuned to new rules are key points for the improvement of such communities in the future.

“Good” spots include nearby shops and markets, well-maintained parks, qilou (arcade-style multistory buildings) spaces where people can escape from the hot sun in summer and sudden downpours of rain, wide alleys, and voluntary safety measures such as fire extinguishers and security cameras, as well as spaces created in consideration of mainly the vibrancy and scenery of the community and the convenience and liveliness born from the existence of ground-floor shops and qilou spaces.

“Bad” spots were identified as environmental problems such as sanitary conditions in market places and exhaust gas emissions, narrow roads, street parking, infrastructure maintenance problems such as building aging, and problems related to barrier-free access such as steps to qilou spaces.

Finally, “Ugly” spots were points that could be considered from different perspectives, being “unattractive” but simultaneously “lively”. For example, it is quite common to see throughways, like qilou spaces, also occupied by stores, which set up tables and sell goods in these spaces. Although it has been pointed out that such spaces have various problematic aspects—such as problems related to sanitary conditions, disaster prevention, the landscape, and noise—a diversity of agents use these spaces, creating a bustling liveliness.

Looking at marketplace examples, there is room for discussion about whether or not individual street vendors selling produce picked that morning in mountain fields should be removed from marketplaces as there are two schools of opinion: that these street vendors should be removed as they clutter throughways and are a nuisance for the shops that pay rent; and that, even though they are small scale, such stalls can generate employment and provide places for communication between local residents. Furthermore, improvement strategies incorporating legislation and regulatory measures and the creation of autonomous rules through the participation of local residents are being considered as measures to resolve such matters. Many such ambiguous spaces—that is, so-called “common” spaces between “private” and “public”—exist in Asia, especially in Taipei, and under current circumstances operate with the tacit approval of users.
Approximately 8 years has passed since the Sumatra Earthquake struck on December 26, 2004. Although we have not forgotten the images of the subsequent tsunami that were transmitted around the world, there were no opportunities for us to become actively involved, and frankly speaking, it cannot be denied that the tragedy simply became “someone else's problem”.

However, for the Center for Sustainable Development Studies—a research center concerned with development in Asia—views on the 2004 Sumatra Earthquake had to change following the Great East Japan Earthquake of March 11, 2011. Although extremely overdue, the Sumatra Earthquake became an important investigation topic for our research center as a case example for dealing with the damage caused by an enormous tsunami.

Since the Great East Japan earthquake, the Center for Sustainable Development Studies has been continuously conducting various tests in order to examine natural disasters and reconstruction methods in the Asia region from the perspectives of international cooperation and international development. The field surveys we conducted in February 2012 of the Japan International Cooperation Agency Tohoku Branch (JICA Tohoku) and Higashi-Matsushima City, where Toyo University is undertaking cooperation activities for earthquake disaster reconstruction, were part of these activities (see Center for Sustainable Development Studies Newsletter No. 28).

Against this background, the Center for Sustainable Development Studies carried out a field survey of Banda Aceh in Indonesia from May 31 to June 3, 2012 (conducted by Center researcher Akira Kaneko and the author).

The first place we visited was the office of Mr. Eddy Purwanto, then Chairman of the Aceh-Nias Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Agency (BRR) (currently Deputy of Governance, Office of the Indonesian Vice President). From his Jakarta office, Mr. Purwanto supervised the practical aspects of reconstruction activities following the 2004 tsunami disaster and is a key informant with regard to community-based reconstruction policies. After having interviewed him, the Center for Sustainable Development Studies invited Mr. Purwanto to speak at a symposium entitled “Disaster Recovery and Endogenous Development in Asian Countries”, which was hosted by the Center on July 20, 2012. For details on Indonesia’s reconstruction policies, please see the symposium report, which is to be published in this newsletter at a later date.

The following day, Professor Kaneko and the author set out for Banda Aceh. Here we were to meet with Dr Muhammad Dirhamsyah, the Director of the Banda Aceh Tsunami and Disaster Mitigation Research Center (TDMRC), and inspected the area. Dr. Dirhamsyah is someone who experienced the loss of several family members in the 2004 tsunami and has continuously asserted that we must never forget the terrible memories of the tsunami. He guided us as we conducted our inspection tour of Banda Aceh. In addition to a local tsunami museum, Banda Aceh has left certain debris as monuments providing reminders of the magnitude of the tsunami damage (Photograph 1) and conveying a strong determination to never allow such enormous damage to be repeated. Furthermore, next to a monument to the disaster damage on the coast (Photograph 2) was a tsunami evacuation building that we also inspected, in addition to housing areas that were to be relocated to elevated land, and we were able to identify disaster prevention measures that had been implemented since 2004. On our final day, June 2, we inspected the coastal area affected in the tsunami under the guidance of Dr. M. Ridha, Vice Director of the Banda Aceh Tsunami and Disaster Mitigation Research Center (TDMRC).

After eight years, Banda Aceh showed very few traces of the tsunami damage. What left a particularly strong impression was the graffiti on tsunami disaster monuments that was completely unrelated to the disaster. Forgetting traumatic memories is a protective response of the human body and cannot be criticized. However, looking down over Banda Aceh as we flew home, the city was clearly a broad plain, and it was difficult to leave behind concerns about another tsunami hitting the area. Can memories of tragedy be left while building hope for the future? There may be much for us to learn from Indonesia’s experience.
Following the fact that a process started in the Toyo University graduate school international area studies graduate course that our center did with a mother in our center in the doctor latter period after 2003, I adopted the graduate student of the doctoral course as RA. Most of people of RA which acquired a degree in this school work hard for a study, an instructional activity as a university teacher now in Japan, Korea, China. In the following, I introduce current RA and the study contents.

Kraireak Klaysikaew
The Studies on the Promotion of Tourism in Thailand
The relationship between demand side and supply side play an important role in promoting of tourism measured. In addition, The evaluation of tourists is important in response to the tourism measured. Therefore, the combination of the macro and micro tourism analysis brings to the planning of tourism promotion in Thailand.

Kumiko Nuki
Study on water supply in developing countries
In developing countries, unsanitary water and arsenic pollution in groundwater are serious problems. The objects of this study are to clarify the aspects of cultural and economic conditions of residents in developing regions and to propose appropriate water supply systems.

Lanfang Liu
A study on rural activization by the sustainable tourism development with utilization of rural resources in China
This paper discusses the measures of rural activization through a tourism development using rural resources. Rural China enjoys abundant resources such as untapped nature, tradition and culture, biodiversity, and agricultural products. The paper focuses on mountainous rural area and rural area closed to urban in Liaoning Province as a case area of field survey.

Hua Du
A Study on the Influence of the Capital Market in the Development of the Western Region in China —A Case of Shaanxi—
This study pays attention to the western part of China after having clarified general conditions of the national companies listed and analyzes the development of the listed companies of Shaanxi State as an example. It focuses on overall business achievements and employment of the companies surveyed by the author in the State.

Jung-yeon Hwang
A Study on mixed-land use districts by evaluation of living environment
In this study, "Taipei model" captures the characteristics of that evaluation; the purpose is to propose a model of urban planning for the future. The study has aimed to implement qualitative evaluation of the living environment focusing on Multi-habitat from the relation with both mixed use ratio and resident's satisfaction.

Bo Zhang
Study on Urban Tourism Carrying Capacity
Today, with the increasing convenience of transportation, more and more people choose to go for tour in some urban far away from their living place. However, land and natural resources in these urban is non-renewable resources. So how to evaluate the receptive tourist population for sustainable development of urban tourism is the purpose of this article.
Established with the support of the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology as a “Strategic Research Foundation Grant-aided Project for Private Universities”, the Center for Sustainable Development Studies has taken the initiative in creating a research base aimed towards realizing endogenous development in Asia. As part of public disclosure of the results of these efforts, a book entitled “Kokusaikaihatsu to Kankyo: Ajia no Naihatsuteki Hatten to Kyosei (International Development and the Environment: Endogenous Development and Coexistence in Asia)” was published on August 31, 2012, through Asakura Publishing Co., Ltd. In future, we will endeavor to improve our research system and increase our contribution to society, and in this we ask for your continuing support.

This book continues on from three previous publications—“Kankyo Kyosei Shakaigaku (Study of Environmental Sustainability)” (2004), “Kokusai Kankyo Kyoseigaku (Study of International Environmental Sustainability)” (2005), and “Kokusai Kyosei Shakaigaku (Study of International Sustainability)” (2008)—and summarizes the research results achieved by the Center since 2010.

The 21st century has seen the advancement of economic globalization; how best can developing countries in the Asia region sustain the advantages of this globalization while avoiding the disadvantages? Responding to this question, “Kokusaikaihatsu to Kankyo” examines the issue of Asian developing countries in the future not just relying on overseas capital and technology but instead counter the raging waves of globalization with sustainable development founded on local residents and NGOs that is in harmony with the local natural environment as well as society and traditional culture—in other words, “endogenous development”.

Each chapter examines the debate over “endogenous development” from multiple perspectives—sociology, economics, environmental engineering, and tourism, etc.—and includes numerous columns related to “endogenous development” as specific case examples. It is expected that this book will be an excellent text rich with intellectual stimuli and challenges for local residents, government bodies, international development specialists, and young students involved in self-sustaining and sustainable community development, and so you are highly recommended to pick up a copy to read yourself.

**Access Maps**

- Approx. 6-minute walk from Hakusan Station (A1 Exit) on the Toei Subway Mita Line
- Approx. 10-minute walk from Honkomagome Station (No. 1 Exit) on the Tokyo Metro Namboku Line

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