Hokkaido University International Symposium on Sustainable Development  
Wednesday August 9, 2006 / 9:00am-9:30am  
Keynote Speaker

**Education for Sustainable Development:**  
**If Not the Solution, At Least a Start**

Sheldon Shaeffer

Director  
UNESCO Asia and Pacific Regional Bureau for Education,  
Bangkok, Thailand  
E-mail: s.shaeffer@unescohk.org

---Prof. Kishinami, Chairperson---

Good morning ladies and gentlemen. I'd like to call the morning session to order. The title of this session is the Role of Higher Education and International Collaboration for Sustainable Development. My name is Kishinami, the chairman of this session. Let me introduce to you Professor Yamagishi who is the co-chairman of this session, and she is a professor at the Centre of Research and Development in Higher Education at Hokkaido University. We'll be responsible for this session, and would like to ask you for your kind cooperation. According to the program today, let me introduce to you Dr. Sheldon Shaeffer, who's a Director of the UNESCO Asia and Pacific Regional Bureau for Education. His keynote speech is entitled "Education for Sustainable Development: If Not the Solution, At Least a Start". Dr. Shaeffer studied history and international development education at Stanford University. He has a B.A. in history, an M.A. in anthropology, and a Ph.D. in international development education. After working in several positions in education, he started to work for international organizations in 1980, including the International Development Research Center in Ottawa and UNICEF Headquarters in New York, and has been assigned to the current position in UNESCO since 2001. As you know, UNESCO is a leading organization among the United Nations institutions for education for sustainable development. Dr. Shaeffer's responsibility covers not only the education for sustainable development, but also educational and cultural activities of UNESCO in 45 countries and regions in the Asia Pacific. Dr. Shaeffer, Please.

---Dr. Sheldon Shaeffer---

Ladies and gentlemen, I'm very happy to be here today. I'd especially like to thank Prof. Kishinami and Prof. Yamagishi for chairing this session this morning. Also my thanks to Prof. Hondoh, who invited me to come here, and has the wonderful title of Global Manager of this initiative at this university, and last but not least, Prof. Tambo and the colleagues on
this panel. My task this morning is to review for you the initiative in terms of education for sustainable development, especially focusing on a UN initiative, which is the Decade of Education for Sustainable Development. As was said in the introduction, I am Director of the UNESCO Asia and Pacific Regional Bureau for Education, which is in Bangkok and covers 45 countries across Asia and the Pacific, in the areas of education, culture, social science, and communication. I noticed, looking through the titles of the papers and some of the abstracts, that there was a considerable focus on issues relating to population, food security, water, energy, disease, climate change, and many of the other issues that we have to face when we think about what is going to happen in terms of our future. We at UNESCO are also interested in another kind of statistic, which I'd like to talk about now.

Linguists around the world generally estimate now that there are something like 6,000 languages currently spoken in the world. The estimate is that, given the current rate of language death, by 2050 there will only be about 600 left. About 10% of the languages as we know them now will be left in another 45-or-so years. And of course, with language go history, tradition and culture. We think this kind of threat to languages and cultures is something that also has to be considered very seriously when one is looking at this question of what a sustainable future looks like.

What I'd like to do here is to go through what is generally seen to be the standard definition, going back to the Brundtland Report on the World Commission on Environment and Development of 1987, that "sustainable development is development that can meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs". Sustainable development therefore requires this very difficult balancing of environmental, societal, and economic considerations in the pursuit of development, and also an improved quality of life, again, not only for this generation but for future ones. However, it also tries to promote not only the ideals of environmental preservation - for example, environmental restoration, and poverty alleviation - but also a wider range of issues which be considered in trying to guarantee a sustainable future, includes such as issues of gender equity, just and peaceful societies, human rights and cultural diversity. So the idea is that sustainable development has to start with the immediate and pressing environmental and economic issues that face us now and will face us in the future, but also has to look at a much wider range of issues.

Education for sustainable development tries to use a partnership approach. It engages multiple sectors, not only scientists, economists and others who might be interested in an academic sense, but also many others, including media and, of course, the private sector. An issue to me when looking at a workshop or at a conference like this, with an audience like this, is how many representatives of the media and of the private sector have also been included or involved. It tries to use this partnership approach and tries to utilize all forms and methods of public awareness raising, education, and training. It's not only an issue of the formal school system, but of many other kinds of non-formal and informal education. It tries to encourage people to understand the complexities of, but also the synergies between,
the issues that threaten sustainability in the future, and also asks people to try to understand their own values and those of the society in which they live. It's trying to say to people that problems exist, and that we are part of those problems; we are involved in those problems, and we have to examine not only our knowledge and our skills but also our values in relation to what can be done in the future.

If one looks at what education for sustainable development is trying to do, it's really focusing on a learning process, not only the teaching of the facts themselves, but learning that tries to focus on such things as reforming the structure and nature of basic education; to what extent and how should the content of education and the methods change to try to ensure that the students and the learners and the system can understand these issues better. It tries to reorient existing education programs, trying to improve them and reorient them towards more developmental-oriented issues; it tries to develop public awareness about what sustainability actually means, and it tries to build capacity not only within education systems, but also in all of ESD partners.

According to the nature of education for sustainable development - as it has been defined not only in the Johannesburg conference of several years ago, but also in subsequent discussions at the United Nations about the Decade of Education for Sustainable Development - there are considered to be three pillars. There's a pillar of society: an understanding of the social institutions - governments, schools, families, communities, religious organizations - and of their roles in change and in development. Of course, an important pillar is the environment - an awareness of the natural resources that many of you were speaking about yesterday, and also of how fragile the physical environment often can be. There's also an economic component - a sensitivity to the limits but also the potential of economic growth, and the impact of this on society and on the environment. Again, discussions were held on this yesterday. There's also a very important underlying component; a cultural one that really looks at how people behave, what they believe, how they act, which is different in every society one belongs to, as an underlying critical dimension underneath all the important pillars. This is, I'm afraid, something we often don't look at.

When one looks at education for sustainable development, there are many core issues that are reflected in the education programs: conservation of natural resources, climate change, the transformation of rural societies, sustainable urbanization, disaster prevention and mitigation, which has become much more visible and important in this region since the tsunami. There are, of course, economic issues, poverty reduction, the issue of greater corporate responsibility and accountability, and a market economy that is more benign in terms of sustainability than it often has been in the past. Then there are socio-cultural issues again, issues that I think we probably don't look at hard enough or carefully enough in terms of what is necessary for a sustainable future includes fulfillment of human rights, a guarantee of peace and human security, gender equality, good health, good governance of the systems that are in charge of the development process, a greater reinforcement of intercultural and international understanding, and, from our point of view especially, the preservation of
cultural and linguistic difference and diversity.

When we look at education for sustainable development, and try to promote it within education systems across the region, we see it as having a number of different characteristics. It should focus on how to create a more interdisciplinary and holistic approach to the issue. It should be values-driven - knowledge is important, specific skills are important, but underlying it also is an analysis of, and a change of, values. If you look across education systems in the Asia Pacific region now, and look at what the curricula include, you'll see any number of values-based programs - education for international understanding, and global understanding, moral education, peace education, democracy education, citizenship education, life skills education, and many more. What I think we are trying to say is that all of these different kinds of values-based education really have to be seen underneath a larger umbrella or a larger conceptual framework about the values necessary for sustainable development. This kind of education for sustainable development tries to focus on critical thinking, problem solving individually but also collectively. It's multi-methodological in nature; it tries to involve participation in local decision making in the classroom and in the community; and, of course, it tries to be very much relevant to the local environment.

One conclusion of the meeting in Johannesburg, and this was a proposal of the Japanese government at that conference, was to create a UN Decade of Education for Sustainable Development. This was later confirmed in the General Assembly of the United Nations, with UNESCO as a coordinating agency. The vision of the Decade as proclaimed and as agreed to in the General Assembly is to try to lead to a world where everyone has the opportunity to benefit from education and also to learn the values, behaviors, and lifestyles required for a sustainable future, and for positive societal transformation. It's that kind of productive last piece of it that I think is especially important.

The Decade is trying to facilitate networking and linkages, exchanges, and interaction among stakeholders - the kind of thing happening at this meeting - at least among more academic-oriented people. It's trying to foster an increased quality of teaching and learning in general in education systems around the world; it's trying to help countries in this process make progress toward and attain the MDGs through ESD efforts; and it's trying to provide countries with new opportunities to incorporate education for sustainable development into education reform efforts. Many countries in the region and the world periodically undertake education reform activities, curriculum reform, and teacher-training reform activities. The issue is how, at that moment in a country's education development history, one promotes the ideals and the methods of something like education for sustainable development. That, I think, is the important task.

There's a lot of work trying to focus on advocacy - trying to get people in all sectors to understand the issues; consultation and ownership; partnership and networks; capacity-building and training; research; development and innovation; the use of information and communication technology in education for sustainable development; and of course, monitoring and evaluation. As we speak there is another meeting being held elsewhere in Japan, with UNESCO and many other partners including the IUCN, trying to establish what are appropriate indicators to measure whether, in fact, in the course of the Decade and beyond, any progress has been made at all in terms of promoting the ideals of the Decade. Now you can
see here how higher education can fit into these many different kinds of strategies.

There is what is called the International Implementation Scheme for the Decade; there is also an Asia Pacific regional strategy. This is based on a situation analysis done a couple of years ago as to what the state of and the understanding of sustainable development is in the region, but also include a specific strategy for ESD, with a working paper that tries to guide the implementation. It's an open document continuously being revised, and it's trying to focus on collaboration and networking around the core issues, trying to clarify the roles of the different stakeholders - again, the media, private sector, international agencies, civil society organizations, non-government organizations and others. And it's trying to focus on stronger coordination, and monitoring and evaluation mechanisms. This strategy was based on consultation with literally dozens of stakeholders around the region from many different audiences. In this region there is a Regional United Nations Interagency Committee, which is looking at the issue, with members including the United Nations University, the United Nations Environment Program, the Asia Pacific Centre of Education for International Understanding, the Asia/Pacific Cultural Centre for UNESCO in Tokyo and many others, and there's also an Asia Pacific Regional Consultation Group - more of an expert group - that is trying to promote the ideals of the Decade.

If we look at ESD in higher education - things that perhaps could be done - the important issue is how do we try to ensure that issues related to sustainable development are incorporated in all higher education curricula and research agendas? To what extent can we ensure these issues are incorporated not only into faculties of science, especially environmental science, but also in terms of economics, business, journalism, and social and human sciences? The whole range of faculties within a university should have some kind of discussion around these issues, in terms of teaching and in terms of research. We would think it especially important that faculties focusing on teacher education and teacher education institutions, whether it is pre-service or in-service, especially in areas like social science, geography, etc., are focused on issues of sustainability. To what extent are training teachers across the region now being introduced to any of the broad-ranging issues that relate to education for sustainable development? Trying to develop model teacher-training programs and associated materials based on especially innovative ESD activities, showing how the different components - social, economic, environmental and cultural - can be linked, is also important. There are already good models of this. There is a CD-ROM that was developed within UNESCO a couple of years ago that tries to bring together the best of these materials, and of course that has to be continually updated, which is one of the purposes of the work that's now being done. We are trying to look at the best of the models in terms of how ESD can be integrated into classrooms and into schools. That's one thing I think also can be done in terms of higher education. The idea is not to try to establish in every education system in the world a new subject called Education for Sustainable Development, which would, if you were lucky, be one hour a week. The idea, if at all possible, is to try to see how the values related to education for sustainable development can be integrated across the subjects of a school curriculum, including the reorientation of business and journalism schools, and even the establishment of sustainable campuses. I've just read about the National Taiwan Normal University, where a very serious attempt is being made by the university itself in
trying to make its campus environmentally sustainable.

There are other specific programs that can be looked at, and you may have heard of the United Nations University; ESD-focused institutes; Masters and Ph.D. programs in ESD; the UNU post-graduate program at Tongji University, supported by the United Nations Environment Program. This is a leadership program at the Institute of Education for Sustainable Development that tries to take Ministry of Education and other leaders from around the region and put them through a training program looking at some of the research, technical and management skills needed to promote education for sustainable development. This UNU post-graduate education program funds Ph.D. and postdoctoral fellowships, promotes education for sustainable development and the Decade, and includes research and cases studies on Regional Centers of excellence. This program at UNU is a very interesting one. I think the term Regional Centre is a bit of a misnomer; it doesn't quite describe what these are. These are centers found in coherent sub-regions, cities, islands, river valleys and others; they are centers in a particular geographic or demographic logical region which are trying to promote within that region sound sustainable development activities. So these are regional centers of excellence, of which there are many in the region and of which there will be many more. This program is trying to examine factors for success and the development of curricula for priority topics at ESD. So there are increasingly across the region, especially in East Asia, specific dedicated institutes and programs related not only to sustainable development but also in fact, to education for sustainable development.

Finally, I think there are other issues related to inter-disciplinary, inter-institutional studies and programs on ESD. The question of longitudinal studies to evaluate the impact of ESD programs is critical—something I think higher education institutions are probably especially appropriate to carry out, along with the further development of conceptual and theoretical frameworks for ESD. There are still a lot of issues as to what it actually is and means and looks like. One view is that it's going to look quite different in every context in different countries in different regions, but trying to understand this better from a conceptual and theoretical point of view is a very important one. Then, of course, it is essential to identify and evaluate the best kind of pedagogy teaching/learning methods for promoting the ideals of education for sustainable development.

There's much more information to be found. We have in UNESCO Bangkok a website on ESD. There is also going to be a large conference in Bangkok at the end of December, looking at education for sustainable development.

Let me close by just saying in the UN system there are probably too many Decades. If you were to see a list, which we get periodically, of all the UN Days and UN Years and UN Decades, it's quite daunting. I would say every week or so out of Paris Headquarters there is some speech or statement by the Director General in commemoration of one or another UN Day, Year or Decade. There are probably too many of them, and they are often too easily adopted by the United Nations. Unfortunately, it's very easy to launch a Decade, that's done
all the time. But it's much more difficult to try to ensure systematic implementation and 
follow-through in the course of such a long time as a decade. Obviously, the work of trying 
to promote education for sustainable development is the work of much more than a decade. 
But we feel that the issues are of great enough importance that, taken much more seriously, 
this Decade of Education for Sustainable Development is something we simply have to do. 
I look forward very much to working with many of you in trying to further the ideals and 
the goals of this decade. Thank you very much.

—Prof. Kishinami—

Thank you very much for your excellent presentation. Are there any questions or com-
ments?

—Questioner1—

Thank you very much for an excellent presentation. One of the points that you brought 
up was sustainable development to be incorporated into higher educational curricula and re-
search. There was a decision by the government in Sweden in 2000 that this should happen. 
Unfortunately, it hasn't happened in the 6 years since the decision, and it hasn't happened 
for a number of reasons. Probably two of the main reasons are ones you've mentioned in 
your presentation. One is the dilemma between advocacy and scientific credibility. I think 
we wrestle with that all of the time, both in the academic community and research commu-
nity. Where is that balance? If you go too far along the advocacy line, you lose your sci-
entific credibility, and it makes a lot of scientists uncomfortable. The other problem or 
challenge is at what point can you become multi-disciplinary? Because that's really required 
for sustainable development, but then you must be firmly founded in some discipline before 
you branch out, and that's another point of debate. And the limitation for incorporating sus-
tainable development into curricula is that people are unwilling to give up their 
"disciplinaryness" to become multi-disciplinary. I wonder if you have any comments or ad-
vice for the further panel discussion on those issues.

—Dr. Sheldon Shaeffer—

Looking just within the UN system, it's what we're trying to promote, of linkages between, 
for example, the UN Environmental Program, that would be discussing some of the more sci-
entific issues, a considerably fuzzier agency like my own. Trying to see what is the best 
way or an appropriate way is to try to assure - if not a marriage - at least a cohabitation 
of advocacy and scientific pieces. As you say, if one is only promoting advocacy without 
being firmly based on the experiences locally or globally in terms of what science is telling 
us, or if scientists are doing their studies out of context of the larger messages that should 
come out of that scientific knowledge, then I think we are on the wrong track. At least 
within our own system, both in Bangkok and globally, this kind of linkage between the two 
worlds is something that we are trying to work for. I think in a program like the United 
Nations University program and these Regional Centers, more at the grassroots level, that 
can also be done. I've also been involved with a number of multi-disciplinary initiatives in 
different places around the world, and they are very difficult, the idea always being that if
you put everyone on the same floor, they'll all talk to each other. Well that doesn't work, even if you leave the doors open. I think that is also going to be very much context specific. I could imagine some institutions that are very strong in terms of environmental issues from a scientific perspective, who should attempt to reach out and bring into that strong base, social, human, cultural and other kinds of issues. I can imagine those centers that are especially strong in terms of some of the ethical issues or the social, historical or cultural issues, wanting to try to bring in as resource people those who represent very different perspectives. I think you are absolutely right. Trying to build something that is multi-disciplinary when the disciplines are not strong in themselves just isn't going to work. I've seen that fail all over the place. I would add one other reason why this example like in Sweden often doesn't work; it's because there isn't this understanding, or as we say "ownership", of the issue at the bottom of the system. There are interesting activities around the region, especially through non-government organizations, which are really starting at the village and the community level, getting villages and communities to reflect on and do their own broadly defined environmental audits to try to see what actually can be done. I think that's where you also have to start. A Decade from the United Nations isn't going to get you very far unless you focus at that grassroots level.

—Prof. Lawrence Mysak—

That was a very nice presentation. My name is Lawrence Mysak from McGill University. I'm an environmental scientist and I spoke on Monday on Long-term Climate Change Past and Future. I noticed from your CV that you spent a number of years in Ottawa working for IDRC and maybe other organizations. I know at that time, in the '80s or '90s, there was an attempt to promote things like sustainable development through bringing together research funding projects that involved both the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council and the Science Research Council, respectively. I guess my question to you is, of course, putting out dollars often is a way of bringing together people from the two sides, or cultures in C.P. Snow's words. How successful do you think that funding was in the past - and maybe it's still going on today but I've not heard too much about it in recent years?

—Dr. Sheldon Shaeffer—

I was in IDRC for about 10 years in the education and population program, and saw those programs rise and fall, if you will. I don't think it was because I was there that it fell, but one might argue differently. There was at the time a very strong science/technology environment program that tried to link-in across the many other sectors. These things, I'm afraid, in bilateral and multilateral agencies, as perhaps in universities, come and go, and they get replaced by other issues such a social policy and governance. I used to work in the Ford Foundation, a strong education program that now has nothing left because other issues seemed to take over and become more important. The interesting thing is if you were to actually go to countries in the developing world that were the venues for the activities funded out of Canada, you'll probably find much more visible residues of the activities than you'll find in Canada itself. In fact I just heard two days ago from a former IDRC colleague that one of the original staff members of that particular very strong unit has been asked by IDRC
to do an analysis of the history of what happened, in terms of science/technology and energy, with the possibility of reviving or restarting a program. You have to see it as a kind of pendulum, and try to oversee not what are the fads at the higher levels of the system, but what can actually be done at the bottom of the system, in terms of building the institutions. They might in fact last long beyond whatever our activities might be at the international level.

—Prof. Kishinami—
Thank you very much, Dr. Shaeffer.
**Domains of Education for Sustainable Development**

ESD is about learning rather than teaching and therefore requires:
- Reforming the structure and nature of basic education
- Reorienting existing education programmes
- Developing public awareness about what sustainability means
- Building capacity within education systems and across all other ESD partners

**Education for Sustainable Development (ESD)**

Three Pillars of Sustainable Development
- **Society** — an understanding of social institutions and their role in change and development
- **Environment** — an awareness of natural resources and the fragility of the physical environment
- **Economy** — a sensitivity to the limits and potential of economic growth and its impact on society and on the environment

with **Culture** — ways of behaving, believing, and acting which differ according to context, history and tradition — as an underlying and critical dimension

**Core Issues**

**Environmental Issues**
- Conservation of natural resources
- Control of climate change
- Transformation of rural societies and environments
- Sustainable urbanization
- Disaster prevention and mitigation

**Economic Issues**
- Poverty reduction
- Corporate responsibility and accountability
- A "benign" market economy

**Socio-Cultural Issues**
- Fulfillment of human rights
- Guarantee of peace and human security
- Gender equality
- Good health (e.g., HIV/AIDS prevention)
- Good governance
- Reinforcement of intercultural/international understanding
- Preservation of cultural diversity

**Key Characteristics of ESD**

- Interdisciplinary and holistic
- Values-driven
- Focused on critical thinking and problem solving
- Multi-methodological
- Participatory in decision-making
- Locally relevant

**UN Decade of Education for Sustainable Development (DESD)**

**VISION**

A world where everyone has the opportunity to benefit from education and learn the values, behaviours, and lifestyles required for a sustainable future and for positive societal transformation.

*The UN Decade of Education for Sustainable Development (DESD) is the overarching framework, but, from the outset, we must not confine ourselves to an over-narrow view of what "education" means in this regard. In effect, it embraces knowledge and how it is shared in a global context where the operative word is "interdependence" — between humankind and nature, between nations and cultures and between the present and the future.*

Mafakharinejad, Director-General of UNESCAP (translated courtesy of UNESCAP)
UNESCO’s Role in Implementing DESD

- Building capacity
- Promoting international cooperation
- Leading coordination at the international level
  - Catalyzing new partnerships
  - Encouraging monitoring and evaluation
  - Encouraging research in ESD
  - Bringing together important stakeholders
  - Sharing good ESD practices
- Ensuring intersectoral cooperation within UNESCO

International Implementation Scheme (IIS)

Contents:
- Overview of ESD and the Decade
- Goals and objectives of the Decade
- Relation to other international initiatives
- Strategies for implementation
- Roles of stakeholders
- Monitoring and evaluation

Objectives of the Decade

- Facilitate networking, linkages, exchanges, and interaction among stakeholders in ESD
- Foster an increased quality of teaching and learning in Education for Sustainable Development
- Help countries make progress toward and attain the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) through ESD efforts
- Provide countries with new opportunities to incorporate ESD into education reform efforts

Strategies for Implementation

- Vision-building and advocacy
- Consultation and ownership
- Partnership and networks
- Capacity-building and training
- Research, development and innovation
- Use of ICTs
- Monitoring and evaluation

Asia-Pacific Regional Strategy for ESD

Working Paper:
- A guide to ESD implementation in the region
- An open document adaptable for revision
- Focused on collaboration and networking
  - Around the core issues for ESD
  - By clarifying the roles of stakeholders
  - Through stronger coordination, monitoring and evaluation mechanisms
- Based on consultation with different stakeholders

Asia-Pacific Regional Strategy for ESD

- ESD in Asia-Pacific
- DESD Outcomes: Evidence-based monitoring and assessment frameworks established
- ESD and Higher Education

- Vision-building and advocacy
- Consultation and ownership
- Partnership and networks
- Capacity-building and training
- Research, development and innovation
- Use of ICTs
- Monitoring and evaluation

- Sustainable development incorporated in all HE curricula and research agendas
- Reorientation of teacher education (especially in terms of social science, science, geography, etc.) towards issues of sustainability
- ESD model teacher training programmes and associated classroom and teacher training materials based on innovative ESD curricula and showing linkages among ESD components
- Reorientation of other higher education institutions, e.g., business and journalism schools
- Establishment of "sustainable" campuses; e.g., National Taiwan Normal University

Say Yes!
ESD and Higher Education

- ESD institutes and Master’s and Ph.D. programmes (e.g., United Nations University postgraduate programmes, UNEP-Yongli Leadership Programmes)
- United Nations University postgraduate education programme in Education for Sustainable Development
  - funds Ph.D. and postdoctoral fellowships
  - promotes Education for Sustainable Development and the Decade of ESD
- Includes research and cases studies on Regional Centers of Excellence for ESD
- Examines factors for success and the development of curricula for priority topics for ESD

ESD and Higher Education: Research and Development

- Inter-disciplinary, inter-institutional studies and programmes on ESD
- Longitudinal studies to evaluate the impact of ESD programmes
- Development of conceptual and theoretical frameworks for ESD
- Identification and evaluation of appropriate ESD pedagogy

For more information on ESD in the Asia-Pacific region:
Visit our website
www.unescohk.org/esd
Or email us
esd@unescohk.org
Or attend our conference
- 5-8 December, Queens Park Hotel, Bangkok, Thailand
- Email: apec2001@unescohk.org
- Web: www.unescohk.org/education/apacconference
Our Commitment for the Future Sustainability

Norihito Tambo
Professor and President
University of the Air, Japan
E-mail: tambo@u-air.ac.jp
MODERN SOCIETY
Science-based Industrial Society

- Modern industry: Simple but large scale industry based on modern science being supported by long distance rapid bulk transportation with abundant fossil energy & school (departmentalized education system).
- Growing society: Growth of individual industry causes increase of total social welfare as the summation of activities.
- Global limit of growth: Environmental restrictions forced to finish the growth.

Global Eco-system & Economical Subsystem
Solar Energy input to the Earth = 377.065 TW @1.77%/1046C
Energy Source
Global Energy
Solar Energy
Fossil & Atomic Energy

To Water Cycle = 15.007TW

Biomass = 3.15TW

Wind Energy = 0.5TW

Output Radiation
Solar Constant = 1.352W/m²
Yearly input of solar at Earth = 33000 W/m²

The Growing Gap

GLOBAL
ENVIRONMENTAL PERIOD

- Difficulty to occupy RESOURCES and SPACE for INDIVIDUAL (parallel departmentalized) ACTIVITIES with for growth
- NEED for INTEGRATION: in order to reduce total consumption of resources, energy and space under the inflating POPULATION PRESSURE and EASY LIFE MODE, to recover SUSTAINABLE SYMBIOSIS on the earth

SOUTH TO NORTH PROBLEM IS A KEY ITEM

From Conventional DEPARTMENT SYSTEM
To TREE-TYPE LIFE-LONG STUDY SYSTEM

Graduate Division
Senior
Junior
Sophomore
Freshman
UNDERGRADUATE PROGRAM

Post Modern Higher Education System
SUSTAINABLE STUDIES

Learn Sustainability of the GLOBE

- Development of South Countries to the economic levels of USA, EU and Japan may need 3 or 4 of the EARTH.
We have only ONE EARTH unfortunately.

- Inevitably it requests to reduce MATRIAL & ENERGY CONSUMING ACTIVITIES of DEVELOPED AREA and total POPULATION with a deep philosophy and clever technology for extended period of time. (education and action)
On that means Japan should be the first forerunner to the post modern society in reducing her population and material activities with strict harmonization & integrated education for a future world in a new culture and civilization.
The Roles of Higher Education and International Collaboration for Sustainable Development

John Cusick
Assistant Specialist
Environmental Center
University of Hawai‘i at Manoa, U.S.A.
E-mail: jcusick@hawaii.edu
USA New Zealand Program: Curriculum Corresponding to UN DESD Themes
- Rural development
- Cultural diversity
- Sustainable nrural development
- Environmental sustainability
- Education
- Economic change
- Health equity
- Disaster prevention

For more Information on Sustainability at the University of Hawaii at Manoa

USA New Zealand Program: Curriculum Corresponding to UN DESD Themes
- Rural development
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- Sustainable nrural development
- Environmental sustainability
- Education
- Economic change
- Health equity
- Disaster prevention
Interdependence in Sustainable Development

Stephen Lincoln

Professor
Discipline of Chemistry
School of Chemistry and Physics
University of Adelaide, Australia
E-mail: stephen.lincoln@adelaide.edu.au
Population and Cereal Supply


Predicted Food Shortage 2025

Data from the International Water Management Institute

Projected Global Energy Consumption


Predicted Water Scarcity 2025


Growth of Tropospheric Carbon Dioxide Levels

- Northern hemisphere levels (Mauna Loa, Hawaii) show large seasonal variation.
- Southern hemisphere levels (South Pole) show small seasonal variations six months out of phase with North.
- Growth of CO₂ levels parallels increase in anthropogenic CO₂ output.

Hurricane Katrina, August 2005

Global warming may be causing climate change and extreme weather events

Image courtesy of NASA

Health - Climate Change and Disease

Daily death rate in Zaden-Wurmburg.

Research at the University of Adelaide

Climate Change and Sustainability Research Centre:

Integrates:
- Research Cluster in Energy
- Research Cluster for Integrating Sustainability
- Research Cluster for Water
Specific Aspects and People at the University of Adelaide

This list is not exhaustive

Paleoclimate and Biodiversity
Profs. Alan Cooper, Bob Hill, Martin Williams, Steve Dennerian

Ecosystem Restoration and Sustainable Landscapes
AssoC/Prof. David Paton, Dr. David Jones

Sustainable Farming
Prof. David Coventry

Urban Habitats
Profs. Chris Daniels, Terry Williamson

Email address: first.name.surname@adelaide.edu.au

Sustainability / S.F. Lincoln

Global Change and Coastal Management
Prof. Nicholas Harvey

Population Trends
Prof. Graeme Hugo

Geothermal Energy
Prof. Richard Hills, Dr. Martin Hard

Geesequestration of CO₂
Prof. John Kable

Email address: first.name.surname@adelaide.edu.au

Sustainability / S.F. Lincoln

Specific Aspects and People at the University of Adelaide

Metal Activated Conversion of CO₂
Dr. Mark Buntine, Prof. John Bowie, Prof. Michael Bruce

Nano- and Green Chemistry
Prof. Stephen Lincoln

Alternative Energy and Greenhouse Research
Prof. Keith King, Dr. Gus Nathan

Email address: first.name.surname@adelaide.edu.au

There is a wide range of undergraduate degrees which contain components teaching aspects of sustainability, climate change and allied areas which feed into research.

Sustainability / S.F. Lincoln

Earth
Roles of Higher Education and International Collaboration for Sustainable Development: Bangladesh Experience

M. Harun-ur-Rashid

Director
Training & Communication Wing
Bangladesh Agricultural Research Institute (BARI), Bangladesh
E-mail: dir.tnc@bari.gov.bd
Major Problems in Higher Education

1. Lack of good governance and forward looking vision - in many
2. Party politics (both teacher & students) thus biased decisions - in many
3. Lack of coordination among the depts. & the universities
4. Inadequate international collaboration & exchange program
5. Lacks in outreach/community linkage programs

Major Problems in Higher Education (Contd.)

6. Less outdoor activities- being in the fields allows one to get "hands-on experience" and see the things physically
7. Inadequate resource mobilization in education
8. Lack of facilities for advance Res. and technological development
9. Inadequate continuing education
10. Weak accreditation system

Trends in Government Expenditure on Education (% of GDP)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fiscal Year</th>
<th>Revenue Expenditure</th>
<th>Development Expenditure</th>
<th>Total Expenditure</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1973-1975 Q3</td>
<td>0.63</td>
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<td>0.72</td>
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<td>1979-1981 Q3</td>
<td>1.02</td>
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<td>1993-1995 Q4</td>
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Source: BBS and media (budget documents quoted in World Bank (1999)

Percentage Distribution of Revenue Expenditure on Education by Sub-Sector

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fiscal Year</th>
<th>Primary</th>
<th>Secondary</th>
<th>Technical</th>
<th>University</th>
<th>REF</th>
<th>Others</th>
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<td>1992-93</td>
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<td>11.0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>1993-94</td>
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<td>11.3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>100</td>
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<tr>
<td>1994-95</td>
<td>43.9</td>
<td>23.1</td>
<td>17.6</td>
<td>11.7</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>1995-96</td>
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<td>18.5</td>
<td>12.2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>100</td>
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<tr>
<td>1996-97</td>
<td>42.0</td>
<td>22.3</td>
<td>18.3</td>
<td>12.4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>1997-98</td>
<td>41.4</td>
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<td>12.3</td>
<td>0</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Revised budget estimates as quoted in World Bank (1999)

Trends in Development Expenditure on Education by Sub-Sector

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Fiscal Year</th>
<th>Primary</th>
<th>Secondary</th>
<th>Technical</th>
<th>University</th>
<th>REF</th>
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<tr>
<td>1992-93</td>
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<td>23.1</td>
<td>12.8</td>
<td>12.2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2.9</td>
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<tr>
<td>1993-94</td>
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<tr>
<td>1994-95</td>
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<td>12.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>1995-96</td>
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<td>13.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>1996-97</td>
<td>43.2</td>
<td>24.2</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>12.3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>100</td>
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<tr>
<td>1997-98</td>
<td>41.8</td>
<td>23.2</td>
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<td>12.4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Revised budget estimates as quoted in World Bank (1999)

Major Problems in Sustainable Development

1. Political/short term decisions
2. Lack of good governance
3. High unemployment rate
4. Misappropriation of funds
5. Decreased international collaboration
6. Lack of fund

Conclusions

1. Sustainable development and modernization require professionals with broad based education, skills, knowledge and positive attitudes. Education with background of research & development, and outreach programs can help achieve these. International collaboration can help in this regards.
2. To make education more applicable, productive and development more sustainable and global Bangladesh needs more international collaboration.

Conclusions (contd.)

3. With international collaboration, quality & standards of education and research & development are better and capacity building and technology/information generation/exchange etc., become easier and quicker.
4. With international collaboration, agricultural education and research are quite developed/advanced. Though cultivable land in Bangladesh is decreasing by 1% and population increasing by 1.5% (2.5 million people added annually), but food situation is still better now than decades ago. This was possible by the leadership of agricultural graduates with development oriented education. For further progress international collaboration is necessary.
5. Madrassa (religious) education is not playing significant role for sustainable development. Science, social science and development aspects are almost absent here. International collaboration is more needed in RE to make it scientific and productive.

6. Cooperation and collaboration among academic disciplines, institutes and nations are essential for sustainable development.

7. Bangladesh has huge unemployed graduates with international collaboration they can be utilized in sustainable development.

8. Reforms in curricula—focusing on environment, sustainable development, entrepreneurship development, good governance, etc are necessary.

9. To conclude, we can say that, higher education, international collaboration and sustainable development are interwoven in one thread and these three things should be addressed equally and simultaneously.
Hokkaido University Inter-departmental Study in Sustainability

Motoyoshi Ikeda
Professor
Division of Environmental Science Development
Faculty of Environmental Earth Science
Hokkaido University
E-mail: miked@ees.hokudai.ac.jp

Hokkaido University Inter-departmental Study in Sustainability

- Individual Graduate Schools offer sets of lectures and play a role of co-supervisor on the other schools' students.
- We offer lectures to the other universities through e-learning system and exchange students as well.
- Dual degree is still difficult to implement.

Structures with Efforts through Inter-departmental Collaboration

Each G. School offers a couple of sets of 4 lectures. Student admits one G. School and takes one set given by the other G. School.

Feedback with problems Beyond Kyoto Protocol

Global warming
Biodiversity
Water resource
Energy
Population growth

Once each problem gets worse, it worsens the others. Can we solve all problems at once?
Feedback with problems: Beyond Kyoto Protocol

Global warming → Biodiversity → Food → Water resource → Energy

Population growth → Develop → Ethanol from soybean and corn

However, we try to solve one problem, but often make others worse.

Feedback with problems: Beyond Kyoto Protocol

Global warming → Biodiversity → Food → Water resource → Energy

Population growth → Develop → Ethanol from soybean and corn

However, we try to solve one problem, but often make others worse.

Hokkaido Model

Scaled up to global model

Global vs. Local
Agriculture management
Forest management
Mariculture
Hydrology
Biodiversity
Education of environment
Governance
Public health
Fisheries management
Climate change
Global warming
Forest function
Soil erosion

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Summary of Plenary Session 1: Roles of Higher Education and International Collaboration in Sustainable Development

Chaired by Takeshi Kishinami

Vice President, Hokkaido University
E-mail: kisinami@coin.eng.hokudai.ac.jp

Co-chaired by Midori Yamagishi

Professor, Center of Research and Development in Higher Education, Hokkaido University
E-mail: midoriy@high.hokudai.ac.jp

Keynote Speaker:
Sheldon Sheaffer, Director, UNESCO Asia and Pacific Regional Bureau for Education, Bangkok
‘Education for Sustainable Development: If Not the Solution, At Least a Start’

Panel Discussion: Roles of Higher Education and International Collaboration for Sustainable Development
Coordinator:
Norihito Tambo, President, University of Air, Japan
Panelists:
John Cusick, Assistant Specialist, Environmental Center, University of Hawai‘i i at Manoa, U.S.A.
Stephen Lincoln, Professor, School of Chemistry and Physics, University of Adelaide, Australia
M. Harun-ur-Rashid, Director, Training & Communication Wing, Bangladesh Agricultural Research Institute (BARI), Bangladesh
Motoyoshi Ikeda, Professor, Faculty of Environmental Earth Science, Hokkaido University
While the urgency and the need for action on Sustainable Development is well recognized in many countries, there have been a great many of discussions on effective models and strategies for achieving this goal. There is no universal model of education for sustainable development (ESD). This session is designed to focus on the role of higher education in a cross-national context in the implementation of sustainable development.

The session began with a keynote address by Dr. Sheldon Shaeffer, Director of UNESCO Bangkok. Dr. Shaeffer outlined the vision of the UN Decade of ESD which UNESCO is promoting as a leading agency. He emphasized the importance of a partnership approach and the cultural component of sustainable development. A panel discussion presided by Dr. Tambo, the president of the University of Air, followed. Dr. Tambo raised the issue of sustainability and stressed the need of our commitment to the future. Each of the four panelists from higher education representing Australia, Bangladesh, Japan, and the USA, reported the current situation regarding ESD at his institution and the possibilities for future international collaboration on sustainable development (See copies of ppt. files). The issues and concerns related to ESD in undergraduate and graduate programs were discussed jointly with the audience on the floor.

Panelists provided several examples of multidisciplinary activities and innovative curricula involving sustainable development. The awareness of ESD, however, appears to be high among researchers predominantly in science and engineering fields. It was repeatedly brought up by the floor that more needs to be done in terms of connecting other sustainable development-related fields, particularly social sciences and humanities. Such issues as moral, ethical, fairness, social values, and attitudes towards consumption were assured to be included as the vital parts of ESD. In addition, high expectations were shown towards international collaboration. Benefits of various forms of collaboration were discussed; projects and case studies jointly coordinated by developed and developing countries, study-abroad programs, field trips, and eco-tours. An innovating interdisciplinary course on the Mekong Delta, offered in general education at the U. of Maryland, was briefly mentioned by the floor. The two-semester course was designed and taught by a mixed group of faculty members in the natural and social sciences with a focus on sustainability in the Mekong Delta. It provided students with the opportunity for an interdisciplinary examination of the region (history, culture, water and energy needs etc.) and related sustainability issues (a dam-building project, ecological and human threats of dam-building). Furthermore, a three-week study abroad program in China and Vietnam was offered to students so that they might examine what they had learned in the classroom in the actual world.

There was a feeling in this session that the biggest barrier to the promotion of ESD is the discipline-based system in academia. It is often the case among universities that the discipline (i.e. department) is the unit which allocates the resources and incentives. Therefore, multidisciplinary undergraduate programs such as those focusing on sustainable development, which involves the integration of the environment, the economy and society, are at a considerable disadvantage when it comes to getting resources, unless strong leadership exists. Dr. Tambo strongly argued that the departmental system, which dominates in the era of the modern university, needs to be replaced with an alternative system which is capable of solving the problems we face today. As is stated by Dr. Shaeffer in his address, this session concluded that the promotion of ESD requires a fundamental reform in the structure and
nature of education, and that international collaboration among institutions of higher education must facilitate the development of new curricula which will help students to find new solutions to environmental, economic and social problems.
A sustainable development of a region is its stable development during a long period of time in the economic, social and ecological spheres. This principal thesis is generally accepted in scientific literature. According to it, a region in the model of sustainable development should be considered and embraced as an integral natural and economic system (Fig. 1)

![Figure 1. A region in the model of sustainable development](image-url)
Basic principles of regional analysis in the model of sustainable development are distinguished as follows:

- A region, as an object of sustainable development should be considered as an integral natural and economic system;
- Assessment of dynamics of the region and covering of long periods of time should be taken in;
- Analysis of qualitative characteristics of dynamics, development of the region should be done.

A vision of economic, social and ecological qualities of a regional development has been introduced by the author (Baklanov, 2001).

The economic quality of a regional development is ability of the region due to its own resources to produce such a gross income, which can provide high levels of consumption and accumulation in the region for a long time.

The social quality of a regional development is ability of the region due its own demographic potential and social infrastructure to provide stable population in the region and to maintain high standards of life quality in the region during a long period of time.

The ecological quality of a regional development is ability of the region to maintain its natural-resource potential and high qualities of environment during a long period of time.

A sustainable development of the region is its development with high qualities of a regional development maintained for a long period of time (tens of years). Selection of the main parameters - indices and calculation of criteria and limitations of sustainable development is the major phase in creation of the model of sustainable development of the region (Fig. 2).

---

**Figure 2. A scheme of sustainable development of the region.**
First, the main indices of the region development in economic, social and environmental spheres are selected as indicators $I_1$, $I_2$ and so on. Then, the optimum values of these indicators as standards $S_1$, $S_2$, and so on are calculated.

- Setting standards - optimum values of the indicators
  
  $S_1$, $S_2$, $S_{...}$, $S_n$

- Then, assessment of deviation of the actual indicators from the standards:
  
  $S_i - I_1 = K_1$
  
  $S_i - I_2 = K_2$

$K_1, K_2$ etc. are criterions of sustainable development.

The assessment of various characteristics, indicators of actual state of the Amur-Okhotsk region has been done. The regions of Amur River and the Sea of Okhotsk are considered here as a model of a sustainable development (Fig. 3).

As a whole, the basin of the Sea of Okhotsk includes the basin of Amur River. Taking into account the large size of the Amur River basin and its considerable influence on the resource and environmental state of the Sea of Okhotsk, this ecosystem can be considered as composed from two interacting tiers (Fig. 4).
The Amur River basin (the first tier) is an integrated geosystem (ecosystem). Different parts of the basin territory are related each other with natural processes, namely: surface water drainage, geochemical and ecological ones. Technogenic contaminations of some areas transfer to other areas through the Amur River tributaries. For instance, an emergency dumping of considerable volume of nitrobenzene to Sungari River in the People's republic of China in the end of the 2005 year entailed a contamination of waters and sediments of Amur River and its banks. By this reason, the basin geosystem should be studied and assessed as entire and integrated ones. If they are crossed by the state boundary, they become trans-boundary territories. The geosystems of Amur River and the Sea of Okhotsk are such geosystems namely. Nevertheless, it is expedient to carry out their survey, assessment and general organization of nature management within them according to the agreed international programmes (Baklanov, Ganzey, Kachur, 2005). Under relative independence of the Amur River and the Sea of Okhotsk basins, they are interacting between each other, first of all by means of fluid and solid river flow, atmosphere transfer, and other processes and links. The Japanese-Russian Amur-Okhotsk Project is devoted to the assessment of some of these relations (Fig. 4).

Below is the main characteristic - indicators of the Sea of Okhotsk basin (Fig. 5)

![Figure 5. The Sea of Okhotsk basin](image)

Blue line - borders of the Sea of Okhotsk Basin without Amur River Basin.

We assessed an availability and combination of natural resources in separated districts of the Sea of Okhotsk. The following map was compiled in result of it (Fig. 6).
The vast perspectives of this region are associated with availability of significant deposits of oil and gas resources on the shelf (Fig. 7).
Figure 7. Areas of perspective development of the oil and gas fields in the Sea Of Okhotsk Basin (1 - perspective fields of the gas and oil (from Alekseev A.V., Baklanov P.Ya., et al. Development strategy of fuel and energy resources for the Far East Economic Region up to 2020. DalNauka Publishing House, Vladivostok, 2001).

At present, oil and gas are extracted in Yakutia and on Sakhalin Island, mainly on the northeastern shelf (Fig. 8,9).

Figure 8. Gas Production Dynamics in the Russian Far East (from The Regions of Russia. Moscow, 2005).

Figure 9. Oil Production Dynamics in the Russian Far East (from The Regions of Russia. Moscow, 2005).
Extraction of oil and gas resources will grow in future (Fig. 10). Construction of oil and gas processing factories, wide development of oil and gas pipelines network are also possible there. At the same time, it means an increasing of possible technogenic impacts on ecosystems of Amur River and the Sea of Okhotsk.

Figure 10. Predicted volumes of oil and gas production by Sakhalin-1 and Sakhalin-2 Projects (from The development strategy 2001)

Rather small population, over 1 million people live in the basin of the Sea of Okhotsk (Table 1).

Table 1. Population In Sectors Of The Sea Of Okhotsk Basin (thousands of people, 2000)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sectors of the Sea of Okhotsk basin</th>
<th>Population in sector, people</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sakhalin +Kurils</td>
<td>335,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magadanskii</td>
<td>125,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khabarovskii</td>
<td>407,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kamchatkii</td>
<td>24,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japanese (Hokkaido Island)</td>
<td>310,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(source – author’s calculations)

Correspondingly, there is small density of population (Fig. 11). It stipulates moderate anthropogeneous contamination of the Sea of Okhotsk with communal discharge and waste.
Figure 11. Density of population:
1 - Territories without permanent population;
2 - population density lesser than 5 people/km2;
3 - population density 5-25 people/km2;
4 - urban population, 100-1000 thousand people;
5 - less than 100 thousand people
(Ecological atlas of Russia, 2002).

The general indicators of economic development in the Sea of Okhotsk region are given in Table 2.

Table 2. Basic Economic Characteristics Of Sectors of the Sea of Okhotsk Basin in 2000 (source - the author's calculations according to The Regions of Russia. Moscow, 2005).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sectors of the Sea of Okhotsk basin</th>
<th>Population in sector, people</th>
<th>Share of total population of administrative territory, %</th>
<th>Gross regional product, million s of US $</th>
<th>Industrial output, millions of US $</th>
<th>Volume of agricultural production, millions of US $</th>
<th>Cost of basic assets of economics branches, millions of US $</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sakhalin +Kuril</td>
<td>335,000</td>
<td>61.24</td>
<td>722.9</td>
<td>615.8</td>
<td>38.1</td>
<td>2169.4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Magadanskii</td>
<td>125,000</td>
<td>68.41</td>
<td>286.6</td>
<td>244.6</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>1110.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Khabarovskii</td>
<td>407,000</td>
<td>28.4</td>
<td>642.2</td>
<td>557.6</td>
<td>36.4</td>
<td>2931.5</td>
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<td>Kamchatkii</td>
<td>24,000</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>37.2</td>
<td>32.7</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>134.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Japanese (Hokkaido Island)</td>
<td>310,000</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>120025</td>
<td>4 min. yens.</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Industries are mainly situated in the Sakhalin sector of the Sea of Okhotsk basin and in lower reaches of Amur River, Khabarovskii Krai (Fig. 12). Correspondingly, there are concentrated the major technogenous impacts.

Figure 12 Industrial nodes of the Okhotsk region (source - the author's calculations according to The Regions of Russia. Moscow, 2002).

In recent years a growth of industrial manufacturing is observed there, but the growth is not steady (Table 3).

Table 3. Growth rates of industrial production (as percentage of preceding year).

<table>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
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<td>104</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>105</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kamchatkaya Oblast</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>93</td>
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<tr>
<td>Magadanskaya Oblast</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>106</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sakhalinskaya Oblast</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Local agriculture is weakly developed there (Table 3).

Table 4. Production of agriculture by farms of all categories (in actual prices, millions rubles / millions US$)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2001</th>
<th>2002</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Khabarovsk Krai</td>
<td>3841</td>
<td>5167</td>
<td>5930</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>128</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>198</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kamchatka Oblast</td>
<td>1649</td>
<td>1724</td>
<td>2114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>55</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>70</td>
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<tr>
<td>Magadan Oblast</td>
<td>374</td>
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<td>618</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sakhalin Oblast</td>
<td>1865</td>
<td>2890</td>
<td>2628</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>62</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(source - the author’s calculations according to The Regions of Russia. Moscow, 2003).

Small agricultural areas are situated in Sakhalin sector and in Khabarovskii Krai. Focal allocation of agriculture is in Magadanskaya and Kamchatskaya oblasts (Fig. 13).

![Figure 13. Agricultural Landscapes Development](image)

1- weak level of development with a share of agricultural lands of 1-5% of total area of a landscape and area of arable lands of less than 1-5 %;
2- weak level of development with a share of agricultural lands of 1-10% of total area of a landscape and area of arable lands of less than 1 %;
3- very weak level of development with a share of agricultural lands of 1 % of total area of a landscape and area of arable lands of less than 0.1 %;
4- landscapes used as hunting and agricultural lands;
5- tundra and tundra-forest landscapes, used partially as the deer pastures;
6- Taiga landscapes.

(Source - Ecological Atlas of Russia, 2002)
The Sea of Okhotsk is an important region for the Russian fishery in the Far East (Table 5).

Table 5. Catches of commercial fishes in different years (thousands tones).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>By Russia’s fleet in the Far Eastern basin (according to DalRyba data)</td>
<td>3,159.4</td>
<td>2,317.9</td>
<td>2,982.9</td>
<td>2,959.6</td>
<td>2,642.7</td>
<td>2,284.3</td>
<td>2,145.0</td>
<td>1,751.0</td>
<td>2,095.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By Russia’s fleet in the Sea of Okhotsk (according to DalRyba data)</td>
<td>1,510.8</td>
<td>1,495.9</td>
<td>2,132.6</td>
<td>1,878.4</td>
<td>1,454.1</td>
<td>1,418.5</td>
<td>1,257.8</td>
<td>865.3</td>
<td>1,060.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By Russia’s and foreign fleets in the Sea of Okhotsk (according to Radchenko)</td>
<td>2,253.2</td>
<td>1,775.2</td>
<td>2,417.6</td>
<td>2,030.0</td>
<td>1,584.2</td>
<td>1,559.1</td>
<td>1,308.7</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(source - The Sea of Okhotsk Project, GIWA)

The sea transportation and port development have an important economic meaning for this region (Table 6).

Table 6. Consignments by sea transport from commercial ports (millions tones)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Primorskii Krai</td>
<td>14,7</td>
<td>17,4</td>
<td>27,9</td>
<td>10,0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khabarovskii Krai</td>
<td>4,3</td>
<td>6,6</td>
<td>7,7</td>
<td>1,9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kamchatskaya Oblast</td>
<td>1,2</td>
<td>0,9</td>
<td>0,8</td>
<td>0,6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magadanskaya Oblast</td>
<td>0,7</td>
<td>1,0</td>
<td>1,4</td>
<td>0,5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sakhalinskaya Oblast</td>
<td>4,0</td>
<td>5,5</td>
<td>5,2</td>
<td>2,7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>24,9</td>
<td>31,4</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>15,7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Source: Transport and Communication of Russia. Moscow, 1997)

Some characteristics showing the environmental state of the Sea of Okhotsk areas, i.e. environmental indicators are given below (Tables 7, 8, 9).
Table 7. Fresh Water Consumption (millions cubic meters)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Khabarovskii Krai</td>
<td>714</td>
<td>558</td>
<td>465</td>
<td>467</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kamchatskaya</td>
<td>309</td>
<td>276</td>
<td>261</td>
<td>252</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magadanskaya</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>137</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sakhalinskaya</td>
<td>455</td>
<td>376</td>
<td>275</td>
<td>273</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Source - The Russian Regions. Moscow, 2002.)

Table 8. Basic hydrological characteristics of Amur River and river run-off to the Sea of Okhotsk

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristics</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Water run-off, average, long-term, km³</td>
<td>369.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Run-off maximum, annual, km³</td>
<td>459.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Run-off minimum, annual, km³</td>
<td>135.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum water discharge, m³/s</td>
<td>40 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum water discharge, m³/s</td>
<td>153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average annual flow of detritus, millions of tons</td>
<td>24.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average annual water turbidity, me/dm³</td>
<td>90.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum water turbidity, me/dm³</td>
<td>517.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average annual flow of dissolved matter, millions of tons</td>
<td>20.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>including Ca²⁺</td>
<td>2.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mg²⁺</td>
<td>0.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Na⁺ + K⁺</td>
<td>1.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HCO⁻</td>
<td>10.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SO₄²⁻</td>
<td>2.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cl⁻</td>
<td>1.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average annual flow of organic matter, millions of tons</td>
<td>5.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

According to assessments of Institute of Water and Ecological Problems, FEB RAS (2004)

Table 9. Production of toxic waste of production and consumption (thousands of tons)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2001</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Khabarovskii Krai</td>
<td>412</td>
<td>305</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kamchatskaya</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magadanskaya</td>
<td>857</td>
<td>940</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sakhalinskaya</td>
<td>227</td>
<td>213</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Source: Russian Regions. 2002. Moscow, 2002.)
One can come to a general conclusion that by now the aggregated anthropogenic impacts in the Sea of Okhotsk basin is not large (Fig. 14).

Figure 14. Anthropogenic loads on landscapes:
35- very low urbanization, population density, share of ploughed-up territory, technogenic contaminations;
34- low urbanization, population density, share of ploughed-up territory and practical absence of technogenic contaminations;
37- very low urbanization, population density, share of ploughed-up territory and practical absence of technogenic contaminations;
42- low population density, share of ploughed-up territory and practical absence of technogenic contaminations;
43- insignificant population density and practical absence of ploughed-up territory and technogenic contaminations;
40- insignificant urbanization, population density and practical absence of ploughed-up territory and technogenic contaminations;
19- medium urbanization, population density, low share of ploughed-up territory and sufficient technogenic contamination;
25- not high urbanization, population density, low share of ploughed-up territory and moderate technogenic contamination;
16- medium urbanization, population density, share of ploughed-up and moderate technogenic contamination;
32- low urbanization, population density, share of ploughed-up and moderate technogenic contamination;
50- intense exploitation of forests
(from The Ecological Atlas of Russia, 2002)
The authors (Baklanov, Ganzey, Emoshin, 2005) assessed an availability and distribution of natural resources in various Russian-Chinese sectors of the Amur River basin (Fig. 15). There is a concentrated natural resources potential, and differentiated structures of nature management are developing.

![Types of natural resources in the basin of Amur River](image)

**Figure 15. Types of natural resources in the basin of Amur River**

The Russian part of the Amur River basin is the most developed region of the Far East. The varied industries are located there. One can judge about their structure according to the Tables 10 and 11.
Table 10. Sectoral structure of industrial output in the Russian Far East in 2000, % of regional GDP.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Electric power industry</th>
<th>Fuel industry</th>
<th>Nonferrous metallurgy</th>
<th>Chemical and petro-chemical industry</th>
<th>Mechanical engineering including shipbuilding and ship repair</th>
<th>Wood, woodworking and pulp and paper industry</th>
<th>Food-processing industry including fish complexes</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Primorsky Krai</td>
<td>16.4</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>16.3</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>46.7</td>
<td>7.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khabarovskii Krai</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>7.9</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>50.4</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amuriskaya Oblast</td>
<td>34.4</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>29.6</td>
<td>9.1</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>10.2</td>
<td>9.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kamchatkskaya Oblast</td>
<td>20.1</td>
<td>9.3</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>9.1</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>63.3</td>
<td>3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magadanskaya Oblast</td>
<td>15.3</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>66.4</td>
<td>9.0</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>14.0</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sakhalinskaya Oblast</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>60.6</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>27.4</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primorskaya Avchensky Oblast</td>
<td>13.5</td>
<td>9.2</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>9.5</td>
<td>23.4</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>36.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Far East as a whole</td>
<td>11.4</td>
<td>13.2</td>
<td>23.0</td>
<td>9.0</td>
<td>16.7</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>19.9</td>
<td>4.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Source - The Russian Regions. Moscow, 2002)

Table 11. Production of the main kinds of an industrial output in the Far East Region of Russia.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Power generation, million kw-h</td>
<td>38.1</td>
<td>47.5</td>
<td>38.5</td>
<td>37/4</td>
<td>35.0</td>
<td>38.8</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coal mining, million tons</td>
<td>51.6</td>
<td>49.8</td>
<td>33.8</td>
<td>32.4</td>
<td>27.8</td>
<td>28.3</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oil production, million tons</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oil refining, million tons</td>
<td>9.4</td>
<td>9.9</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gas production, billion cubic metre</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timber production, million cubic metre</td>
<td>26.1</td>
<td>23.5</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saw-timber production, million cubic metre</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catch of fish and sea products, million tons</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Source - Russian Regions. Moscow, 2002)

According to Table 11, the main industries in the Amur River region are electric energy production, mining of coal and nonferrous metals, timber production and its partial processing, food industry.
Various kinds of transportation are also developed in the south of the Russian Far East, mainly in the Amur River basin (Table 12). All these kinds of transportation play a great role both in economic and social development of these regions.

Table 12. Transport accessibility of the Far East territory and its serviceability.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Basic indices</th>
<th>Primorskiy Kraj</th>
<th>Khabarovski Kraj</th>
<th>Amurskaya Oblast</th>
<th>Jakutskinskaya Oblast</th>
<th>Kamchatkanskaya Oblast</th>
<th>Magadanskaya Oblast</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Distance from Moscow to the Oblast's centre, km</td>
<td>4302</td>
<td>8533</td>
<td>7985</td>
<td>18417</td>
<td>11 876</td>
<td>10511</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average distance between the urban settlements, km</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>146</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extension of navigable river sections, km</td>
<td>222</td>
<td>2999</td>
<td>1963</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>990</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of marine coastal points (do you mean ports?)</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operational length of railways, km (1998)</td>
<td>1566</td>
<td>2397</td>
<td>2982</td>
<td>957</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Density of railways per 10,000 km²</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Length of motor roads (including departmental uses) (1998) (km)</td>
<td>9647</td>
<td>8599</td>
<td>1154519</td>
<td>2655</td>
<td>1510</td>
<td>3030</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Density of motor roads for general use with hard surface, km²</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>5,7</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>2,8</td>
<td>5,8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provision of population with buses for general use, pieces per 100,000 people, 1999</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>103</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Source - Transport and Communication of Russia. 1999, Moscow)

The Amur River basin as a whole is relatively populated, over 85 million people live there, including about 5 million in the Russian part, over 30 million in the Chinese one, and about 50 thousand in the Mongolian part. Large differences in the numbers of population are reflected also in population density. Large contrasts in population density in the Russian and Chinese parts of the Amur River basin can be seen from Figure 16.
Industries in the Chinese part of the Amur River basin are much more developed like extraction and processing of oil, coal mining, production of construction materials, wood processing, food industry and others. They all lead to far above technogeneous contamination of natural systems and river waters (Fig. 17, 18).
Figure 18. Concentration of pollutants in Amur River waters lower Sungari River mouth
(source - data of the Institute of water and ecological problems, Far East Branch of the
Russian Academy of Sciences)

On the basis of the analysis of natural and resources factors, and modern social and eco-
nomic development, we estimate the following perspectives and priorities in the development
of the Amur-Okhotsk region namely:

1. Fishery and sea-products processing
2. Extraction, transportation and processing of oil and gas
3. Energy production (gas, hydro and nuclear stations)
4. Transportation of passengers and cargoes using 'river-sea-river' ships
5. Various kinds of tourism, including ecological one
6. Various kinds of agriculture and food industry
7. Harvesting of forest resources, extraction of mineral resources and their processing
8. Development of high-end technologies, including bio-technology

Thus, the sustainable development of the Amur-Okhotsk region in present and in future
should be based on rational sustainable nature management.

As a whole, regional nature management is a complicate multi-dimensional process. It can be
represented as an interaction of three blocks like population and its activities, combination
of natural resources and environment (Fig. 19).
Generalization of the experience of regional nature management and own studies allowed us to formulate the following fundamental thesis as geographical axioms of the regional nature management:

- In any kind of the economic activity, a combination of natural resources (land, aquatic, atmospheric etc.) is always used.
- Any kind of the economic activity realizes always a direct and reverse resources consumption. A reverse resources consumption means a reduction of the natural resources potential at the account of technogenic impacts on natural resources.
- Different links of nature management are members of all components of the regional development.
- The particular links of the regional nature management are always realized and exist in the geographical form, i.e. have a strict territorial expression.
- There are a certain mutual complementarity and spatial-temporal symmetry of social-economic and natural-resource links in the regional development.
- The territorial natural-resource systems are the most complete object of the region's natural-resource potential estimation.

These axioms are important for full coverage and reflection of the regional nature management. The matrix models of nature management in the region have been developed on the basis of these axioms. A scheme of the complete model is shown on Figure 20.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity kinds (enterprises, companies) $E_1 \ E_2 \ E_3 \ldots \ E_x$</th>
<th>Combinations of natural resources $R_1 \ R_2 \ R_3 \ldots \ R_m$</th>
<th>Environmental components $K_1 \ K_2 \ K_3 \ldots \ K_n$</th>
<th>Total estimations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kinds of activity (enterprises, companies)</td>
<td>Economic relations of enterprises, companies</td>
<td>Reverse resources consumption (change in natural resources by the waste of activity kinds)</td>
<td>Technogenic changes of environmental components</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Combinations of natural resources</td>
<td>Direct resources consumption</td>
<td>Inter-resource relations</td>
<td>Effect of extraction of natural resources on the environmental components</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environmental components</td>
<td>Use of environmental characteristics in the separate kinds of activity</td>
<td>Effect of environmental variations on natural resources</td>
<td>Inter-component relations in the environment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total estimations</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 20. The complete matrix model of the regional nature management

To develop the programs of sustainable development of the region, the assessments of dynamics of the regional natural resources potential are very important. For this purpose, the balance model of the regional natural resources potential dynamics has been developed (Baldanov, 2001) (Fig. 21).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Natural resources</th>
<th>$R_1$</th>
<th>$R_2$</th>
<th>$R_3$</th>
<th>$R_4$</th>
<th>$R_5$</th>
<th>Stock (estimates) for $t_0$</th>
<th>Estimates of natural resources dynamics $D_1 \ D_2 \ D_3 \ D_4 \ D_5 \ \sum (D)$</th>
<th>Stock (estimates) for $t_1$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$R_1$</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$R_2$</td>
<td>$K_1$</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$R_3$</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$K_2$</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$R_4$</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$K_3$</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$R_5$</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$K_4$</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some generalized (summary) characteristics</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 21. A schematic diagram of the dynamic natural-resources balance of the territorial natural-resources system.

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Basic parameters of balance:

R₁, R₂, R₃, R₄, R₅ are individual natural resources of the system, for example, land, water, forest, coal, metallic ores etc.

K₁₁, K₁₂, K₂₁, K₂₂, K₃₂, K₃₃, K₄₁, K₄₂, K₄₃, K₅₁, K₅₂, K₅₃, K₅₄, K₅₅ are coefficients of inter-resource connections reflecting a change of the natural resource by unit: R₁, R₂, R₃, R₄, R₅ under change by unit of resources R₁, R₂, R₃, R₄, R₅, R₆, R₇, R₈, R₉, R₁₀ respectively. For example, K₁₂ = 0,1 - means that under change (decrease) of resource R₂ by 1 (unit) 1 unit of resource R₁ changes by 0,1. I.e. K₁₂ reflects an influence of R₂ dynamics on R₁ etc.

D₁, D₂, D₃, D₄, D₅, D₆ are individual components of the natural resources dynamics, including D₁ - dynamics due to natural processes, D₂ - due to resources extraction, D₃ - due to reverse resources consumption, D₄ - due to inter-resources links, and D₅ - due to new methods of assessment.

t₀ is some initial time of estimates. t₁ is some future time with estimates of the natural-resources potential dynamics for a period of (t₁ - t₀). Σ are some generalizations or summary characteristics.

Similar models (Fig. 20, 21) can be made using actual data (real-time indicators), and predicted assessments for various variants of the regional development. On the basis of similar models, the indicators, criteria and limitations can be calculated for variants of the regional nature management corresponding to sustainable nature management and development (Table 13).

Table 13. Indicators, criteria and constrains of the sustainable nature management

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Types of indices</th>
<th>Indices, estimates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| I Indicators of regional nature management | 1. Reserves, volumes of natural resources; their qualitative and quantitative characteristics  
2. Volumes of extraction and use of separate kinds of natural resources |
| II Criteria of sustainable nature management | 1. Indices of changes, dynamics of separate kinds of natural resources  
2. Balance calculations and estimates  
3. Σ - Δ NRP → min  
(minimization of the natural-resource potential reduction) |
| III Constrains of sustainable nature management | 1. Σ Rdir (direct resources consumption) ≥ Σ Rrev (reverse resources consumption)  
2. Σ - Δ NRP ≤ Σ + Δ NRP  
3. Environmental characteristics ≥ established standards |
According to the matrix models and calculations of indicators, criteria and limitations for sustainable nature management the following scheme for monitoring of regional nature management can be created (Fig. 22).

Conclusions
1. Amur-Okhotsk region is a large two-tier transboundary geosystem
2. Sustainable development of the Okhotsk region is impossible without the balanced development of the Amur region
3. To ensure the sustainable development of the Amur-Okhotsk region, it is necessary to elaborate a complex international program and to organize an international monitoring

References
Sustainable Food Production: Integration of Food, Health and Environmental Challenges

Kalidas Shetty

Professor
Department of Food Science,
University of Massachusetts,
Amherst, U.S.A.
E-mail: kalidas@foodsci.umass.edu

Sustainable development requires us as a global community to capture the opportunities in Life Sciences to solve global problems. To achieve this the world needs a look at Biology as an integrated ecosystem. Therefore, Eco-Evolutionary pressures that drive Biological and Biochemical diversity (as genomes are plastic and adapt) are key to understanding individual Biological systems at the Cellular, Molecular and Biochemical levels. From this basic premise the challenges facing this world must be seen within the global human population trends that is projected to grow from the current 6 billion to 9 billion by 2050 with more people living longer. Another significant challenge that has emerged of late are the Food, Health and Wellness issues with more people excessively (excess calories) nourished than mal (under)-nourished. This has resulted in enhanced disease challenges from chronic obesity-linked diseases at a time many parts of the world are still facing the challenges of infectious diseases from mal-nutrition. Therefore, to understand and solve the sustainable development challenges facing humanity (and in particular food production and quality issues), we need to explore the opportunities and impact of Life Sciences. These opportunities have to be integrated with other technological changes emerging such as in the area of information technology and telecommunications in order enhance quality of life for all people within a sustainable ecosystem. These developments will have to be clearly linked to Environmental consequences of the above challenges and sustainability, with primary challenges coming for energy and water management. For all the above challenges we need an integrated approach (Systems Biology) for problem solving and especially in complex Biological Systems that are oxygen dependent (Redox Biology). These challenges and opportunities have to be seen within the perspective of a global economy and sustainable economic diversification that is bringing in new high growth countries such as India, China and Brazil.
Sustainable Food Production: Integration of Food, Health, Environmental Challenges

Dr. Kalidas Street
Professor of Food Biotechnology
Department of Food Science
University of Massachusetts
Amherst, Massachusetts, USA

Where are the Challenges and Opportunities Based on Global Issues

- Eco-Evolutionary Processes that drive Biological and biochemical diversity (genes are plastic and adaptive) are key to understanding individual biological systems at the cellular, molecular, and biochemical levels.
- The core investigative direction has taken into account current human population trends (9 billion by 2050) and more-dying humans.
- Food, Health, and Wellness issues with more people excessively consuming calories (more than we used to eat) and more people overeating.
- Technological and economic evolution, especially impact of Life Sciences and Information Technology on quality of life.
- Environmental management of the above issues and sustainability.
- Energy resources and their utilization.

Systems Biology Concept by Kitano

- "To understand biology at the system level we must examine the structure and function of networks that govern metabolic and signaling events."
- A system-level understanding of a biological system can be achieved through insights into 4 key properties:
  1) Systems Structure: Network of genes interactions and biochemical pathways, mechanisms by which these interactions mediate the physical properties of intracellular and multicellular organisms
  2) Systems Dynamics: System understanding over time through metabolic analysis, biochemical sector responses and sensitivity analysis
  3) Control: Mechanisms that control the state of cells, tissues or organisms and recent malfunction and identity targets of intervention
  4) Design: Construction of biological systems with desired properties dependent on trial and error and ones based on biochemical principles. Stronger concept-linked as well as hypothesis-driven research is key to better design.

Sustainable Development Targets

- Agriculture and Food
- Health
- Industrial
- Environmental
- Water

Integration of Redox (Oxygen) Biology as a dominant biological systems are driven by oxygen-based energy metabolism

- Nature of Biological Systems and therefore Life Sciences is complex from 3 Billion Years of Known Evolution. Harnessing this knowledge for technological advances (in Life Sciences) will require a better understanding of "Critical Control Points" of Biological Systems for developing "Design" principles for Products, which means better understanding and Integration of Molecular and Metabolic Biology at Systems level ("Systems Biology") and in particular role of Redox (Oxygen) Biology.

Better Understanding of Cellular Evolution and Organization is Critical-Evolutionary Biology & Specifically Role of Redox Biology

Redox Biology is Important to Sustainability of Biological Systems & Basis for Critical Control Point

Adapted from Bruck and Smrec, PACE 36(4), 59-123(1999)

Agriculture and Food

Low-input Agriculture
- Improvement of Yields—Photosynthesis/Respiration
- Pest and Pathogens
- Tolerance/low Chemicals
- Stress Tolerance/Abiotic
- Nutrient Improvement
- Weed Management

Healthy Food
- Functional Foods
- Food Preservation
- Post-harvest Management
- Waste Remediation
- Novel Ingredients
- Dairy
- Alcohol Beverages
Health
- Protein Therapies
- mRNA interference
- Vaccines
- Small Molecules
- Complex Carbohydrates
- Complex Lipids
- Nutritional Therapies
- ALL targeted for specific diseases

Industrial
- Solvents
- Detergent Proteins
- Enzymes for various applications
- Intermediates for complex synthesis
- Amino acids
- Nucleic acids

Environmental
- Decontamination
- Waste Remediation
- Indoor Pollution Control
- Sanitation
- Water Purification systems

Energy
- Biofuels—Bio-Ethanol
- Biomass-Plant systems
- BioMethane
- BioDiesel

Technologies and Approaches for SUSTAINABLE Product Development
- Concept-driven technology approach
- Science/Concept-driven technology approach
- Need for Original Thinking and Creativity
- Need to Think Outside the Box and Outside Normal Approaches
- Biological Complexity requires a “Systems Approach” and this is more complex than Software Engineering or “Machinery Integration” in machinery and many times more complex than traditional manufacturing
- Need to consider Evolutive concepts and Traditional Knowledge to enhance quality of science concepts
- Better integration of Natural and Social sciences to have maximum effect

Complex Biology Technology Platforms
based on Critical Control Point — CCP
Development of Technology Platforms
Technology Partnerships—National and International
Development and Integration of Value Chain
Resource Development and Management

Other Critical Needs
- Techniques and instrumentation to address concepts and develop technologies—Tools to understand at Molecular level to Eco-Systems level and now Nano scale
- Integration of Concepts and Technologies
- Interdisciplinary approaches
- Integration of Systems and Molecular Approaches

Focus on Major Global Challenges
- Food, Health and Environmental Challenges
- Water and Energy Challenges
- Downstream and Value-added technologies focused on quality of life and sustainability
Overall Understanding of the World Around Us and World Experiences

- Global Technology Assessment and Progress
- Resource and Commercial Geopolitics
- Global Economic Development
- Global Political, Philosophical & Social Thinking
- Challenges posed by China, Brazil, New Markets and India—Rigid Theories and New Models (talk for effective partnering)
- Environmental challenges posed by above

THANK YOU FOR YOUR KIND ATTENTION and HOSPITALITY

"Sathwath Sanjayathe Jnanam"
"True knowledge comes from understanding the essence of existence"
The Land Use Change in Northeast of China since 1980

Bai Zhang
Director
Northeast Institute of Geography and Agricultural Ecology,
Chinese Academy of Sciences, China
E-mail: zhangbai@niegae.ac.cn

Human-induced changes in land use/cover form an important component of sustainable development research. Therefore, it is important to study land use/cover and its change. Northeast China is one of the main agricultural regions in China, its yield of corn and soybean now accounting for more than 30% and 40% of the nation's total. In the past two decades, Northeast China has suffered dramatic land use change as a result of activities of human beings. These changes led to aggravating loss of water and soil, decrease in soil fertility in the black soil zone of the central part, wetland loss in Sanjiang Plain, desertification and grassland degradation in western part. There were many efforts to analyze climate change, landscape change, and effects of agricultural activities on local environment in Northeast China. Yet quantitative knowledge on changes in land use and in ecosystem services at regional level for the whole area is few. For this reason, three datasets of land use/cover produced from 1980 and 2000 Landsat satellite images were overlaid in ArcInfo to reveal changes in land use/cover. In addition, this study aims to elucidate the interactive nature between changes in land use/cover caused by human activities and the environment (e.g., climate) in Northeast China in the past two decades.

From 1980 to 2000, according to study results obtained from Landsat images, widespread changes in land use/cover took place in Northeast China. Grassland, marsh, water body and woodland decreased by 9864, 3973, 1367 and 10052 km², respectively. By comparison, paddy field, dry farmland, and built-up land expanded by 7339, 17193 and 700 km², respectively. These changes bore an interactive relationship with the environment, especially climate change. On the one hand, climate warming created a potential environment for grassland and marsh to be changed to farmland as more crops could thrive in the warmer climate, and for dry
farmland to paddy field. On the other hand, the changed surface cover modified the local climate. These changes, in turn, have adversely influenced the local environment by accelerating land degradation in the agro-pastoral belt of western part of Songnen Plain, and exacerbating flooding in the drainage areas of the Songhua River and the Nenjiang River.

Outline

- Background
- The land use changes
- The trend of land use
- Discussion
- Conclusion

Background

The Northeast of China is an important farmland, forest, grassland and wetland area which based on the land use feature.

- The Northeast Plain is the largest plain and the famous black soil zone where widely distributes black soil and much fertile soils. Being the most fertile land in China.
- It has been exploited later in China, and the large scale land reclamations mainly happened in 20th century.
- The larger scale land use change impacting the local ecological environments and the sustainable development deeply.

Background

- The character of Topography

In Northeast of China the plain area is more than 95%, the plain area is less than 50% in whole China.

Background

The main result of land reclamations is from an important agricultural region.

Area

Three Provinces of Northeast China
Other regions of China
Background

The main result of land reclaiming is to produce a great many grains.

Main

- Three Provinces of Northeast China
- Other regions of China

The land use changes

- The land use information is figured from Landsat satellite images in 1980 and 2000 which is overlaid in GIS to show the changes.
- Meanwhile, the spatial features of regional land use change can be modeled.
- The study aims to analyze the land use changes which caused by human activities and natural waves. It can provide some information for the sustainable development research in the area.

The land use changes

Land use change of each category from 1980 to 2000

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Land use type</th>
<th>1980 (ha)</th>
<th>2000 (ha)</th>
<th>Change</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Temporal year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Paddy field</td>
<td>2556</td>
<td>3249</td>
<td>693</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>0.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dry land</td>
<td>15449</td>
<td>9579</td>
<td>-5870</td>
<td>-38%</td>
<td>0.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forest</td>
<td>16937</td>
<td>10202</td>
<td>-6735</td>
<td>-40%</td>
<td>0.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grassland</td>
<td>8904</td>
<td>9886</td>
<td>982</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>0.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>River &amp; lake</td>
<td>24892</td>
<td>21959</td>
<td>-2933</td>
<td>-12%</td>
<td>0.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residential</td>
<td>2596</td>
<td>2456</td>
<td>-140</td>
<td>-5%</td>
<td>0.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wasteland</td>
<td>2958</td>
<td>-3813</td>
<td>-6736</td>
<td>-100%</td>
<td>0.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unused land</td>
<td>12459</td>
<td>12459</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0.47</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The land use changes

- Through calculated the area-weighted centroids to show the land use temporal changes.
- The movement of spatial distribution was defined as the difference between centroids of each land use type in different periods.

\[ X_t = \sum C_i \cdot X_i, Y_t = \sum C_i \cdot Y_i \]

When X and Y are abscissa and ordinate of all the patches of land use type in different periods, respectively. At is the area for patch i, \( X \) and \( Y \) represent the abscissa and ordinate of the patch i.
The land use changes

- From 1980 to 2000, the centroid of paddy field moved to northeastward with a distance of 84 km. This was related to the climatic warming trend and the technique development of rice planting in colder northern regions.
- The centroid of grassland move to northwestward with a distance of 20 km, which resulted from reclamation of grassland, mainly in Songnen Plain.
- Due to change into farmlands, the centroid of wetland shifted to south-eastward with a distance of 14 km.
- The centroid of dry farmland, residential area, unused land and over 6 lakes moved about 6 km, 5 km, 4 km and 3 km.

The trend of land use

The land use trend is predicted which based on the MORKOV model

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Land use</th>
<th>Area 2000 (km²)</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Paddy field</td>
<td>571337</td>
<td>6.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dryland</td>
<td>2781680</td>
<td>38.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forest</td>
<td>3243728</td>
<td>42.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grassland</td>
<td>997631</td>
<td>5.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other &amp; lakes</td>
<td>2329484</td>
<td>3.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residential area</td>
<td>2611958</td>
<td>3.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water</td>
<td>2245363</td>
<td>2.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unused land</td>
<td>1200682</td>
<td>1.27</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Discussion

Natural changes - Climate

- Associated with this warming trend, the growing season was prolonged. It enables cultivation of rice in more northern areas than before.
- So that a lot of wetland and dry land changed into paddy field in Heilongjiang and Jilin provinces.
- As a result, the wetland and grassland dramatic decreasing in these provinces.

Human action - Policy, technology & market

- Because of the magnitude population in China, the government has to pay the strict attention to the huge food requirement with eco-environmental protection. Under this situation, farmland was increased through reclamation of grassland and wetland year by year.
- After 1980, the maize and soybean were not so profitable as rice in the market. Meanwhile, followed the development of rice planting technology in colder area the paddy field was extended sharply.

Conclusion

- By analyzing the land use change in Northeast of China since 1980, the transitions from grassland into dry land, dry land and wetland into paddy field are the domimative points.
- Modeling the land use trend in the future, the farmland and residential area are going to increase continuously and the proportion of farmland will reach to 40 % of Northeast China.
- Keeping the adaptive and stable land use is important for sustainable development.

Thanks!

@zhangbai@negae.ac.cn
An Evaluation of Water Allocation Mechanisms: A Korean Case

Dong-Geun Han
Professor
School of Economics and Finance
Yeungnam University, Korea
E-mail: dghan@ynu.ac.kr

According to a report by UN, Korea is classified as a water-shortage country. Annual total amount of rainfall in Korea may not seem insufficient, but the rainfall concentrates mostly in the monsoon season, and there are considerable deviations among different regions.

There is a big debate under way about how to deal with the problem. Some people assert that we need to build more dams to store up the rainwater. Others argue that water management needs to be more efficient and that dam construction is not a sustainable approach, only to destruct environment.

Supporting the demand management approach, my paper is about how to improve the efficiency in allocating scarce water among regions. The study offers two methods of water allocation between upstream and downstream regions; a proportional allocation method and a fixed-amount allocation method. The former method assigns each region with a proportion of the total water available in a river. The latter method allocates a fixed-amount of water to the downstream region, with the leftover being assigned to the upstream region. We apply those methods to Hwang River in Korea and evaluate the performances of each allocation method.

This case study shows that, in general, the proportional allocation method is superior from an efficiency point of view, while the fixed-amount method dominates from a risk-equity point of view.
An Evaluation of Water Allocation Mechanisms: A Korean Case

Dong-Geun Huh
Youngnam University

1. Introduction

Background
- Shortage of 1.4 billion tons of water in Korea by 2011
- Environmental concerns prevent building new dams
- Regional impacts over water resources
- Need to improve efficiency in water allocation

Objective
- Improve water allocation method from efficiency and equity perspective
- Evaluate water allocation methods

Methodology
- Offer three water allocation mechanisms by which water is allocated between upstream and downstream regions
- The first mechanism is an optimal allocation, a solution to the social welfare-maximizing problem with no constraints imposed
- The second mechanism is a proportional allocation: pre-determined proportion of water is allocated to each region
- The third mechanism is fixed allocation: a fixed amount of water is given to downstream region, with the leftover being assigned to the upstream region
- Risk analysis with variation coefficients

2. Model

Optimal allocation
- Risk function: $E[R(x; y; s; z; b; d; t)]$
- Social Utility
- Benefit Function
- Fixed amount allocation
- Risk measurement

Variances of the fixed allocation
- Variances of the proportional allocation

Case Study area and data source:
- Han River area (Hapcheon multi-purpose dam)
- Water flow data: monthly data during the years of 1999-2001
- This study focuses on the second quarter of 2001, and every season this season is normally divided into winter and spring season
- In Korea, about 2/3 of all precipitation is concentrated in the third quarter (summer season)
- Average amount of flowing water in the 2nd quarter in the Han River
- Annual average: 2001.04.01 ~ 2001.06.30
The result of analyses

Water allocation results by allocation methods:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Method</th>
<th>Proportional</th>
<th>Fixed amount</th>
<th>Optimal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Annual allocation (mm)</td>
<td>1,493</td>
<td>1,480</td>
<td>1,493</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average monthly (mm)</td>
<td>45.1</td>
<td>44.8</td>
<td>45.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Water: allocation results and expected benefits

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Expected benefit (0.105)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Main City</td>
<td>1,493</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>River</td>
<td>1,480</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The result of analysis

Case study

Estimation of benefit function

- The parameters of benefit function are obtained by the following three items:
  1. R: Profit, B: Benefit, C: Cost, M: annual rainfall, T: water, S:
  2. 10^4 (mm). The expected benefit is estimated by the following:
  3. \[ B = R \times C \times (10^6 - M) \]

Simulation

- Date of the second quarter shows severe saturation:
  1. The monthly rainfall increases to 250, one third of annual average rainfall.
  2. A flood occurs on June 1, causing water shortage in the downstream.

The result of analysis

- Simulated cases: estimation of mean and standard deviation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Benefit Function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Main City</td>
<td>[ R = -0.11X_1^2 + 2.6X_1 ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>River</td>
<td>[ R = -0.11X_1^2 + 2.6X_1 ]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Risk analysis

- Variance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CASE</th>
<th>Variance</th>
<th>Allocation type</th>
<th>Natural Variance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Main</td>
<td>0.104</td>
<td>Proportional</td>
<td>0.083</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>River</td>
<td>0.105</td>
<td>Proportional</td>
<td>0.083</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Conclusions

- In many cases, the fixed allocation method is superior to the proportional allocation method in efficiency aspect.
- It is an infinitely preferable result because the fixed amount allocation method ensures the downstream region having higher productivity, to have a stable supply of water.
- The proportional allocation, in general, is more efficient than the fixed allocation method.
- Tradeoff between efficiency and risk equity

Coefficient of variations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CASE</th>
<th>Allocation type</th>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Variance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Main</td>
<td>Proportional</td>
<td>Upland</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>0.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>River</td>
<td>Fixed</td>
<td>Upland</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CASE</th>
<th>Allocation type</th>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Variance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Main</td>
<td>Proportional</td>
<td>Upland</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>0.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>River</td>
<td>Fixed</td>
<td>Upland</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Challenges and Strategies for the Planning and Design of Sustainable Landscapes

Jack Ahern
Professor and Head
Department of Landscape Architecture and Regional Planning,
University of Massachusetts, Amherst, U.S.A.
E-mail: jfa@larp.umass.edu

Planning of sustainable environments is a complex process addressing the fundamental triad of economic, environmental and socially-equitable sustainability. This paper discusses challenges and strategies related to the environmental area of the sustainability triad, specifically for determining spatial configurations of landscapes that support physical, biological and cultural processes.

Because sustainable landscape planning addresses a great complexity of natural and cultural resources, a collaborative and interdisciplinary approach is needed. To meet this challenge, a transdisciplinary model of collaboration has been developed in which stakeholders are involved in the planning process with multiple scientific disciplines and professionals. A transdisciplinary approach emphasizes the connection between academic researchers and user groups/stakeholders - with all participants contributing tacit and explicit knowledge, sharing information, and jointly deciding policies and actions. Although this transdisciplinary approach appears obvious and logical, it has yet to be widely practiced in landscape planning.

Uncertainty is another major challenge to the understanding of complex landscapes and the testing of innovative policies and recommendations to address sustainability. An adaptive approach to planning defines uncertainty explicitly, minimizes risks, and then proposes actions to "learn by doing" through monitoring, analysis, and revision of plans. While the adaptive approach has been widely used in natural resource management in the USA, it remains a novel, but promising strategy for sustainable planning.

A major challenge to planning sustainable environments is the need to demonstrate through pilot projects what sustainability looks like, how it functions,
what it costs, and how people respond to it. If sustainability remains only a subject of academic discourse, or abstract governmental policy, it will not change the course of human existence as boldly intended. Pilot projects, from regional plans, to neighborhood districts to individual buildings are all needed to make sustainability a real and tangible model that can be replicated and adapted widely.
Adaptive Planning: Learning-by-Doing

- Innovate uncertainty in landscape planning and design
- Imperative to act
- Decisions as experimental probes based on available knowledge
- Monitoring and evaluation is essential
- Managing risks
- Goal: Generation of new knowledge (learning-by-doing)

10 Principles for Sustainable Landscape Design and Construction
1. Keep healthy sites healthy
2. Heal injured sites
3. Preserve living flexible materials
4. Respect the rhythms of life
5. Prune less
6. Consider the origin and fate of materials
7. Know the costs of energy over time
8. Celebrate light, respect darkness
9. Quietly defend silence
10. Wait for it toariate

(Tannahand Sadeh, 2005)

Pilot Projects: Manifesting Sustainable Practices in Architecture and Landscape
- Put a "face" on sustainability
- Test new or experimental ideas
- Involve public and experts (transdisciplinary)
- Gain knowledge through monitoring and adaptation
- Projects illustrate application of sustainability principles internationally, at multiple scales and across a range of landscape/urban contexts

US Green Building Council Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED)

Goals:
- Define green building
- Promote sustainable whole-building practices
- Recognize environmental leadership (rating system)
- Stimulate green innovation
- Transform the building market
- Over 1000 LEED-registered projects (2002)
- Voluntary Program
- Public, corporate and private buildings eligible

www.usgbc.org

Pilot Projects/Case Studies
- US Green Building Council LEED Program
  - Green Roofs
  - Sustainable Urban Communities
  - Transportation infrastructure, Efficient
  - Sustainable Streets
  - Florida Greenways Plan

Environmental Impact of Buildings

65.2% of total U.S. electricity consumption
> 36% of total U.S. primary energy use
14% of total U.S. greenhouse gas emissions
1.6 million tons of construction and demolition waste in the U.S. (approx. 20 lbs/person/yr)
12% of potable water in the U.S.
43% of (3 billion tons annually) of raw materials use globally

*Commercial and residential. Source: US Green Building Council
Green Roof: Chicago City Hall, USA

- Green roof
- Rainwater harvesting
- Sustainable materials
- Energy conservation
- Flood protection
- Habitat restoration
- Improved air quality
- Decontamination of urban soil
- 30% reduction in stormwater
- 6% reduced air emissions

Street Edge Alternatives (SEA Streets) Seattle, WA, USA

- Low impact development
- Underground storage
- Stormwater management
- Added shade, plantings
- Reduced impervious area by 25%
- Planning stages 2 years ago, now reduced by 50%

Florida Greenway Plan, USA

- Statewide initiative
- Hub-and-spoke network concept
- Transdisciplinary planning and implementation process

Summary

- How to understand/measure impact of pilot projects on global trends?
- Do pilot projects validate the promise of transdisciplinarity?
- Can strategic plans and actions influence the drivers of change?
Creating Effective International Regimes:
New Approach of Political Science

Toru Miyamoto
Associate Professor
Graduate School of Public Policy
Hokkaido University
E-mail: toru@juris.hokudai.ac.jp

Although the international environmental problems are not new, the creation of regimes for them is relatively new phenomena. This is because we need new science to understand the problem enough to write prescriptions. Therefore scientists play vital roles. But the regime formation is one thing but its implementation is another. Even scientists convince diplomats to agree on multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs), economic activities within borders are difficult to control. Some MEAs are effective in solving the problems, but others are not. We need new approach to design the effective ones.

Political scientists have long defined the fundamental character of international relations as chaos. However, researches on the cases found the reality had been much less pessimistic. Scientists share many things such as respect in knowledge, political positions (i.e. in terms of research funding, or free from responsibility to their interest of domestic industries), despite the difference in nationalities. Therefore, networking among them is possible, which often extended to citizen’s groups, environmental activists. This network of “enlightened people,” often called the “epistemic community” contributes significantly in global/regional regime formation through framing the national interests in new ways.

However, now we have "congestion" of MEAs. Only some are effective. Activists advocate they should have "teeth" to harness economic activities within state borders. But this is not easy. Looking precisely at effective MEAs, most of them are originally designed, or later amended to be "self-implementable." Confrontational dialog between activists and practitioners rarely bear fruits. We need three new approaches to inquire the new diplomacy. First is the politics of ideas. National interests are not defined only by material interests. Bearing legitimacy is important
resource for a country to be influential. The second is that we need to consider the domestic decision making process on foreign policy. The third is the politics of regulation. Regulations create costs as well as benefits. Their pay-off structure shapes the politics on their implementation.

The recognition for the conundrums in the (especially North) East Asia is quite new. But the cold latitudes are fragile. With learning experience, we need action now. Scientists should take the lead.
**Easy Description of Ozone Success**

- **Monaco Protocol**
- Scientists (Ozawa & Molina) discovered the problem.
- There was great debate on it among scientists, community at first.
- The first regulation on stratospheric ozone was agreed before scientists agreed on it.
- Scientists and environmental activists formed the "discontinuing" community beyond national borders and raided the negotiation.
- States are not actors in UN system. Scientists' representation are not justified.
- Industry, government and press played large part.
- Certain states lead the way.
- Even US State Dept. was pressed to negotiate.
- UNEP played a role too.
- It is difficult to define the role.
- Industry actors change their behavior swiftly, once they are convinced.
- Clean sheet (Oslo vs. Bogor)
- Regulations that create benefits to be shared by the regulated are self-implementable.
- Many states got together after the MP signed and found the implementation solution. (Cahaya and Neuhoffer 2002)

**Regime Formation and Regime Implementation**

- Researches on MEAs are mainly interested in regime formation, because regimes' formation were the political objective.
- Most of MEAs are still at the early stage of implementation. The recent study on the TEAP shows details of implementation were to be designed on the process of implementation.
- If we take this into our consideration, we should perceive that the regimes are not fully formed when diplomats agree on it. We should understand regimes are supplementary formed on the process of implementation.
- The explanation describes the Kyoto Protocol discussion after 1997 as well as its progress with the "New Sovereignty" arguments (Chayes & Chayes 1999).
- Forget 2 stage theory and watch the fact!

**International Relations in the Post-Modern World**

- As states have regular diplomatic relations, negotiators are less likely to deceive others. (The more the meetings are regularly held, the more players choose corporative equilibrium.)
- National interests are not the aggregation of material resources. They are largely influenced by the ideas, such as human rights and environment conservation.
- Idea matters!

**Lessons for the Future**

- Scientists play important roles especially at the early stage, when awareness raising is the core mission. This may be true in the Northeast Asian region.
- However, designing "self-implementable" regulation is not easy. You need to specify the harmful activity and design the regulation economically viable. Only technologically capable, commercially viable and politically justifiable regulation will be implemented in the world essentially without the single sovereignty. Economists as well as corporate actors should be involved in the regulation design process.
- Don't forget inviting political scientists for your next conference!
Hokkaido University International Symposium on Sustainable Development
Plenary Session 3: Wednesday August 9, 2006 / 1:15pm-3:45pm

Summary of Plenary Session 3:
Countermeasures for Sustainable Development

Chaired by Oleg Shcheka

Department of International Programs and Projects,
Far Eastern Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Russia
E-mail: shcheka@hq.febras.ru

Co-Chaired by Takayuki Shiraiwa

Research Institute for Humanity and Nature, Japan
E-mail: shiraiwa@chikyu.ac.jp

Keynote Speaker:
Petr Y. Baklanov, Director, Pacific Institute of Geography, Far Eastern Branch of the
Russian Academy of Sciences, Russia

Speakers:
Kalidas Shetty, Professor, Department of Food Science, University of Massachusetts,
Amherst, U.S.A.
Bai Zhang, Director, Northeast Institute of Geography and Agricultural Ecology, Chinese
Academy of Sciences, China
Dong-Geun Han, Professor, School of Economics and Finance, Yeungnam University, Korea
Jack Ahern, Professor, Department of Landscape Architecture and Regional Planning,
University of Massachusetts, Amherst, U.S.A.
Toru Miyamoto, Associate Professor, Graduate School of Public Policy, Hokkaido University
Prof. P.A. Baklanov defined "a sustainable development of the region" as its stable development during a long period of time (tens of years) in the economic, social and ecological spheres. He discussed "Amur River basin-the Sea of Okhotsk system" and showed various components which we should take into account for the sustainable development of the region. Prof. Zhang Bai presented us recent land-use changes in the Northeast China. Significant land-use changes are occurring in this region following Chinese policy in the last 20 years. It seems that Russia and China has been developing their own policies but we believe that international involvement is necessary in treating with transboundary ecosystem such as Amur River basin and the Sea of Okhotsk system.

Prof. Kalidas Shetty proposed "System Biology" to solve problems in complex Biological systems. By keeping the idea in mind, Prof. Shetty claimed that evolutionary concepts and traditional knowledge are necessary to enhance quality of science concept.

Prof. Dong-Geun Han reported three different methods in allocating water to Hwang-River area. He concluded that fixed allocation method is superior to the proportional allocation method in efficiency aspect. The proportional allocation method is, however, more equitable than the fixed method.

Prof. Jack Ahern reported strategies for the planning of sustainable landscape. He proposed three steps 1) necessity of transdisciplinarity in planning and design; 2) "Learning-by-Doing" adaptive strategy and 3) pilot project/case studies as sustainable practices.

Finally, Prof. Toru Miyamoto discussed a new political science approach how to create effective international regimes. He claimed that only technologically capable, commercially viable and politically justifiable regulation would be implemented.
Summary of Parallel Session 1: How to Sustain Agrosphere, Biosphere and Geosphere

Mitsuru Osaki

Director
Sustainability Governance Project (SGP), Hokkaido University
E-mail: mosaki@chem.agr.hokudai.ac.jp

The aim of this symposium was to discuss and find ways to sustain the global environment and ecosystem by addressing worldwide governance issues. The symposium was organized and sponsored by the Sustainability Governance Project (SGP), Hokkaido University, and co-sponsored by 1) 21st Century COE Program "Marine Bio-Manipulation Frontier for Food Production - Toward Advanced and Safe Use of Aquatic Organisms" (Graduate School of Fisheries Science, Hokkaido University), 2) 21st Century COE Program "Prediction and avoidance of an abrupt change in the biogeoosphere system" (Graduate School of Environmental Science and Institute of Low temperature Science, Hokkaido University), and 3) Strategic Priority Project "Sustainable and Safe Food Production" (Creative Research Initiative "Sousei"). A total of 15 oral presentations and 82 posters were presented during the symposium.

During the first session, we discussed the "Progressive Approach on Sustainable Fisheries Management - Achievements of the 21st Century COE and Future Issues -". We discussed the importance of 3 issues, "Stable Marine-food Products with Increasing Human Population", "Modeling and Field Science in the Ocean Ecosystem" and "Sustainable Fisheries Management based on Adaptive Management in Aquatic Ecosystems". We concluded that sustainable fisheries management is attainable through understanding: 1) interactions between the abiotic environment and organisms, and 2) biodiversity, which is influenced by natural factors and human impacts.

In the second session, the "Roles of the coupled system of biosphere and geosphere" were argued. The need for structures through inter-departmental collaboration was clearly introduced. Feedback with problems such as global warming, biodiversity, water resources, energy, food, health, and population growth development was discussed as "However we try to solve one problem, we often make others worse", indicating that multidisciplinary approaches are required for targeting beyond the Kyoto Protocol. The Hokkaido Model was then shown to the audience. Composed of 3 levels: the fundamental model, the practical model and the governance model, the Hokkaido Model will ultimately be scaled up to become
a global model.

During the third session, the "Sustainability and Security of Food Production" was discussed, focusing on the problems of present agricultural systems. As fossil fuel is currently the engine of modern agriculture, it must eventually switch to bio-products derived from natural ecosystems.

At the fourth session, "Integrative Perspective on the Sustainable Earth" was discussed by sharing information about the Sapporo Nodal Office of Global Land Project, presently being managed by the SGP. The Global Land Project (GLP), the IGBP/IHDP joint-core project succeeding the GCTE and LUCC, was launched this year and is focused on coupled social/natural systems. The thematic foci of the Sapporo Nodal Office include vulnerability, resilience and sustainability targeting on "Northern systems affected by global warming", "Freshwater linkages, Watershed processes", "Modeling ecological-human processes at regional scales", "Southeast Asian restoration and sustainable management", and "Training, education and capacity building in Southeast Asia".

Organized by
Sustainability Governance Project (SGP),
Hokkaido University

-21st Century COE Program "Marine Bio-Manipulation - Frontier for Food Production: Toward Advanced and Safe Use of Aquatic Organisms" (Graduate School of Fisheries Science, Hokkaido University)
-21st Century COE Program "Prediction and avoidance of an abrupt change in the bio-geosphere system" (Graduate School of Environmental Science and Institute of Low temperature Science, Hokkaido University)
-Strategic Priority Project "Sustainable and Safe Food Production" (Creative research initiative "Susset")

1. Progressive Approach on Sustainable Fisheries Management
- Achievements of the 21st Century COE and Future Issues -

by Masanori Yoshimizu, Yuichi Ab, and Yasunori Sakurai
1. Sustainable Fisheries Management as Fisheries & Ocean Sustainability Science

- 1. Stable Marine-food Product with Increase in Human Population
  - Creating "Safe and Worry-Free" salmon products using a HACCP system from fishing through processing to distribution (H. Naka & M. Tatsuno)
- 2. Modeling and Field Science in the Ocean Ecosystem
  - Development of an integrated ocean model for understanding changes in ecosystem in the western North Pacific associated with global warming (Y. Tamura)
- 3. Sustainable Fisheries Management based on Adaptive Management in Aquatic Ecosystem
  - Genetic approach to management and sustainable use of marine bio-resources (K. Abe, M. Yon & N. Arata)
  - The Shiretoko World Natural Heritage including marine and land ecosystems: Towards sustainable management with marine and fisheries (J. Shibata & M. Kasugai)

2. Roles of the coupled system of biosphere and geosphere

- Environ
- Medicine
- Inter-departmental
  - Graduate School
  - Curriculum

Structures with efforts through Inter-departmental Collaboration

3. Sustainability and Security of Food Production

- Dr. Zhang (China): Soil quality evaluation and sustainable agriculture development in the region of southwest part of China-Gansu Province
- Dr. Rashid (Bangladesh): Arsenic Contamination of Groundwater: Food Safety and Human Health Hazard in Bangladesh
- Dr. Kiyama (Japan): Improvement of P uptake from acid soil by transgenic plants with modified citrate metabolism
- Dr. Tanwaraya (Japan): Mycorrhizal fungi in the tropical rain forest of Indonesia and its utilization for reforestation

Feedback with problems Beyond Kyoto Protocol

- Global warming
- Biodiversity
- Water resource
- Food
- Energy
- Population growth Development
- Health

However, we try to solve one problem, but often make others worse.

Hokkaido Model scales up to global level

Education of environment

Governance level

Global vs. Local

Governance

Practical level

Agriculture management

Public health

Forest management

Water management

Biodiversity

Hydrology

Fundamental level

Forest function

Soil contents

Global warming

Climate change

Problems of Recent Agricultural System

Input of excess amount of fertilizer: Serious consequences on the environment

Organisms are engine

Oil is engine

Iterative agriculture
4. Integrative perspective on the sustainable earth

Global Land Project (GLP)

Joint IGDP/THDP core project succeeding CCTE and LUCC launched in this year

focusing on coupled social/natural systems

By Ji-Qing Biao and Ellie Turner

Kumnai Fukazaka

Global Land Project conceptual framework

Sapporo office structure

Institute Research System for Sustainability Science (RIISS)

Hokkaido University

Sustainability Governance Project (SGP)

Sapporo Nodal Office

Global Land Project

Initiative for Sustainable Development (IUSDD)

SSO/PO GLP

NoCLA

JAXA

monitoring

JICA

capacity building

SGP office as campus scale platform, coexisting with GLP Nodal Office as an international platform

Thank you for your attention!

Thematic foci of Sapporo Office

Vulnerability, resilience and sustainability

- Northern systems affected by global warming
- Freshwater linkage, watershed processes
- Modeling ecological-human processes at regional scales
- Southeast Asia restoration and sustainable management
- Training, education and capacity building in Southeast Asia
Summary of Parallel Session 2: Protection of Society from Infectious Threat

Hiroshi Kida

Director
Research Center for Zoonosis Control, Hokkaido University
E-mail: kida@vetmed.hokudai.ac.jp

The aim of the symposium is to discuss and to find the way how to control emerging zoonoses such as Influenza, SARS, Ebola virus infection, Flavivirus infection, Tuberculosis, Trypanosomiasis, Echinococcosis, and Prion diseases.

Excellent presentations on the ecology, natural history, and prediction of antigenic variation, prevention and control of emerging zoonoses were given by Drs. R.G. Webster (St. Jude Children’s Research Hospital, USA), K. Ito (Hokkaido University), G.C. Telling (University of Kentucky, USA), Y. Suzuki (Hokkaido University), L.-F. Wang (CSIRO Animal Heath Laboratories, Australia), K. Morita (Nagasaki University), A. Takada (Hokkaido University), T. Komig (University of Hohenheim, Germany), and C. Sugimoto (Hokkaido University).

The conclusion of the symposium is that in order to protect society from infectious diseases and to achieve sustainable society, intensive research and education on the following points are essential;

1. To clarify the ecology of infectious agents in nature
2. Prediction of and preparedness for emerging zoonoses
3. Development of novel methods of early and rapid diagnosis of zoonoses
4. Global surveillance of zoonoses under the international collaboration
The 10th International Symposium for Zoonosis Control - Protection of Society from Infections Threats

Aim of the symposium: How to control emerging zoonoses such as influenza, SARS, Ebola virus infection, influenza. Prevention and control of emerging zoonoses were given by Dr. K. Ito (Hokkaido University), Dr. C. Suzuki (Hokkaido University), Dr. L.-F. Wang (CSRC Animal Health Laboratories, Australia), Dr. K. Morita (Nagoya University), Dr. A. Tahara (Hokkaido University), Dr. T. Kumi (University of Bonn, Germany), Dr. C. Suzuki (Hokkaido University).

H5N1: Pandemic Outlook
- It is extremely difficult for humans to be infected
- People cannot contact H5N1 from cows or poultry
- The healthcare industry would be running beyond surge capacity
- If there is a cytokine storm pregnant women and 10-40 year olds would be the hardest hit
- Urgent need to increase influenza vaccine manufacturing capacity

by Dr. R.G. Webster

A Proactive Control Strategy for Influenza

Evolution of Influenza

2010

Vaccine preparation

Computer Prediction

Virus Evolution by Antigenic Drift

Selection pressure of immunity

by Dr. K. Ito

BSE and vCJD: What will happen?

The optimistic prediction

Insolation time = 8 years

Number of BSE cases

40000
30000
20000
10000
0

Number of vCJD cases

Year

1985 1987 1989 1991 1993 1995 1997 1999 2001

Around 200 cases in total and disease will virtually disappear by year 2011

by Dr. C. Telling

BSE and vCJD: What will happen?

An alternate prediction

Insolation time = 20 years

Number of cases

Neuropathy has not begun yet
The low cases so far are just part of the noise at people infected before the BSE epidemic

by Dr. C. Telling

Conclusions

by Dr. Y. Suzuki

1. Early diagnosis, Early treatment
   - Rapid diagnostic test for TB
   - LAMP method can contribute to rapid detection of tubercle bacilli
2. Prevention of spread of drug resistant TB
   - Rapid detection test for drug resistance
   - Gene diagnosis may be the best choice
3. Clarification of spread route
   - Molecular typing of tubercle bacilli
   - Digitalized methods can provide globally compatible data

by Dr. L.-F. Wang

Science Inst Art Natural Reserve of SARS-like Coronavirus "Wuhan" in Chinese Individuals

by Dr. L.-F. Wang

175
Natural reservoir of filoviruses?

- Politically stable
- Close to DR Congo and Angola
- Collaboration with University of Zambia
- Relation through JICA

E. multilocularis prevalence in foxes during and after baiting campaigns with praziquantel (Droncit®)

3500 km², 20 bats/km²

To protect society from infectious diseases and to achieve sustainable society, research and education on the following points are highly important:

- Prediction of the emergence of infections
- Clarify the ecology of infectious agents in nature
- Preparedness for emerging zoonoses
- Development of novel methods of early and rapid diagnosis
- Global surveillance of zoonoses under the International Collaboration

Number of Human African Trypanosomiasis patients (WHO)

Effective diagnosis/treatment
Reemerging of HAT
Instability of politics/ economy
Emergence of new type
Human serum-resistant "Rhodesiense"
Summary of Parallel Session 3: Sustainable Metabolic System of Water and Waste for Area-Based Society

Yoshimasa Watanabe
Professor
Graduate School of Engineering, Hokkaido University
E-mail: yoshiw@eng.hokudai.ac.jp

The parallel session 3-1 "Innovation of Membrane Technology for Water and Wastewater Treatment (IMTEC)" and 3-2 "Strategy for Sustainable Solid Waste Management (SSSWM)" are organized by the 21st Century COE Program "Sustainable Metabolic System of Water and Waste for Area-based Society".

Group 1. Innovation of Membrane Technology for Water and Wastewater Treatment -IMTEC Sapporo-
IMTEC invited 7 speakers as well as 7 nominated discussers from 9 countries including Japan to be carried out in a Speaker-versus-Discusser Format. Those speakers and discussers developed lively discussions on the recent advances in innovation and integration of membrane filtration and the state of the art and future developments of membrane technology applying to water and wastewater treatment. The new format was well received and the IMTEC achieved a successful outcome.

Group 2. Strategy for Sustainable Solid Waste Management
SSSWM had 3 invited speakers from Austria, USA and Korea. They talked for 1 hour each about the sustainable management of waste and resource. The final phase of SSSWM was a panel discussion with those 3 guests and all participants engaged in a heated debate. IMTEC and SSSW gained 295 participants in total.
Innovation of Membrane Technology for Water and Wastewater Treatment

Yoshimasa Watanabe
Graduate School of Engineering

Track for Drinking Water

SESSION MODERATORS

SPEAKERS

Yoshimasa Watanabe
Graduate School of Engineering

DISCUSSIERS

Track for Drinking Water II

SESSION MODERATORS

Developments/Findings Reported – cont.

- Nanomaterials and Membranes
- Ceramic Membranes
- Porous Materials (e.g., Oxidation)
- Nanoparticle Adsortents (e.g., Microground Powdered Activated Carbon)
- Substream (e.g., Filter Backwash Water) Treatment
- Novel Coagulation-Membrane Fouling Approach
- Removal of Surfactants and Sub-Micron Particles
- Solid Phase Extraction (SPE) for Membrane Residual
- State of the Art and Future Developments

- Rapid-Growth of Membrane Technology in Germany
- Membrane Fouling in Cleaning
- Chemical Identity of Fouling Evided
- New Fouling Mechanisms (e.g., Oxidation)
- Synergy of hydraulic (backwashing) and Chemical Cleaning
Strategy for Sustainable Solid Waste Management

Date: 13:30-17:30, August 8, 2006
Place: Hotel Nippon Sapporo

Program
13:30-Opening
Professor Toshikazu Matsumo

13:45-14:45
Waste management, an integrated part of sustainable resource management
Monica Paul H. Routz
Institute for Water Quality Research and Waste Management
Venezuelan Institute of Technology

14:45-15:00
Sustainable Land Disposal: Definitions and Possible Approaches
Dr. Luis F. Delfín
President, Ciffas, Inc.

15:00-15:15
Integrated Strategy of Recycling in Korea
Professor Byung-Kook Han
School of Environmental Engineering, College of Urban Science
Director of Center on Resource Recovery
Director of Korea Academy Cooperation Foundation, The University of Seoul

15:20- Panel Discussion
Summary of Plenary Session 4: "Summary of the Symposium"

Takeo Hondoh

Global Manager
Hokkaido University Initiative for Sustainable Development (HUISD)
E-mail: hnd@lowtem.hokudai.ac.jp

Report from Parallel Session 1.
---Mitsuru Osaki, Sustainability Governance Project (SGP), Hokkaido University

Report from Parallel Session 2.
---Hiroshi Kida, Research Center for Zoonosis Control, Hokkaido University

Report from Parallel Session 3.
---Yoshimasa Watanabe, Graduate School of Engineering, Hokkaido University

Closing Remarks: For Our Future Direction
---Takeo Hondoh, Hokkaido University Initiative for Sustainable Development (HUISD)

Throughout this symposium, we aimed to stimulate and to deepen discussions among researchers of various fields relating to sustainable development in order to enhance understanding our challenges from various viewpoints on sustainability and to surmount potential barriers between different disciplines, different nations and different regions.

We thank that more than 900 participants in total including 80 overseas participants from 19 different countries joined the symposium. Also we had a number of researchers from various disciplines such as eco-system, governance, recycle economy, water management, etc. These were the reasons why the discussion became active and thoughtful.

This symposium featured the three-day program to address and to integrate the sustainable development issue both the inter-disciplines and specific fields; Day-1 "Four plenary sessions on comprehensive view of sustainable development", Day-2 "Three parallel sessions on different disciplines", and Day-3 "Plenary sessions on roles of higher education and countermeasures for sustainable development" including poster presentations. Comprehensive summaries provided by the chairpersons of these sessions are included in this volume.

With a integrated discussion, the symposium reached the conclusion for the realization of need of solid network/collaboration, which is highly needed, among universities, institutions
and individual researchers, in which the organizer of the symposium declared that Hokkaido University is willing to provide a comprehensive network for information-exchange on sustainable development and to organize next symposium in Sapporo in 2009 to continue and develop the discussion raised by this symposium. Coming Hokkaido University's activities on sustainable development will be informed to all participants immediately after the concrete plan is confirmed.

Thank you again to all your sincere supports to the symposium.
Hope to see you again at Sapporo on summer 2009!
Poster Abstracts
Research Activities on Environmental Studies in the Pan-Okhotsk Research Center
Naoto Ebuchi, Yasushi Fujinoishi, Toshikiko Hara, Sumio Matoba, Humio Mitsudera, Tomohiro Nakamura, Takeshi Nakatsuka, Kay I. Ohshima, Takayuki Shirata, Kunio Shirasawa
Pan-Okhotsk Research Center, Institute of Low of Temperature Science, Hokkaido University,

This poster introduces research activities concerning environmental studies in the Pan-Okhotsk Research Center. Institute of Low Temperature Science, Hokkaido University.
The Sea of Okhotsk is one of the southernmost seasonal sea ice zone in the Northern Hemisphere. Thus, it is expected that the generation of sea ice in the Sea of Okhotsk is very sensitive to the global environmental changes, such as global warming. Aiming to properly evaluate role of the Sea of Okhotsk in the global environment, the Pan-Okhotsk Research Center (PORC) was inaugurated in the Institute of Low Temperature Science, Hokkaido University in April 2004.
The Center covers physical, chemical and biological aspects of the environment in the Sea of Okhotsk and its surrounding areas. Field observations and monitoring have been conducted using various instruments, such as the dynamic monitoring system for sea ice areas, which enables simultaneous observations of the oceanic currents, sea ice drift and atmospheric circulation above the ice-covered sea, unmanned meteorological monitoring towers, and research vessels. Moreover, researchers at the center have been developing numerical models of the Atmosphere-Ocean-Land-Biosphere-Cryosphere system to clarify physical, chemical, and biological mechanisms of the environmental variations in the Pan-Okhotsk area and to predict them.
Properly evaluating the impact of and predicting the future of climate change require conducting intensive observations and developing predictive models based on the collected data. Moreover, the establishment of observation and research networks is also indispensable for continuing long-term, extensive observations.
This Center has been proceeding with comprehensive monitoring and modeling efforts for the Pan-Okhotsk region in collaboration with universities and research institutions not only in Japan but also in Russia, Canada, the U.S., China, Korea, and numerous other nations.

International Antarctic Institute project in Hokkaido University
Takeo Hondo 1, Shin Sugiyama 1, Shigeru Aoki 1, Masanobu Yamamoto 2, Testuo Sueyoshi 1, Sohey Nihashi 1, Hiromi Kimura 1,
1/Institute of Low of Temperature Science, Hokkaido University,
2/Faculty of Environmental Earth and Science, Hokkaido University

The International Antarctic Institute (IAI) is an international, multi-campus program of education in cryosphere science. The institute was first proposed by the University of Tasmania and now 16 universities and institutions from 11 countries are involved as international partners. IAI aims to offer international standard education programs at undergraduate and graduate level with a special emphasis on Antarctic and cryosphere sciences. The universities and institutions share their curriculums within the framework of IAI partnership so that the students are able to take lectures and courses internationally. For those students who completed an agreed portion of the curriculum, bachelor and master degrees will be offered by IAI in addition to the degrees given by their home institutions.
Hokkaido University is enrolled in the IAI program as one of the leading universities in the field of cryosphere science. Institute of Low Temperature Science and Faculty of Environmental Earth Science have initiated a project to tailor and newly establish lectures and field courses for the purpose of IAI program. To offer a curriculum with an international standard, we collaborate internationally with Swiss Federal Institute of Technology (ETH) and University of Tasmania, and domestically with National Institute of Polar Research and Tokyo University of Marine Science. In May 2006, a glacier field course in Switzerland has been conducted for the first time with 15 students from Graduate School of Environmental Science. Another field course studying sea ice is planned in February 2007 at lake Saroma, East Hokkaido. Two lectures are commonly offered in Hokkaido University and in ETH by using a textbook jointly published by professors in the universities, and also by e-learning systems. The curriculum is specially prepared with an English environment to accept students from all over the world.
Environmental role of methane Hydrate formation near sea bottom offshore Sakhalin, Okhotsk Sea
Hitoshi Shoji, Nobuo Takahashi, Hirotsugu Minami, Akihiro Hachikubo, Hirotoshi Sakagami,
Alexey Krylov, Masato Kida
Kitami Institute of Technology

Fluid venting from depths of sea sediment will transport a significant amount of methane gas into sea water, and eventually to the atmosphere, contributing to enhance greenhouse gas activity for global warming. Gas hydrate formation near sea bottom may act as negative factor for the global warming by fixing methane gas in a solid crystalline form as gas hydrates. However, the details of this gas seep and fixation processes near the bottom are not understood quite well at present.

Side-scan-sonar survey with high-resolution seismic-acoustic profiling was performed offshore Sakhalin, Okhotsk Sea by the members of CHAOS (hydro-Carbon Hydrate Accumulations in the Sea of Okhotsk) project by Japanese, Russian, German, Belgium and Korean scientists in 2003. The survey results revealed characteristic distributions of gas hydrate accumulations with unique images of gas seepage structures and vertical fluid channel at/near sea bottom. More than 40 seepage structures were found within a 10 x 20 km survey area. The maximum size of seepage structure observed is about 600 m in diameter. Methane gas released from the seepage structures into the above water was detected as flare images by hydro-acoustic profiling. Investigations for an understanding of methane hydrate formation mechanisms and monitoring of hydrate formation activities are required to understand the role of near-bottom hydrate formation for methane gas budget in the atmosphere and to discuss about future actions against long-term trend of increasing greenhouse gas contents.

P-5

Sustainable Farming System and Natural Resource Utilization:
Evidence from the Rice-prawn Gher Farming System of Bangladesh
Basanta Kumar Barman, Takumi Kondo, Fumio Osumami
Laboratory of Development Economics Department of Agricultural Economics, Graduate School of Agriculture, Hokkaido University

This present study attempts to examine the economic evaluation and sustainability of rice-prawn gher farming system using indigenous natural resource use in Bangladesh. Experimental data and field survey data were used in the present study. Soils were collected after prawn production (before paddy production) and after paddy production (before prawn production) and tested in the Soil Resource Development Institute (SRDI) laboratory in Khulna, Bangladesh. The findings of the study indicated that the farmers used less chemical fertilizers in MV paddy production under the rice-prawn gher farming system compared to MV paddy production in Bangladesh and were statistically significant between the two agricultural systems. The main reason is that farmers apply various combinations of feed to gher plots during the prawn production and the leftover feeds make the land fertile for MV paddy production. Moreover, various types of algae and weeds grow on the bottom of the canal as well as the mid field of the gher farm, helping to make the land fertile for MV paddy production after prawn production. The cost of chemical fertilizers for MV paddy farming was about six times higher than MV paddy production under the rice-prawn gher farming system. However, per acre MV paddy production of MV paddy farming was almost same to MV paddy production under the rice-prawn gher farming system. The rice-prawn gher farming is a cost-saving technology for MV paddy production.

Problems in controlling invasive alien raccoons in Hokkaido, Japan
Tohru Ikeda, Go Abe, Yuji Masuyama, Shiro Tatsuzawa
Research Group of Regional Science, Division of Human Sciences, Graduate School of Letters, Hokkaido University

Irresponsible release and escape of pet raccoons (Procyon lotor) has caused their naturalization in Hokkaido, Japan. Raccoons had naturalized in cattle breeding area at first, where they could find food easily, then spread throughout Hokkaido.
Raccoons have opportunistic and omnivorous feeding habits, taking crops and fruit in agricultural areas and predating indigenous species such as the Japanese crayfish (Cambaroides japonicus) and the Ezo salamander (Hynobius retardatus) in
Nuisance control harvests of invasive alien raccoons were conducted in some areas in Hokkaido, but raccoons show high reproductive power and potentially rapid rate of population growth, thus it will be impossible to control invasive raccoons only by nuisance control harvesting. Intensive extermination under scientific control programs on the basis of adaptive management is indispensable to controlling invasive alien raccoons. As public awareness of invasive alien raccoon issues is low, except in some areas where agricultural damage is serious, educational efforts will be needed regarding invasive alien raccoon issues, especially irreversible impacts on native ecosystems.

Increasing number of visitors on outdoor recreational areas are threatening inherent conditions of such areas like national parks, national forest and world heritage registered sites in Japan. Soils are eroded, and alpine flowers are trampled by hikers on trails. Human waste and papers are found around shelters and campgrounds. Water contamination and disturbance of wildlife habitats are concerned. Also, quality of visitor experience are degraded. There are some conflicts among different type of visitors, such as hikers and bikers, kayakers and anglers, etc. Expected quiet atmosphere are loosing, because visitors are gathering at some summits, trailheads and accommodations, especially in some famous park like Mt. Fuji or Shirakawoo.

To achieve sustainable management in natural recreational areas, some planning and management frameworks has been developing in North America, Recreational Opportunity Spectrum, Carrying Capacity, Limit of Acceptable Change, Visitor Experience and Resource Protection, etc. Those frameworks need to establish the management objectives which show the purposes and visions of such area, and the evaluation and monitoring of natural resource conditions and visitor experiences. On the other hand, Japanese National Park system seems to lack such type of planning and management framework. Lacks of reasonable planning and management framework is one of causes that park management are not effective. This series of posters describe the necessary of planning framework, the method to get exact recreational use statistics, and the importance of information about visitor choice behavior, toward sustainable management in Japanese National Parks.

Visitor monitoring is fundamental to the sustainable management of recreation areas. Without this information, landowners or recreation managers cannot develop appropriate action plans to maintain natural resources and to manage quality of visitor experiences. In North American and European countries many studies have been conducted and a great deal of knowledge and techniques has been accumulated. In contrast to these countries, little attention has been given to the understanding of visitor monitoring in Japan.

Simple aggregation of self-registration books has been the main source of visitor counting in Japan. Most of mountain recreation areas, landowners or recreation managers request trekkers to write their information on self-registration books at trailheads, and it is said that not a few trekkers are willing to cooperate with it. Therefore, the official number of trekkers, which is reported by the Ministry of Environment, has also largely depended on simple aggregation of these self-registration data.

However, the number is fundamentally underestimation since there always exists some uncooperative trekkers, in addition a trend toward reluctance to cooperate with it against leaking of personal information has affected the registration rates. Thus, these ungraspable trekkers have evolved into an uncertainty on management of mountain recreation areas in Japan. Toward sustainable management, this paper examines closer annual visitor flows in the Omote-Daisetsu area, Daisetsuzan National Park, Japan, combining data from self-registration books and infrared trail traffic counters.
Understanding Hiker's choice behavior in Daisetsuzan National Park:
Toward Sustainable Management in Japanese National Parks
Tetsuya Aikoh 1, Akihiro Kobayashi 2, Yasushi Shoji 1
1/Hokkaido University, 2/Senshu University, Hokkaido College

The information about visitors' choice of the sites for hiking is useful to manage trails in recreational areas. Based on such information, managers will be able to take effective management actions to achieve the sustainability of the park. Visitors' choice behavior are known as the composition of several attributes such as personal factors, information sources and site attributes, etc. Increasing number of visitors and the change of access has caused the concentration of visitors on some popular routes, therefore natural resource impacts and the change of wilderness experience has been reported in Daisetsuzan National Park. Managers and stakeholders are seeking some management strategy to modify such situation.

Hikers were asked to rate the importance of 21 attributes about the routes, the trailheads and the camp sites. We also asked the information sources, the motivation, their experience and their willingness to next visit. The result of factor analysis showed that visitors considered the convenience of camp site, the walkability of route, the convenience of trailhead, the condition of natural resource and the less visitors. Those factors had relationships with their motivation, information sources and their experience of hiking and Daisetsuzan National Park. We found the significant relationships among visitors' personalities and site attributes which they had considered. Those information will be helpful for managers to control visitor flows and to choose the information they offer.

The industrialization of agricultural villages and the employment structure in the Sunan area of China
A follow-up research of Kaixiangong village
Hong Park
Graduate School of Agriculture, Hokkaido University

In China, reform of the ownership system of enterprises was promoted on a large scale in the late 1990's. Due to the increase of private enterprises, "Sunan model", which was owned by the town and village enterprises, has become a "Wenzhou model". This paper clarifies the real state and characteristics of farming village industrialization, centering on one of the villages in the Sunan area. In addition, by making clear the present status of progress of home-based industry, this presentation ascertains the change in the agricultural work structure in the economic development area, based on the existing study materials and actual condition survey.

Analysis of Indemnity for Community related to the World Natural Heritage Site
on Fisheries Management in Shiretoko
Yayoi Hisaue
Graduate School of Law, Hokkaido University

On July 14, 2005, Shiretoko was finally registered as the World Natural Heritage Site. Now, dynamic ecosystem of Shiretoko which contains both the land and sea become well known to the world. On the other hand, Shiretoko shows through Japanese fisheries management that it is a difficult and delicate problem to balance up interests of communities in the Site. This research tries to find the best way to indemnify for communities which suffer losses from ecosystem conservation policies which implemented in the World Natural Heritage Site.

The history of Japanese fishing rights began with the Fisheries Law of 1902 (Meiji era) which licensed fishing rights for the first time. Since postwar amendment of 1948 (Showa era) adopted a concept of "adjustments for fishing", Japanese fishing
rights have had natures both property right as legal and environmental right as essential. Shiretoko fisheries management raises the question of where shall we find the common ground when the nature of environmental right restricts the exercise of fishing rights.

In the context of a new conflict between fishing rights and environmental right, change in the substance of "environmental right" might exist which is influenced by the stream of International Environmental Law that regards ecosystem conservation as most important.

It is necessary to establish strict fishery resources management system developed from old concept of adjustment for fishing to reach both goals of "marine ecosystem conservation" and "sustainable development in the sea" that is to say on one hand to meet the IUCN(International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources) demand to regard ecosystem conservation as most important among diverse values which the World Heritage Convention(1972) brings and on the other to continue Shiretoko fishing based on fishing rights. Thereby it is appropriate to outline the way to indemnify for communities in Shiretoko World Natural Heritage Site in three phases as follows:

1. Establish strict fishery resources management system.
2. If adopt administrative fisheries controls as a part of above system,
3. Allow those whose fisheries rights are injured bringing actions(administrative/ civil) for their damages.

Actually, Shiretoko fisheries management raises our environmental awareness which shift from the amenity improvement stage to the Global Environment Facility stage.

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Why could be small villages inside of dolines in China sustained for centuries?

Taoao Ardo 1, Eriko Okada 1, Katsuhiko Demura 2, Toshiaki Tadano 3

1/Hiroshima University, 2/Hokkaido University,
3/Tokyo University of Agriculture

Among the thousands dolines distributed in the limestone area in Western China, around one thousand of dolines have been inhabited for the past several hundreds years. The very steep limestone walls surrounding the village limited the villagers' activities to exchange materials with the outside of the dolines. There is no river above ground in the villages. Therefore, the villagers have been mostly dependent on the products inside of the dolines including basic life-supporting materials like water and foodstuff.

In order to elucidate the reasons why these life-supporting systems were sustainable for several centuries, we tried to analyze the material-cycling systems in the village in collaboration with the local scientists in China. The followings are the main findings obtained:

1) The solar energy was almost sole source of the energy to support the villagers' lives and activities. They obtained the essential energy from the food (mainly corn, beans and vegetables with occasional intake of meat) and the wood (for fuel and timbering) produced inside of the dolines.
2) Two types of mineral nutrient cycling routes were recognized in the system; the closed cycling route passing mainly fields and rather open cycling route passing through forest. The both route joined in the human life and the nutrients were incorporated in the fields as ashes.
3) Since almost all the materials including human bodies were incorporated in the recycling systems, there were not found any waste materials.
4) The people were very diligent and healthy, and passing constant daily life.

Though the way of living is not applicable to the industrialized countries, the fundamentals underlying those findings may be helpful for us to develop a sustainable society.

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Wildflowers in Hokkaido as a natural resources - their conservation, creation, sustainable management, and use-

Tetsuya Kondo, Hajime Matsushina

Research Faculty of Agriculture, Division of Bioresources and Product Science

Although most parts of the mainland Japan have been developed, some areas in Hokkaido with several natural resources still remain. In particular, habitats of wildflower species with beautiful flowers are characteristic and important natural
features in Hokkaido. Some of these habitats have been conserved, and are used as sightseeing destinations or for recreation purposes, already.

In this study, personal interview surveys and field investigations were conducted at nine sites at which are wildflower habitats to determine the site characteristics, vegetation type, maintenance methods used, and utilization patterns. Five sites were public domain land, two sites were on company-owned land, one site was in the precincts of a Shinto shrine, and one site was on the campus of a university. Most of the plant species that were conserved were spring ephemerals that are peculiar to the Northern region in Japan. Eight sites were managing pre-existing habitats, and one site was managing a habitat created by transplantation of individuals. All the sites were managed by mowing understory once or twice a year during summer or autumn. The duration of mowing ranged from 5-45 years. The site of each habitat of wildflower was used as a sightseeing location, for a stroll, or for nature observations.

We assume that, in Hokkaido, there are many promising wildflower habitats that are being suppressed by competitive species such as Sasa senanensis. We will be able to establish aesthetic wildflower habitats by suitable management of them, and also create new aesthetic wildflower habitats by transplantation of wildflower individuals. Aesthetic wildflower habitats that are maintained sustainably by appropriate maintenance strategies will be useful for a sightseeing location, for a stroll, or for nature observations.

The evaluation of such wildflower communities will be also necessary in the future.

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Sustainable coastal management for recreational use and natural resource conservation: The case of Ishikari Coast, Hokkaido

Heijime Matsushima, Tetsuya Kondo

Graduate School of Agriculture, Hokkaido University

The purpose of this study is to consider and propose sustainable coastal area management method for their recreational use and natural resource conservation. Ishikari coast, 10km long at middle part of Hokkaido, was used by a lot of people for recreation during summertime such as swimming, barbeque, fishing, ATV, PWC. Such a concentration of recreational use caused the impact of natural resources and the conflict between recreational users, especially motorized vehicle users and others. This poster resulted in the necessity of future vision and environmental education for sustainable coastal management, which Ishikari coast does not have established yet. Future vision means a framework of decision making for management planning. To establish the vision, application of natural park system were proposed.

Environmental education has great potential to enhance knowledge in the short run and to prompt attitude change in the long run. This research showed that the visitor landscape preferences were different according to their purpose. Such a ‘gap’ may cause the conflict between visitors who have different purpose. This result showed that the effort to fill in the gap, called environmental education (share of the information, sign board, guides, etc.) is important. This poster was concluded that the application of natural park system is suitable to this area for the sustainable coastal management.

P-15

Design Viewed from the Perspective of Sustainable Development

Mirei Hagiwara, Nozomi Hori, Kazuyuki Seino, Shun Niiyama, Masuyo Tokita

Hokkaido University

Design is indispensable to achieve a society that promotes sustainable development. Products surrounding us affect our daily life physically, mentally, aesthetically, economically, and environmentally.

The way we design products reflects our approach to society. In other words, our daily actions and judgments in making and selecting products reflect our society’s sense of values.

Therefore, we propose, as an extension of our freshman seminar course entitled ‘Power of Design’, to reevaluate materials indigenous to Japan and re-examine traditional designs and techniques associated with these materials.

Among the various natural materials that will help us return to a ‘cradle to cradle’ society, we will focus on bamboo and diatomaceous earth. We will first analyze their properties and current uses, and then present functional and beautiful designs suitable for these materials. Through the use of daily products made of such natural materials, we will learn to appreciate the beauty that nature bestows on us.
Effect and effectiveness of vaccination: pertussis in NZ as the case of study
Andrei Korobeinikov
RIES, Hokkaido University

In some cases vaccination is unreliable. For example vaccination against pertussis has comparatively high level of primary and secondary failures.
To evaluate efficiency of vaccination we introduce the idea of effective vaccination rate and suggest an approach to estimate it. We consider pertussis in New Zealand as a case study. The results indicate that the level of immunity failure for pertussis is considerably higher than was anticipated.

Research and Development of ubiquitous information services
for sustainable fisheries operation and management in the offshore around Japan
Sei-ichi Saitoh 1,2, Fumihiro Takahashi 3, Daichi Tachikawa 2,3, Motoki Hiramaki 2,4, Masami Yoshida 4,5, Terusuki Hiura 2,5, Hidetada Kiyofuji 6
1/Laboratory of Marine Bioresource and Environment Sensing, Graduate School of Fisheries Sciences, Hokkaido University, 2/SpaceFish LLP, 3/Fujitsu Hokkaido Systems Limited, 4/GIS Hokkaido Limited, 5/Fujitsu Limited, 6/Joint Institute of Marine and Atmospheric Research University of Hawaii

This paper presents an overview of a newly developed ubiquitous fisheries information system using satellite remote sensing and geographical information system (RS/GIS). The system was developed to aim for providing high value-added fisheries oceanographic information in anytime and at anywhere. We also make this system to come into wide use for especially fishermen and managers in fisheries cooperation or fisheries experimental stations. All users can operate all products dynamically such as overlaying, measuring distance from nearest port or fishing grounds on the GIS. This system can help to support effective fishing activities such as economy with time for fishing ground destination or nearest landing port. This ubiquitous information services promise to promote sustainable fisheries operation and management in the offshore around Japan.

Organochlorine Pesticide Residues in the Pasture Environment,
Meat and Milk of Philippine Buffaloes (Bubalus bubalis) from Angat, Bulacan
Eleanor S. Austria 1, Dr. Evangeline C. Santiago 2
1/Faculty, Natural Science Department, Adamson University, Manila, Philippines
2/Head, Research and Analytical Services Laboratory, Natural Science Research Institute, University of the Philippines, Diliman

The levels of OCP residues in environmental samples (soil, sediments, water and forage) as well as in meat and milk of Philippine Buffaloes from Angat and CLSU were determined. From Angat, Barangays Laog and Banaben were chosen because of its history of pesticide use and a preliminary study revealed the presence of several OCP residues. CLSU-PCC was chosen as the pseudocontrol area because although pesticide use was stopped more than a decade ago, contamination of the area cannot be ruled out.
Samples were collected from August 2002 to October 2003 and were taken to the Research and Analytical Services Laboratory of the Natural Science Research Institute (RASL-NSRI), University of the Philippines, for analysis. In the laboratory, soil, sediments and meat samples were extracted with DCM and hexane by Soxhlet apparatus for 8-16 hours. The extract was cleaned up using column packed with fully activated silica. Forage samples (grasses, legumes and feed concentrate) were extracted with acetone by sonication and cleaned up with silica and alumina. Milk samples were extracted with hexane and ethyl alcohol by sonication with reflux. Each sample was spiked with a surrogate standard (tetrachloro-m-
xylene), OCP mix and internal standard mix (pyrene-d-10, phenanthrene-d-10) to assess performance of the method. A recovery of 60-120% was considered acceptable. Method Detection Limits (MDL) was also determined for each compound and was computed based on US EPA method. Levels below MDL were reported as <MDL.

Analysis of water samples revealed residue levels below MDL indicating low levels of contamination. However, almost all of the studied OCPs were detected in soil samples from Banaban and Laog with Banaban having the highest amount of contamination, 39.89 µg/kg. It is followed by Laog (37.97 µg/kg) and CLSU (5.48 µg/kg). It is possible that the longer use of OCP in Laog and Banaban than in CLSU resulted in higher levels of contamination in soil from these areas.

The contaminants detected in soil samples were also the same contaminants detected in sediment samples. Laog contains the highest amount of contamination (104.20 µg/kg) followed by Banaban and CLSU (51.54 µg/kg and 1.72 µg/kg, respectively). The higher amount of contamination in Laog sediments may be due to the more intensive use of irrigation in Laog than in Banaban and CLSU.

Analysis of OCP residues in forage samples revealed that endrin ketone was the predominant contaminant being present in all forage samples in high amounts. CLSU feed concentrate was also found to contain higher residue levels than grasses and legumes taken from the three areas. In meat, almost all of the studied OCP were present with the cyclohexanes, heptachlor, dieldrin and endrin aldehyde as the predominant contaminants. But although many residues are found in the environment and meat of carabao, only a few residues were present in milk samples. This may be because body burdens were not high enough to be incorporated in the milk. Comparison with the Codex EMRLs for meat and milk revealed that all of the detected residues were below their respective EMRLs suggesting that it is relatively safe to consume these animal products.

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Determination of the presence of Organochlorine Pesticide Residues in the Environment of IPO Dam

Elenor S. Austria

Faculty, Natural Science Department, Adamson University, Manila

The levels of OCP residues in environmental samples (soil, sediments, water) from IPO Dam were determined. Samples were collected in September, 2005 and taken to the Research and Analytical Services Laboratory of the University of the Philippines, Diliman. Analysis of the water samples revealed that the levels of all of the studied OCP residues were below the Method Detection Limits (MDL), suggesting very low levels of contamination. In sediments, only residues of endrin aldehyde and endosulfan 2 were detected in IPO Dam and comparison with the data from Laog, an agricultural community revealed IPO Dam contained less OCP residues. This study also found out that the levels of OCP residues in sediments were higher in Laog, than in IPO Dam (total OCP mean concentration: 6.0 µg/kg in IPO Dam and 67.71 µg/kg in Laog). This may be due to the more intensive use of chemicals and irrigation in Laog. The analyzed soil samples revealed that only residues of endosulfan sulfone were present in soil samples from IPO Dam. Comparison of the total OCP mean concentration in soil revealed that Laog has a higher amount of contamination than IPO Dam (16.15 µg/kg in IPO Dam and 4.24 µg/kg in Laog). Since pesticide use was not allowed in the watershed area, the presence of endosulfan sulfone residues may mean that IPO Dam has received inputs of the persistent OCP residues from the surrounding agricultural areas.

P-20

21st Century Center of Excellence Program 'Prediction and avoidance of an abrupt change in bio-geosphere system'

Motoyoshi Ikeda

Faculty of Environmental Earth Science, Hokkaido University

"Global warming by CO2", "ozone depletion", "forest destruction by exploitation" and "pollutants" are not influencing the environment independently. A possible feedback loop is that "Low absorption of CO2 caused by forest destruction" promotes "global warming", and then, "global warming" in turn enhances "forest destruction". They interact each other. Therefore, we need to understand these phenomena as a coupled system and to predict a future change. We are trying to understand and predict the phenomena by clarifying on the basis of bio-geoscience and intercomparison between the high latitude region and the low-to-mid latitude region. Our final objective is to avoid the abrupt change by not controlling nature but helping it from the cycle between natural ecosystem and material circulation.

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The Land Use Changes and Modern Landscape Structure of the Russian-Chinese Transboundary Geosystem

Natelia Mishina

Research Institute of Humanity and Nature (RIHN)

Anthropogenic impacts on the adjacent territories of North-eastern China and the Russian Far East are considerably different. But a number of such territories have similar natural conditions and are the parts of integrated formations - transboundary natural geosystems. Both ecological and economical conditions of every transboundary territories depend on one another. Therefore transboundary territory's researches have large theoretical and practical value for the planning their sustainable development.

The territory of our research is the transboundary low mountain region with common geologic and geomorphologic structure, similar soils, vegetation and climate. The Ussuri River, on which the state boundary of Russia and China passes, divides this territory into two almost equal parts. The Chinese part of the transboundary geosystem is situated in Heilongjiang province, the Russian one is in Primorski and Khabarovskii krais.

To conduct the ecologic-geographical analysis of the transboundary geosystem, the map of its modern landscapes was compiled, the main features of landscape structure were determined. Statistical economic data and tendencies of resource's use were also analyzed. It allowed us to define the main stages of economic and land use development of Russian and Chinese part of geosystem. Studying of land use changes from 1990 to 2000 showed the major trends of modern landscape transformation and the basic ecological problems in the different parts of the transboundary geosystem. Some measures on improvement of their ecological situation were offered. The obtained data were mapped.

In conditions of deficiency of the unified information about the Russian-Chinese geosystems, the received information is the important basis for further planning of the sustainable territorial development of the near-boundary administrative formations of both countries.

Germination and growth responses of some key plant species
from Horqin sandy land of China to the simulated desertified conditions

Lijun Chen

Institute of Applied Ecology, Chinese Academy of Sciences

There is little knowledge on the germination and growth response of key plant species in Horqin sandy land, to environmental stress conditions. This study aim to investigate the effects of different temperatures and light intensities on the germination of 7 key plant species, and the influence of interaction of varied nitrogen/phosphorus regimes simulated different degrees of degraded soil on the growth of 4 key plant species grown in desertified area in Horqin sandy land.

Decentralized Cooperation for Sustainable Development: Toward Paradigm Shift for International Cooperation Framework

Kuniko Seki

Graduate School of International Media and Communication, Hokkaido University

For many years, nation states have made significant efforts to resolve diversified and complicated global issues in cooperation with international organizations, NGOs and private companies. Despite these experiences, accumulated under existing international cooperation framework, global issues remain unsettled.

Then, what is an effective international cooperation framework to cope with global issues? One alternative framework, decentralized cooperation (cooperation decentralised), sets out to give us an answer to this question. Decentralized cooperation is a form of grass-roots international cooperation, institutionalized by French government in 1992, between French municipalities and their counterparts in developing countries. Under this framework, French municipalities offer techniques, knowledge and know-how to their partner cities in almost every field concerning public administration (environment, education, public health, urban and rural development, etc.).

Why have existing international cooperation frameworks failed? One of the main reasons has been insufficient effort aimed at strengthening the basis of democratic public administration systems in developing countries. In other words, without
reinforcing self-resolving capacity against local problems, sustainable development of recipient communities can not be assured. In this meaning, decentralized cooperation seems useful for recipient communities, assuring transfer of public administration experience from French municipalities to their external counterparts. Furthermore, we can remark other advantages of decentralized cooperation, compared with classical international cooperation frameworks. First of all, we can observe a less hierarchical relationship between supplier and recipient of decentralized cooperation. Because, in general, decentralized cooperation is concerned with the benefits of the vast existing sister city network established between French and foreign municipalities, respecting the reciprocal and equal partnership. Secondly, sister city relationships assure also long-term cooperation, one important element for sustainable development. Thirdly, long-term and equal partnership enables French municipalities to reply precisely to local needs, which is often needed by recipient municipalities. Therefore, decentralized cooperation should be considered as a new paradigm for the international cooperation framework.

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Life Cycle Assessment of Fishery Products - Case studies of Squid and Scallop production -
Kazuhito Watanabe 1, Tetsuke Miura 2
1/Miyagi Prefectural Government, 2/Graduate school of fisheries science, Hokkaido university

It is indispensable to incorporate environmental measures into fishery production process in addition to a resource and economic viewpoint to achieve sustainable fishery. Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) is an important and useful tool to evaluate the environmental effects and potential impacts associated with a product and a service throughout its life span. Up to date, however, few data have been reported concerning the environmental burden of fisheries. In this research, we quantitatively calculated the environmental burden of the entire squid and scallop fishing systems in Hokkaido and assessed the environmental impacts using LCA. Squid and scallop were chosen for this case study because they are important fishery products for the Japanese food supply. Moreover, we suggested the evaluation procedure, while applying LCA to the fishery. As to squid related fishery, squid jiggling fishery exhibited the largest environmentally burden, followed by off-shore trawls fishery and large scale set-net fishery. The results suggested the largest value of the squid jiggling fishery was mainly due to the use of fuel oil by fish gathering lamps. As to the scallop cultivation industry, on the other hand, the value indicated the ground sowing method was superior to the hanging method. We demonstrated that LCA was applicable to fishery, and this new methodology was to be useful toward the improvement of the environmental aspects of fishery.

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Rabies in Sri Lanka: Knowledge, attitudes, practices and beliefs among community-dwellers
Matibag GC 1, Kamigaki T 1, Kunarasi PYR 3, Wijewardana TG 3, Kalupahana AW 1,
Dissanayake DRA 3, De Silva DDN 3, Gunawardena GSP DeS 4, Obayashi Y 1, Taniguchi T 4,
Sawaya H 4, Umemura T 6, Tamashiro H 1
1/Department of Global health and Epidemiology Division of Preventive Medicine, Graduate School of Medicine, Japan,
2/Faculty of Medicine, University of Peradeniya, Sri Lanka,
3/Faculty of Veterinary Medicine and Animal Science University of Peradeniya, Sri Lanka,
4/Ministry of Healthcare, Nutrition and Welfare, Sri Lanka Japan International Cooperation Agency,
5/Department of Molecular Pathobiology and 21st Century COE Program for Zoonosis Control Hokkaido University Research Center for Zoonosis Control, Sapporo, Japan,
6/Department of Veterinary Clinical Sciences, Graduate School of Veterinary Medicine, Hokkaido University, Japan.

[Background]
Although Sri Lanka had adopted its national program for the elimination of rabies during the mid-1970s, this fatal disease still remains endemic in all provinces.

[Objective]
To assess the knowledge, attitudes, practices and beliefs of the study population about rabies.

[Materials and Methods]
This cross-sectional study, performed on 8-25 May 2006, utilized in-person interviews using structured and pre-tested questionnaires in the urban, rural and estate sectors of Kandy District, Central Province. After randomized selection, the sample
Rabies in Sri Lanka: Assessing health-seeking behavior following animal bite injuries

Matibag GC1, Kamigaki T1, Kumarasiri PVR2, Wijewardana TG1, Kalupahana AW3, Dissanayake DRA1, De Silva DDN3, Gunawardena GSP DeS3, Obayashi Y1, Taniguchi T4, Sawa H5, Umemura T4, Tamashiro H1

1/Department of Global Health and Epidemiology Division of Preventive Medicine, Graduate School of Medicine, Japan
2/Faculty of Medicine, University of Peradeniya, Sri Lanka.
3/Faculty of Veterinary Medicine and Animal Science University of Peradeniya, Sri Lanka.
5/Department of Molecular Pathobiology and 21st Century COE Program for Zoonosis Control Hokkaido University Research Center for Zoonosis Control, Sapporo, Japan.
6/Department of Veterinary Clinical Sciences, Graduate School of Veterinary Medicine, Hokkaido University, Japan.

[Background]
Although Sri Lanka had adopted its national program for the elimination of rabies during the mid-1970s, this fatal disease still remains endemic in all provinces with an annual dog bite incidence of 2,000/100,000 and human deaths at 4/100,000.

[Objective]
To establish the benchmark data on medical care-seeking behavior and treatment compliance among animal bite victims in selected locations of the Central Province, Sri Lanka.

[Materials and Methods]
This cross-sectional study, performed on 8-25 May 2006, utilized in-person interviews using structured and pre-tested questionnaires in the urban, rural and estate sectors of Kandy District, Central Province. After randomized selection, the sample consisted of 5,925 persons from 1,570 households of the 26 survey areas, which represented 0.5% of the population of Kandy District.

[Findings]
A total of 357 animal bite cases (5,155/100,000) and 2 cases of rabies deaths (29/100,000) have been encountered 12 months prior to the survey. One was a documented case while the other died at home. Eighty-eight percent of injuries fell within 6 to 64 years of age (mean: 33.84 years; 95% CI: 31.75-35.95). Bites in males (54%) were more than in females (46%). Bites on the legs and feet were the most common (60%). Dogs were the most frequently attacking animals (93%) and were mostly pets (73%) that were previously vaccinated (33%). Half the cases occurred at home. Most patients have consulted physicians for treatment (86%). Most patients (86%) received post-exposure vaccine less than five times upon physicians' advice (50%) and upon observation that the animal remained healthy and with prior immunization history (9%).

[Discussion and Conclusion]
Our results showed that the incidence of annual animal bites and human rabies are well above the reported national average. It is of paramount importance to carefully examine the existing surveillance and reporting systems. We highlight the
importance of universal registration and immunization coverage especially for owned pets to prevent potential rabies transmission.

Environmental Impact on Wildlife
Mayumi Ishizuka, Kentaro Sakamoto, Shoichi Fujita
Graduate School of Veterinary Medicine, Hokkaido University

Chlorinated / brominated persistent toxic substances (PTS), such as polychlorinated, -dibenzo-p-dioxins, -dibenzo furans, -biphenyls, -organochlorine pesticides, hexachlorobenzene, 2,2-bis(p-chlorophenyl)-1,1,1-trichloroethane (DDTs), hexachlorocyclohexane and -brominated diphenyl ethers, are ubiquitous contaminants in the environment. Due to the high lipophilicity / resistance to biological degradation, wildlife animals and humans accumulate notable levels of them through food chain. Our research subject is to elucidate the biological effects of these environmental pollutants on wildlife, such as crabs, fishes, birds and mammals.

Especially, we detected the high level of PTS accumulation in top predators, e.g., seals, Steller’s Sea Eagle and White-tailed Sea Eagle. The residues of PTS caused the suppression of thyroid hormone and induced xenobiotic metabolizing enzyme, which was biomarker enzyme for the contamination of planar compounds.

In the meantime, until to day, there is few document reported contamination of PTS in terricolous wild animals. Norway or Brown rats (Rattus norvegicus) inhabit over world especially close to human population. The Brown rats are useful indicator for the effects of environmental contamination on land-wildlife due to their position in food-chain. In recent study, we found the high concentration of PTS in liver of wild Brown rats, and the contaminants affected the gene expression profiles in testis and liver.

We concluded that our environment is polluted enough to find animals with altered hormone levels.

Sustainability cannot be realized without the Environmental Governance and the Participation of Indigenous Peoples
Yugo Ono
Graduate School of Environmental Science, Hokkaido University

Sustainability is a concept which postulates the environmental safety over the generations. If the environment is destroyed for the convenience of the present life, it is not sustainable. This corresponds to the idea of the Native American’s saying that the Earth is not the heritage from the Ancestor, but we rent it from the future generation. Although the sustainability is a global concept, we have to act locally to realize it. Here I will take two cases in which we are acting in Hokkaido as environmental scientists to realize the sustainability of our planet.

1: Conservation of natural river ecosystem
The natural river is rare even in Hokkaido where the dam construction and all kinds of concrete works have destroyed the natural river ecosystem especially the migration of salmonids through the 20th century. Hokkaido Development Agency has planned the construction of a big dam (46m high, 300m wide) in the Sanru, a tributary of the Teshio, the second longest river in Hokkaido. The dam not only cuts the migration but breaks the spawning habitat of cherry salmon which is important fishing resources. Major purposes of dam construction are flood control, power generation and water supply. But they are satisfied by alternative ways which do not destroy the environments. Free and open discussion is needed to evaluate the alternatives, but it is not realized by the policy of Hokkaido Development Agency. Change of the decision making system is necessary for such environmental issues. Environmental governance is urgently introduced.

2: Participation of Indigenous Peoples
Sustainability cannot be realized in a society where the equality is not certified. The Ainu, the indigenous people in Japan, is still in the position not equal to the other Japanese people. They lost the rights of caching salmon, shooting brown bears and deer, and land rights. Public education of their language has never been done for a long time. Their land names of the Ainu language have been changed to the Japanese. Recovery of the Ainu’s rights and culture should not be neglected when we talk of sustainability.
Recent studies in the northern North Pacific have revealed that biological productivity was limited by iron availability there. Because iron can be hardly dissolved in water, phytoplankton largely relies on the iron supply from land via the atmosphere and/or rivers. In contrast to the central region of the northern North Pacific, the phytoplankton productivity is very high in the Sea of Okhotsk, probably due to the sufficient supply of iron from the Amur River. Riverine iron cannot keep dissolved in the seawater without being a complex with humic substances created in forest and wetland. Therefore, changes in land uses on the Amur basin such as deforestation, forest fire, cultivation, urbanization and/or reduction of wetland may reduce the biological productivity in the Sea of Okhotsk and the northwestern area of North Pacific Ocean.

In this project, we try to answer the following questions; 1) how large is the discharged flux of materials such as iron from the Amur River, how far the iron is transported offshore and to what extent the iron is contributing to the biological productivity in the Sea of Okhotsk; 2) what are the factors controlling the release of materials such as iron from the land to the Amur River in the natural and/or artificially altered land surface conditions in the Amur basin; 3) to what extent the economic and political systems around Northeast China and Far East Russia change the land uses in the Amur basin in the past, present and future; 4) how variable are the water and material cycles around the Amur basin and the Sea of Okhotsk in the natural conditions.

A Lower Trophic Ecosystem Model Including Iron Effect in the Okhotsk Sea
Takeishi Okunishi
Graduate School of Engineering, Hokkaido University

The Okhotsk Sea is one of the most biologically productive regions in the world, and it supports high fisheries production. The micronutrient iron plays a key role in limiting phytoplankton growth rates and structuring plankton communities over much of the world ocean. Recent studies have shown that iron is an important factor controlling phytoplankton in the western subarctic Pacific Nitrate is depleted after the spring phytoplankton bloom in the Okhotsk Sea. This fact suggests that iron supply is higher in the Okhotsk Sea than in the western subarctic Pacific and, that phytoplankton growth is not limited by iron availability in the Okhotsk Sea. However, it is not well known whether iron limits phytoplankton growth or not, or what is the main source of iron in the Okhotsk Sea. We applied a three dimensional ecosystem - physical coupled model including iron effect to the Okhotsk Sea. In order to clarify the sources of iron, four iron compartments were added to Kawamiya et al. (1995)'s model (KKYS) to create our ecosystem model (KKYS-Fe). We hypothesized that four processes supply iron to sea water: atmospheric loadings from Northeastern Asia, input from the Amur River, dissolution from sediments and regeneration by zooplankton and bacteria. We simulated 1 year, from 1 January, 2001 to 31 December, 2001, using both KKYS-Fe and KKYS. KKYS could not reproduce the surface nitrate distribution after the spring bloom, whereas KKYS-Fe agreed well with observations in the western subarctic Pacific because it includes iron limitation of phytoplankton growth. During spring bloom, the main source of iron at the sea surface is from the atmosphere. The contribution of riverine iron to total iron utilized for primary production is small in the Okhotsk Sea. Atmospheric deposition, iron flux from sediment and regeneration of iron in water column play an important role in maintenance of high primary production in the Okhotsk Sea.

Keywords: ecosystem model, Okhotsk Sea, phytoplankton, iron, primary production
Evaluation of the impact of water dilution within the eutrophic Lake Barato, Japan
Ryuichiro Shinohara
Graduate School of Engineering, Hokkaido University

Lake Barato is a eutrophic and subarctic 4.37 km² lake in Hokkaido, Japan. This lake is an oxbow lake that was isolated from the Ishikari River following the development of flood-protection measures on the river. Although environmental criteria for water quality in Japan are defined as total nitrogen (TN) less than 71 ?mol L⁻¹ and total phosphate (TP) less than 3.2 ?mol L⁻¹, levels in Lake Barato exceed these standards by a factor of three (TN: 229 ?mol L⁻¹, TP: 6.3 ?mol L⁻¹). To dilute eutrophic water in Lake Barato, an Inlet Project was carried out during the summer of 2005 via a 1 m³ s⁻¹ inlet from the Ishikari River. In this study, field data and three-dimensional numerical simulations are used to evaluate the impact of water dilution on eutrophication. River water was discharged from the margin of the upper section of the lake to dilute the water. We undertook a numerical simulation of total nitrogen (TN) and total phosphate (TP) distribution and its impact on the emergence of cyanobacteria considering five inlet cases. Model results suggest that the most effective and feasible way to achieve dilution is via a 5 m³ s⁻¹ inlet and open the Shinko Gate, which connects the lake and Ishikari Bay through the channel. Following this scheme, TN and TP concentrations were reduced by 28% following 30 days of discharge according to the simulation results.

Keywords: Lake Barato, dilution of a eutrophic lake, numerical model

COMPARISON OF PERFORMANCE AND MEMBRANE FOULING CHARACTERISTICS BETWEEN PRESSURIZED AND SUBMERGED PVDF MICROFILTRATION MEMBRANES
So-Ryong Chae
Graduate School of Engineering, Hokkaido University

As a means of complying with current and anticipated regulations, membrane technologies have been widely adopted in the world. Especially, the low-pressure driven membrane techniques such as microfiltration (MF) and ultrafiltration (UF) have attracted considerable attention in drinking water treatment to remove particulate by size exclusion and usually produce a filtrate free of turbidity and bacteria from river, lake, and underground waters.

There are two different configurations (i.e. pressurized and submerged modules) of membrane filtration technology. Submerged module has become a major feature in wastewater application of membrane technology. Many researchers reported that this module remarkably reduced the power consumption of recirculation pumps used in a membrane bioreactor. However, there were no available reports comparing the pressurized and submerged membrane modules in water treatment. The goal of this study was to compare pressure performance and fouling characteristics between pressurized and submerged PVDF (polyvinylidene fluoride) hollow fiber membranes having 0.1? nominal pore size (Microza R, Asahikasei Chemical Co., Japan) treating Chitose River water having relatively high turbidity and humic substances under the same operating conditions (permeate flux of 0.65 m³/d, recovery rate of 92%, and physical cleaning using permeate and the compressed air for 90 s).

As a result, turbidity (100%), Al (> 84%), and Fe (> 95%) were removed very well by both membrane modules. However, humic substances and Mn were not effectively removed by the membranes. On the other hand, different fouling characteristics of the two membranes were observed during the experimental period. In case of the submerged membrane, fouling could be effectively mitigated by backwashing and air scrubbing. In contrast, fouling of the pressurized membrane could not be easily recovered once it increased rapidly. Focused on this point, characteristics of foulants in both membranes were studied. As a result, it was found that relatively large amounts of organic matter (especially carbohydrates and humic substances) and Fe were extracted from the cake layer of the pressurized membrane than that of the submerged membrane.

In addition, from the surface analysis, it was observed that the cake layer formed on the pressurized membrane surface was intensely smoother and thicker than that formed on the submerged membrane surface. Finally, it was recognized that interaction between organic matters and Fe in the pressurized membrane improved significantly the cake compressibility and stability deteriorating membrane fouling.
Development of a super high rate ANAMMOX reactor and in situ analysis of biofilm structure and function

Ikuo Tsushima
Graduate School of Engineering, Hokkaido University

The anaerobic ammonium oxidation (ANAMMOX) process is a new efficient and cost effective method of ammonium removal from wastewater. Under completely anoxic conditions ammonium is oxidized with nitrite as electron acceptor to dinitrogen gas and small amounts of nitrate. This process has many advantages as it demands no oxygen and no organic carbon source and produces small amount of sludge and could make the reactor footprint smaller than that of conventional systems. However, it is difficult to cultivate the ANAMMOX bacteria due to their low growth rate (the doubling time is approximately 11 days). This indicates that rapid and certain start-up of ANAMMOX process is apparently the key to practical application. However, there is still little information on the efficient screening method of appropriate seeding sludges for ANAMMOX process. Therefore, in order to screen a good seeding sludge for the ANAMMOX process, we developed the real-time quantitative polymerase chain reaction (RTQ-PCR) assay with newly designed primers for the quantification of the ANAMMOX bacteria in the sludge. Thereafter, we successfully obtained a seeding sludge with high abundance of ANAMMOX bacteria and inoculated this sludge into an upflow anaerobic biofilter (UAB). The UAB was operated for more than one year, and the performance of ANAMMOX process was monitored. As a result, we successfully achieved the highest nitrogen removal rate of 26.0 kg-N/m3/day, which has never been reported. In addition, the ecophysiology of ANAMMOX bacteria (spatial distribution and in situ activity) in biofilms was analyzed by combined use of a full-cycle 16S rRNA approach and microelectrodes to be improved and stabilize the performance. As a result, the microelectrode measurement clearly revealed that a successive vertical zonation of the partial nitrification (NH4+ to NO2-), ANAMMOX reaction, and denitrification was developed in the biofilm in the UAB. This result agreed with the spatial distribution of corresponding bacterial populations in the biofilm. The coexistence of ammonium oxidation bacteria (AOB), ANAMMOX bacteria, and denitrifiers gives mutual advantages, such as that AOB and Eubacteria give the ANAMMOX bacteria an advantage by consuming dissolved oxygen and organic matter derived from ANAMMOX reaction. We will link micro-scale information (i.e., single cell and/or biofilm levels) with meso-scale information (i.e., the reactor level) to understand the details of ANAMMOX reaction occurring in this UAB.

Keywords: ANAMMOX, RTQ-PCR assay, a full-cycle 16S rRNA approach, microelectrodes.

SUBCRITICAL CRACK GROWTH IN ROCK

Yoshibataki Nara
Graduate School of Engineering, Hokkaido University

Knowledge of the time-dependent properties of deformation and fracture behaviors in rocks is essential to ensure the long-term stability of structures in rock mass, such as underground power plants or sites for radioactive waste disposal. Subcritical crack growth is one of the main causes of the time-dependent behaviors in rocks. Under low homologous temperatures and atmospheric pressure, stress corrosion is the main mechanism of subcritical crack growth in rocks. In silicate rocks, stress corrosion is a weakening process due to a chemical reaction between the siloxane bond structure near the crack tip and water. The author has studied subcritical crack growth in rock and investigated the effects of surrounding environment and rock fabrics on subcritical crack growth.

The relation between the crack velocity and the stress intensity factor was determined by using a fracture mechanics testing method called "Double Torsion (DT) method" and effective agents on subcritical crack growth in rock were investigated. It was shown that subcritical crack growth in granite was anisotropic and affected by the preferred orientation of pre-existing micro-cracks. When the crack growth occurred in the direction parallel to the plane in which the density of pre-existing micro-cracks was the highest, the crack velocity at the same stress intensity factor was the highest in the same environmental condition. Dependence of the crack growth on the water vapor pressure was clarified in air. The crack velocity at the same stress intensity factor increased with increasing the water vapor pressure. It was also clarified that the
crack velocity at the same stress intensity factor and temperature was higher in water than in air.
Preparation thin sections from the rock specimens used for DT test and observing the crack paths, the relation between the geometry of the crack path and the crack growth behavior was investigated by fractal analysis. It was clarified that the density of pre-existing micro-cracks affected strongly the geometry of the crack path.
Subcritical crack growth was also observed for micro-cracks by raising the temperature and relative humidity of surrounding environment. By the measurement of P-wave velocity in granite with the change of temperature and humidity, the decrease of P-wave velocity was observed when the relative humidity increased under high temperatures. This result is due to the stress corrosion crack growth for micro-cracks.
From this study, the effects of environment and rock fabrics on subcritical crack growth have been clarified quantitatively.

Keywords: subcritical crack growth, stress corrosion, Double Torsion method, preferred orientation of micro-cracks, water vapor pressure, crack path.

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MICROBIAL COMMUNITY ANALYSIS IN PILOT-SCALE MEMBRANE BIOREACTORS TREATING DOMESTIC WASTEWATER
Yuki Miura
Graduate School of Engineering, Hokkaido University

Membrane separation technology is increasingly becoming an important innovation in biological wastewater treatment. Membrane fouling, particularly biofouling, is a major factor affecting the efficient and economic operation of membrane bioreactors (MBRs) and properties of biomass (sludge) in the MBR. We therefore, analyzed the microbial community structure of pilot-scale submerged membrane bioreactors treating municipal wastewater by applying a full cycle of 16S rDNA approach including clone library analysis and fluorescence in situ hybridization (FISH) and related to membrane fouling. FISH analysis revealed that the population Chloroflexi, belonging to subdivision 1 and 3, accounted for ca. 24% of total bacteria present in the mixed liquor, and they seem to be a key player in formation of microbial flocs and in degradation of soluble microbial products derived from biomass decay in the MBR. When the population of Chloroflexi decreased, soluble polysaccharide concentrations increased and tractive membrane pressure (TMP) also accordingly increased. We further conducted the identification and characterization of this group of bacteria by using microautoradiography combined FISH (MAR-FISH) analysis. It was found that Chloroflexi was able to uptake N-acetyl-[1-14C] D-Glucose (NAG) as a major constituent of bacteria cell wall peptidoglycan and lipopolysaccharide. This implied that they were terminal organic degraders (scavengers) of dead biomass.
In addition, we observed the biofilm attachment and growth on the hollow fiber membrane surface by the SEM, Live/Dead staining and FISH analysis. The number of active bacteria attached on the membrane surface increased with time, resulting in an increase in TMP. FISH analysis revealed that this biofilm was composed of mainly Betaproteobacteria, accounting for ca. 70% of total bacteria in the biofilm. Furthermore, we analyzed the microbial community structure in this biofilm by 16S rDNA gene clone library analysis followed by FISH. In the clone library, most of the clones belonged to only two bacterial lineages: Betaproteobacteria (detection rate: 22/47) and Gammaproteobacteria (detection rate: 8/47), which agreed with the result of FISH analysis. This biofilm microbial community structure was completely different from that in the suspended mixed liquor sample. This indicate that bacteria belonging to the Betaproteobacteria have a special ability to attach to the membrane surface and form mature biofilms.

Keywords: Membrane Bioreactor (MBR) ; membrane fouling ; biofouling ; microbial community ; Chloroflexi ; Proteobacteria ; Fluorescence in situ hybridization (FISH).
Development of mathematical model for a landfill cell
Sang Yul Kim
Graduate School of Engineering, Hokkaido University

Many studies have been done in laboratory scale or even field scale experiments to obtain detailed information on the fate and transport of pollutants from municipal solid waste (MSW) landfills. However, such studies can only get a result for a specific set of parameters. In this regard, a numerical model can be a powerful tool to understand the behavior of pollutants according to various conditions: time scales, the type of waste, the dimensions of landfill, landfill structure as well as climatological conditions.

In past years, most landfill models were to simulate organic-rich landfills, so these models have addressed the fate of carbon compounds such as acetate, CO2, CH4. And solid calcium carbonate (CaCO3(S)) has been generally used as main buffer mineral in landfill. However, Japan has promoted the incineration of MSW over 30 years. Consequently, the quality of landfilled wastes has been changed from organic waste to inorganic wastes such as incineration residues. Therefore, we developed a mathematical model of the fate and transport of pollutants from inorganic-rich MSW landfills as well as organic-rich MSW landfills. For this, we consider the precipitates of CaCO3(S), Ca(OH)2, and CaSO4(S) as main buffer mineral in landfills.

Our model is based on compartment model (or a box model), in which one compartment represents a unit cell of the landfill. This allows simulation of a landfill of various cells by using different parameters values in different landfill cells. In addition, the model is able to switch anaerobic conditions into aerobic conditions and vice versa, depending on the local oxygen concentration. Furthermore, the influence of environmental factors, such as moisture content, pH, and temperature on reaction rates has been also incorporated.

Although the validation of model parameters is needed by applying to various field data, simulation results show a typical pattern of biogas and leachate composition as observed in actual landfill sites. In the near future, the model is scheduled to be improved by validating model parameters with field data, by including chemicals such as heavy metals and dioxins, and by expanding the one cell model to a multi-cell model to simulate actual landfiling operations and different structural designs.

Keywords: mathematical model, landfill, pollutant, simulation, municipal solid waste (MSW).

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HUMAN DNA MICROARRAY ANALYSES FOR THE EVALUATION AND DIFFERENTIATION OF HEAVY METAL TOXICITY
Koji Kawata
Graduate School of Engineering, Hokkaido University

Current approaches to risk assessment of toxic chemicals focus on a single end point and are inadequate for the evaluation of environmental water including a large number of unspecified substances. DNA microarray technology, which makes it possible to analyse chemically induced alteration of gene expression, has become an important technique in toxicology and may provide new multiple bioassay method for detection of environmental chemicals. In this study, we evaluated and differentiated the toxicity of seven heavy metals on the basis of tentative elemental toxicity: oxidative stress, protein denaturation, and carcinogenesis through a comparison of the gene expression profiles in human hepatoma cell line, HepG2.

Using 57K gene array, gene expression changes following high-dose exposures (60-80% cell viability after 6 hr treatment) of arsenic, cadmium, mercury, chromium, nickel, antimony or manganese were examined along with those of model chemicals: hydrogen peroxide (oxidative stressor), phenol (protein denaturing agent), 12-O-tetradecanoylphorbol-13-acetate (TPA, tumor promoter), dimethylantropane (DMN) or mitomycin C (MMC, tumor initiator). As the result of t-test with p<0.05, a total of 1230 genes with treatment : control ratios > 2.0 or < 0.5 were identified. The hierarchical clustering analyses showed that gene expression profiles after exposure of five heavy metals (As, Cd, Hg, Cr, Mn) were closely related to that of H2O2, while the expression patterns induced by Ni and phenol were grouped together. These results suggested that high-dose exposure of five heavy metals and Ni induce oxidative stress and protein denaturation respectively. We further examined the dose-dependent toxicity of arsenic. The gene expression pattern induced by low-dose (78% cell viability after 48 hr exposure) arsenic was significantly different from high-dose exposure and closely related to three carcinogens (TPA,
DMN, MMC). Thus, comparison of gene expression profiles, using DNA microarray allowed us to evaluate and differentiate heavy metal toxicity. This method has potential for predicting the major toxicities caused by chemicals in water environment and will provide information about toxic risks in humans.

Keywords: DNA microarray, heavy metal, oxidative stress, protein denaturation, carcinogenesis.

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Recovery of nitrogen from source separated feces and urine in onsite wastewater differentiable treatment system
Shinya Hotta
Graduate School of Engineering, Hokkaido University

Source separation of feces from urine has been studied to improve the present issues in Bio-toilet system that is the key technology in Onsite Wastewater Differentiable Treatment system (OWDTS). We need to apply urine diverting composting toilet system (UDCTS) to treat human waste in OWDTs. Source separated feces is treated in the sawdust matrix as conventional. Source separated urine is stored in urine storage and treatment unit (USTU). It is still not studied well in literatures how we recover the nitrogen from feces and urine in UDCTS. The aim of this study is to provide basic knowledge and to contribute the discussion for the nitrogen recovery from human waste in decentralized wastewater treatment system.

We have two topics in this study; Topic 1) we need to characterize feces nitrogen in the composting material for a control of the recovery rate of nitrogen. Topic 2) the hydrolysis of urea in stored urine should be controlled for higher recovery rate of nitrogen. Urea hydrolysis proceeded by the activity of urease producing bacteria (UPB) from feces. We therefore focused on the fate of the UPB by feces contamination in the toilet bowl in UDCTS. The UPB in contaminated urine by feces (2g-feces/l-urine) was indirectly estimated: the UPB was described by ammonification rates. According to the theory for enzyme reaction, ammonification rate could be determined by three factors without inhibition factor: reaction temperature, concentration of urea and concentration of the UPB.

It was cleared that feces contained the 75% of NXS (biodegradable) and 25% of NXI (originally inert), and 9% of NXIE (inert produced by endogenous respiration) respectively. We therefore concluded that approximately 34% (sum up of NXI and NXIE) of feces nitrogen can be recovered from the composting toilet. We found that the urea hydrolysis depended on the UPB concentration and effect of inhibition factor. However it was not cleared nitrogen recovery rate from stored urine. We still need to study the inhibition factor by NH3(aq) for the UPB to control the urea hydrolysis for stable condition in stored urine.

Keywords: nitrogen recovery, composting toilet, source separation, nitrogen transformation during the composting process, urea hydrolysis

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Development of the prediction models of concrete structure for structural performance during service life
Kiyofumi Kurumisawa
Graduate School of Engineering, Hokkaido University

The objective is constructing the deterioration model of the concrete structure. Moreover, the durability of the concrete structure that will be constructed in the future is predicted, and an appropriate design and the repair time are clarified. It approaches from the materials level that composes concrete. The deterioration prediction model from the microstructure model with the cement-based materials is constructed, and it proposes the best material and the design for construction. Especially, the permeability and diffusion of the cement-based materials that greatly influences deterioration is examined, and the mechanism is clarified from microstructure.

For this purpose, the technique that the amount and the distribution of each phase in hardened cement paste is evaluated by using backscattered electron image and the element image measured by energy dispersive X-ray analysis, was developed. Moreover, it was also clarified the microstructure of cement paste mixed with fly ash and the blast furnace slag applying this technique. In addition, the technique for predicting the elastic modulus by using the phase distribution image was developed. And the technique that the amount and the distribution of pores in hardened cement paste are evaluated by using
Gallium intrusion method with electron probe microanalysis, was developed. It is cleared that chloride penetration depth of hardened cement paste is evaluated by this method. To evaluate the amount of chloride in a concrete structure existing by nondestructive because the deterioration diagnosis of an existing building is very important, we developed the prediction method of the difference of the amount of chloride contained in concrete by using the spectrum analysis of the received waveform of the electromagnetic radar.

Keywords: Concrete structure, Durability, Microstructure, Hydration, Transport, Elastic behavior

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Development of analytical model for predicting deterioration process coupled with heat, moisture and substances transfers and chemical reactions of various concretes
Yoshihiko Kishimoto
Graduate School of Engineering, Hokkaido University

Neutralization of concrete occurs as a result of CO2 gas from the air dissolving in the absorbed water, which contains alkaline substances such as Ca(OH)2. Therefore, the adsorbed water is essential to neutralisation, and the rate of the neutralization strongly depends upon the moisture regime. When a concrete wall is exposed to rain, it is generally believed that the neutralization is slow because CO2 gas cannot diffuse into concrete. Although rain is assumed to be pure water, rain in Japan is usually acid with a pH of less than 5.5. In this situation, neutralization may proceed faster because CO2 has already dissolved in the atmosphere, and the acid substances can move due to advection of the solution. From this point of view, permeability is one of the most important parameters in discussing the neutralization of a concrete wall. Furthermore, if the permeability varies depending upon the position in the wall, the neutralization rate may also differ from place to place.

In this study, the permeability of concrete was measured at atmospheric pressure in order to clarify the vertical distribution. The measured result in a test piece with 20 cm height showed clearly a non-uniform vertical distribution of the permeability. The water permeability in the upper part was about two times larger than that in the center part.

Next, a neutralization process in a small-scale concrete wall was simulated under cyclic infiltration of rain and drying, with an assumed vertical distribution of water permeability. The results showed that neutralization was accelerated due to acid rain in regions with a high permeability and retarded in regions with a low permeability. Thus, it can be concluded that the influence of acid rain on neutralization process may differ depending on the position in concrete structure.

After this, proposed analytical model will be extended for application to concrete treated with silane agent, and recycled concrete.

Keywords: concrete, durability, water permeability, advection, chemical reaction

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Feasibility Study of a Low Energy System Utilising Urban Exhaust Heat
With Ground Water as Medium of Thermal Transport
Takao Katsuura
Graduate School of Engineering, Hokkaido University

In order to recreate utilisable water resource and maintain area based society, it is necessary to establish small-sized sewage-disposal plants, which can release treated sewage into closed-hand area. In addition, it is possible to utilize exhaust heat from black water by construction of the sewage-disposal plants. As the method, for example, a system utilizing ground water as medium of thermal transport, which cultivates treated sewage into the ground and recovers the exhaust heat in the downstream, is suggested. Since there are a lot of heat demand for heating and hot water supply, to construct such a system is effective from the viewpoint of energy saving, especially cities in the cold region like Sapporo.

In this paper, in order to evaluate the system, a method to calculate ground temperature with ground water flow shown based on comparing the thermal response for cylindrical heat source calculated by numerical calculation with one for line heat source calculated by the moving line heat source theory.

Next, the outline of the system is proposed and the feasibility study is carried out with the tool including developed
OPTIMAL SPEED LIMIT BY COST ANALYSIS
Suthipun Thaneeuen
Graduate School of Engineering, Hokkaido University

This study is aimed at determining the optimal speed limit for dry summer conditions on Hokkaido roads by using cost analysis including the effects from traffic signal intensity and traffic congestion. In the cost analysis, the components that were involved include time cost, vehicle operating cost, pollution cost, and accidental cost. The unit here was in yen per kilometer per day. Initially, traffic volumes on Hokkaido roads were determined. Then, the relationships between average speed and each cost component was calculated. After that, the summations of overall costs of each average speed were verified so that the optimal average speeds were obtained from the minimum total costs. Then, the effects from traffic signal intensity and traffic congestion were required to calculate the optimal speed limit from the optimal average speed. Finally, the optimal speed limits were obtained, i.e. 60 km/h on urban national highways, 70 km/h on rural national highways, and 90 km/h on urban and rural expressways. This is in contrast to the current existing speed limits of 50 km/h on urban national highways, 60 km/h on rural national highways, and 80 km/h on urban expressways and 100 km/h on rural expressways. In conclusion, it was shown that traffic congestion had less of an effect on average speed due to the low traffic volume of Hokkaido roads. From the cost analysis, time costs and accidental costs had major effects on the results. As the cost analysis included all major components for determining optimal speed limit, these new speed limits can contribute towards improved road safety, increased energy efficiency and a healthier roadside environment. Eventually, as a practical measure, public hearings are necessary to support the new speed limits which are also included in the further study.

Keywords: optimal speed limit, cost analysis, traffic signal intensity, traffic congestion

Characteristics of irreversible membrane foulant in Ultrafiltration of surface water
Hiroshi Yamamura
Graduate School of Engineering, Hokkaido University

Water treatment using microfiltration (MF)/ultrafiltration (UF) membranes are gaining in popularity all over the world. Although use of membranes in drinking water treatment has various advantages, a major drawback associated with this technology, membrane fouling, has not been addressed yet. Membrane fouling can be divided into two types: reversible fouling and irreversible one. The former can be defined as the fouling that can be cancelled by physical membrane cleaning, whereas the latter needs chemical membrane cleaning to be canceled. Currently, there is still a lack of information as to which constituents contained in feed water would cause irreversible fouling and therefore it is not possible to establish an efficient way to prevent it. In this study, to obtain the information about the constituents that would cause irreversible fouling in/on Polyacrylonitrile membrane (molecular weight cut-off: 100,000 Da), pilot studies were conducted for 30 days from the beginning of October, 2005. As expected, the development of irreversible fouling was observed in increase in trans-membrane pressure in spite of conducting the physical cleaning routinely. After 30 days of continuous operation, to elucidate what constituents caused the irreversible fouling, membrane specimens were taken out from the pilot unit and various types of chemical cleaning were examined. A series of chemical cleaning demonstrated that acid or chelate worked better in flux recovery, whereas sodium hydrate was not effective. This result implied that irreversible fouling might mainly induced by inorganic matter. Based on the chemical analysis, HCl extracts contained a large amount of iron. Consequently, it was found that one of the major foulant that caused irreversible fouling in this study was iron. Also interestingly, not only iron but also a large amount of organic matter was desorbed by HCl solution. The FTIR spectra of the foulants contained in HCl solution exhibited a large carbohydrate peaks around 1080 cm⁻¹, which indicated that carbohydrate could be pointed out to be one of the major foulant as well. Therefore, it could be considered as fouling mechanisms that (1) complexes of iron and carbohydrate plug the macropores or (2) iron and carbohydrate accumulated on/in the
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LIFE PREDICTION FOR CONCRETE UNDER FATIGUE LOADS AND FREEZING-THAWING CYCLES
Koji Matsumoto
Graduate School of Engineering, Hokkaido University

Background
In order to develop sustainable infrastructure system, rational design method for structures against long-term deterioration is required. Hence, we should know when and how structures are damaged and improvement of current life-prediction methods is required. This study focuses on fatigue and frost damage, which are typical deterioration of concrete structure. The aim of this study is to develop new design method, which can consider deformation, damage distribution and combined effect of fatigue and freezing-thawing action during structural service life.

Research plan
This study is composed of five stages. As the first step, macroscopic constitutive model of concrete under fatigue loading is developed. Secondly, mesoscopic fatigue analysis system using Rigid Body Spring Model (RBSM) will be developed. Here, time-dependent mesoscopic constitutive law is proposed. Thirdly, freezing-thawing analysis system using RBSM with truss network will be developed. Here, macroscopic damage is related to water and temperature change in concrete based on microscopic structure. At the fourth step, both the analytical systems will be combined, and then deterioration of concrete under combined action of fatigue and freezing-thawing can be simulated. Lastly, fatigue life prediction formula, which can take frost damage into account, will be developed for design purposes.

Macroscopic deformational model under fatigue loads (STEP1)
Fatigue loading tests were carried out and they were analyzed with previous experimental data. This activity corresponds to the first step. As a result of summarizing and organizing the experimental data, it was found that concrete under fatigue loading has non-damaging strain as well as damaging strain. Besides, stress-strain model was developed, and then deformation of concrete under fatigue loading could be numerically expressed. However, remaining issue was found, which is, amount of time-dependent plastic strain has not been quantitatively expressed under macroscopic level.

Time-dependent analysis of mortar by RBSM (STEP2)
Time-dependent analyses of mortars by RBSM were carried out as a basic study of fatigue analysis. In general, there are two visco-elastic models, which are Maxwell and Voigt model. In this study, characteristic of each model on results of RBSM analysis were examined through mortar analyses. Consequently, differences of strength and stiffness change from static case between Maxwell and Voigt model were found.

Keywords: concrete structures, life-prediction, fatigue, freezing-thawing, combined action, mesoscopic analysis

P-45

Fate of Pharmaceuticals in Human Excrement During the Composting Process of Feces
Takashi Kakimoto
Graduate School of Engineering, Hokkaido University

We have proposed the Onsite Wastewater Differentiable Treatment System. In this system, household wastewater is separated into three fractions (blackwater, higher load graywater, and lower load graywater), and each is treated separately. The blackwater that may contain pharmaceuticals (PhACs) is treated by a composting toilet using sawdust as a matrix. Our objective in this study is to understand the fate of PhACs in the composting process varying the feces loading ratio on the toilet reactor. The variation of oxygen utilization rate (OUR) indicated the degradation rate of feces in the composting process, and the OUR profiles showed that feces were almost treated in early stage of this process. We also observed the decay of the selected PhACs in this process. The reduction profiles imply that the degradation of PhACs has small relation to the treatment of feces. The degradation rates of all PhACs were almost the same if the feces loading ratio was 5%, and the degradation rates of acidic PhACs were almost the same regardless of the increasing of the feces loading ratio.

Keywords: human excrement, composting, pharmaceuticals
But the higher feces loading ratio gave higher degradation rates of basic PhACs. During the process higher feces loading ratio gave the higher ammonia concentration in the sawdust matrices and this resulted in higher pH value. In this experiment, the pH ranged from pH7 to pH9 and in this pH range, acidic PhACs are present as an ionic form. At pH 7, the basic PhACs exists as an ionic form, but at pH 8.5 and 8.8, where we observed the rapid degradation of the basic PhACs, about 10% of the basic PhACs exists as non-ionic form. Therefore we infer that the degradation of the selected PhACs is affected by the dissociation condition. To conclude this study, we obtained following knowledge; (1) Easily biodegradable organic matter (like feces) does not interfere the degradation of the PhACs; (2) The structural difference among the selected PhACs in this study gives insignificant effect on the degradation rate; (3) The dissociation condition may have a significant effect on the degradation rates in the composting process.

Keywords: Composting process, Degradation of Pharmaceuticals, Treatment at source

P-46

Simultaneous Power Production and Wastewater Treatment Using a Microbial Fuel Cell
Kyung mi Chung
Graduate School of Engineering, Hokkaido University

A microbial fuel cell (MFC) converts chemical energy, available in a bio-convertible substrate, directly into electricity. To achieve this, bacterial are used as a catalyst to convert substrate into electrons. Electrons are transferred through an external circuit while the protons diffuse through the solution to the cathode, where electrons combine with protons and oxygen to form water. The objective of this study is to optimize the operation conditions of MFC for simultaneous power production and wastewater treatment.

In this work, the MFC comprised anode and cathode chambers. Between the compartments, a Nafton proton exchange membrane was installed. Glucose (5 mM) was used as carbon source and loading rate was 2.0 ml/min. Electrodes of anode and cathode were consisted of woven graphite. The anode was continuously purged with nitrogen gas to maintain anerobic condition, while the cathode was sparged with air. Current (I) was calculated at a resistance (R) from the voltage (V) as I=V/R. Power was calculated as P=IV.

Power generation was measured using a series of resistors (1-100000 Ω) to determine the maximum power output as a function of current. The highest power density of 5.0 mW/m2 was achieved at the current density of 22.5-26.0 mA/m2, which was obtained with the resistance of 900 and 800 Ω, respectively. The maximum coulombic efficiency was 11.6 % with a resistance of 500 Ω. The DOC removal rate was 30%. These results suggested the possibility of using MFC to generate electricity and simultaneously treat wastewater, but further progresses in the design and operation of MFC are required in order to accomplish greater overall MFC performance.

Keywords: microbial fuel cell, power density, current density, coulombic efficiency

P-47

Complexation Reactions of Anions on Hydrotalcite Surface
Kazuya Morimoto
Graduate School of Engineering, Hokkaido University

Hydrotalcite is one of the naturally occurring minerals with a formula of [Mg1-xAlx(OH)2][An-x/n·yH2O]. An- denotes an anion of which the valence is n. It comprises positively charged brucite-like octahedral layers and interlayers filled with anions and water molecules. The positive charge in the octahedral layers is formed by partial substitution of Al3+ for Mg2+. Stacking of the layers occurs and the balancing interlayer anions can be exchanged.

Recently, hydrotalcite has received considerable attention in a variety of fields because of their considerable anion-exchange capacity. It has been used as a sorbent in the removal of various pollutants in aqueous solutions. The mechanism involved has not yet been elucidated specifically surface complexation reactions. This study focuses on anion sorption mechanism in hydrotalcite with a specific regard on surface complexation reactions. Chloride, nitrate, carbonate, sulfate, phosphate and silicate ions are the sorbates considered in the experiments. Zeta potential and pH measurements were used to monitor the sorption reactions with these ions.
The change in zeta potential of hydrotalcite in distilled water is similarly observed in chloride and nitrate-sorbed hydrotalcite in this study. It indicates that chloride and nitrate ions inspired simply sorption by ion-exchange reaction onto hydrotalcite because that reaction has little influence on zeta potential.

On the other hand, the zeta potential trends for carbonate, sulfate, phosphate and silicate-sorbed hydrotalcite are in contrast. These exhibited lower zeta potential values which would suggest that the point of zero charge (PZC) also shifted to lower pH compared to a pEpzc of more than 11 for hydrotalcite in distilled water. These results suggest that the ions considered in this study formed inner-sphere surface complexes on hydrotalcite surface probably via ligand-substitution reaction. Such reactions are expected to change the physico-chemical properties of hydrotalcite (i.e. increased or decreased stability).

Hydrotalcite has two possible sorption sites indicating that sorption mechanism would vary for different anion species.

Keywords: Hydrotalcite; Sorbent; Zeta potential; Complexation reactions

P-48

Weathering resistivity interpreted from the textures of plutonic rocks

Kouki Kashiwaya
Graduate School of Engineering, Hokkaido University

Void structures observed in weathered Ineda granite and Kuroishiyama gabbro were examined using quantitative methods such as multifractal analysis, pore size distribution measurement, and effective porosity measurement. And values characterizing the void structures were correlated with uniaxial compressive strengths (UCS) to reveal the weathering resistivity of the plutonic rocks.

Slope of q-De-UCS curved surface showing a relationship of generalized dimension spectra and UCSs is steeper in the granite. It means that the UCS of the granite decreases more drastically than the gabbro when their heterogeneities increase similarly.

The granite has granular texture. Continuous and linear void structures occur through weathering, and their fracture density is relatively small. That is why the void structures in the granite largely contribute to the decrease in UCS but influence on the heterogeneity of the void structure is not so strong. On the other hand, the gabbro is characterized by poliklit texture. Intra-granular fractures in plagioclase are densely distributed and contribute to the increase in the heterogeneity of the void structure. However, the skeleton of amphibole is not so affected by weathering and thus the strength of the gabbro is maintained.

The results show that the UCS of the granite decreases more easily by weathering than the gabbro when the two plutonic rocks are compared based on their void structures. This indicates that the gabbro has higher weathering resistivity than the granite even though the granite is composed of minerals which have relatively high weathering resistivity such as quartz, and it is attributed to their microscopic void structures.

Keywords: weathering, void structure, multifractal analysis, plutonic rock

P-48

Chloride ion diffusion coefficient of stressed fiber reinforced concrete under loading conditions

Yuki Sakoi
Graduate School of Engineering, Hokkaido University

To examine the chloride penetration into concrete is one of the most important to assess the durability of concrete structures. The concrete structures are always subjected to various loads, prestressing as well as traffic, earthquake and so on. Many cracks exist in the stressed concrete, and it is considered that these cracks accelerate the deterioration caused by chloride ion or other substance penetration. However, only few attempts have been made so far for the chloride penetration into concrete under loading condition. Therefore, it is needed for the durability of concrete structures to examine the effect of loading for the chloride penetration into concrete.

In addition, admixing short fibers into concrete can improve the properties of concrete. As a result of admixing fibers, the concrete can alter development of crack that was caused by loading or environmental effects. Therefore, it is considered
that the chloride penetration into concrete can be reduced due to the mix of short fibers into concrete.
In this study, the chloride penetration into short fiber reinforced concrete under several loading condition was examined.
From the results, it was found that the chloride diffusion coefficient (Dnssm) reduced at low stress level under static compressive loading condition, and the Dnssm at around 50% stress level changed to increase, and then the Dnssm increased with the increase of static compressive loading level after that. On the other hand, the change of Dnssm under tensile loading was differed from that under compressive loading level. The Dnssm subjected to tensile stress showed the increase with the increase of tensile stress level after subjected to low tensile stress.
The change of Dnssm for short fiber reinforced concrete showed almost same behavior under both loading conditions, however, the change ratio of Dnssm with the change of stress level differed from that of non-fiber concrete. And it was found that mixing short fibers into concrete could lead to the improvement of chloride penetration resistance under loading conditions.
From these findings, it was confirmed that loading affects the chloride penetration into concrete. And it was suggested that mixing short fibers into concrete could improve the durability of concrete structures due to the increase in resistance of chloride penetration.

Keywords: Short Fiber Reinforced Concrete, Chloride Ion, Diffusion Coefficient, under Loading

P-50

THE CONTRIBUTION OF RpoS TO FORMATION OF ESCHERICHIA COLI BIOFILMS
Akinobu Ito

Graduate School of Engineering, Hokkaido University

It is now apparent that microorganisms undergo significant changes during the transition from planktonic to biofilm growth that possess enhanced resistance to various stresses such as chlorine treatments and antimicrobial agents. It has been suggested that the creation of starved, stationary phase zones in biofilms seems to be a significant factor for biofilm formation. In this study, the role of rpoS gene in Escherichia coli biofilms was investigated which is known to be expressed during entry into stationary phase and stress conditions. To assess the importance of rpoS gene for biofilm formation, we used E. coli MG1655 rpoS mutant strain to perform flow chamber experiment. We found that the rpoS mutant can only form thin biofilms. To further assess the role of the rpoS gene in E. coli, we performed DNA microarray analysis, and it revealed that gene expression pattern of rpoS mutant was different from that of wild type strain. In stationary phase, 193 genes were significantly down-regulated in rpoS mutant, which included genes induced in starvation conditions, genes encoding heat shock proteins, genes induced at high temperature, and osmotically inducible genes. These results suggest that the rpoS mutant is less capable of response and adaptation to stresses than the wild type strain in stationary phase, which might be the reason for the formation of only thin biofilms. In addition, they also suggest that the rpoS mutant shows too much motility even in the stationary phase. It could explain the presence of the actively moving and rotating cells in the early stages of biofilm formation, which might be the reason for E. coli rpoS mutant to be incapable of establishing mature biofilms. Based on these results, we concluded that rpoS gene which is induced in the stationary phase and stress conditions is important for formation of mature biofilms.

Keywords: biofilms, gene expression, rpoS, Escherichia coli, stress response

P-51

Evaluation of char derived from solid waste for fuel recovery and final disposal in landfill
In-Hee Hwang

Graduate School of Engineering, Hokkaido University

Carbonization is a kind of thermal treatment process to produce carbonaceous materials, so-called char, under inert atmosphere. In this work, chars derived from various municipal and industrial solid wastes were evaluated from the standpoint of fuel recovery and thermal pretreatment before landfiling.
The quality of char as a fuel definitely depends on the composition of input wastes. The higher the ratio of woody biomass in raw wastes, the better the quality of the char produced. The estimation equation of char heating value by
using its weight fraction of fixed carbon (FC) and volatile matter (VM) was derived; estimated heating values showed a good correlation with measured ones (R^2=0.957). Regarding quality improvement of char, the pulverization and sieving method effective in separation of combustibles rather than ash. From the application of coal cleaning or separation techniques (ex: slink-floatation, froth floatation, and oil agglomeration in liquid) for ash removal from char, char particles existed as compounds of combustibles and ash. Moreover, char particles have a tendency to coagulate in water. These characteristics indicate that wet separation using an aqueous solution likely reduces efficiency due to particle coagulation. Further ash separation should be studied for improving char quality. On the other hand, most char met a 0.5 wt% chlorine criterion allowing it to be utilized as shaft blast furnace fuel after water washing.

Carbonization has an excellent effect on reduction of organic matter disposed in landfills. Releasing of heavy metals such as chrome, cadmium, and lead decreased remarkably by carbonization regardless of the type of raw waste at JLT-13 leaching test. However, it was found that metal leaching from carbonization residue could be changed somewhat by landfill environment such as aerobic or anaerobic condition through column tests.

From these results, carbonization might be considered as a feasible option for pre-treatment before landfills, as well as for fuel recovery.

Keywords: Carbonization, char, quality improvement, pre-treatment for landfilling

P-52

Advanced Application of Jig Separator for Plastic Material Recycling
Kunihiro Hori
Graduate School of Engineering, Hokkaido University

Development of mechanical separation of different plastics is essential in planning and constructing a recycling plant that processes scrapped electric appliances or automobiles. The authors have improved TACUB jig as a plastic separator. Jig separation for plastics of smaller sizes (0.5-3 mm) but similar specific gravities was performed using polyvinyl chloride (PVC), polyethylene (PE), acrylonitrile butadiene styrene (ABS), and acryleplastics from scrapped plastic rods and electric wires. At the minimum difference in the specific gravities of 0.03, a higher grade product over 99% was still obtained. The pulsation of frequency and amplitude for smaller size plastics is lesser than that for coarser plastics. Based on the results, jig separator was applied to the following process.

For the plastics from scrapped copy machines containing polystyrene (PS), ABS, and polyethylene terephthalate (PET), high grade (>99%) of each plastic was recovered in the two cells of the jig, where PET is recovered from the first cell as bottom product, and ABS and PS from the second cell as bottom and upper layer products, respectively. Their sizes ranged from 3.5-10mm and their specific gravities were 1.03, 1.22 and 1.71 for PS, ABS, and PET respectively. Based on the results a recycling plant for processing scrap office and home appliances had been constructed.

Keywords: Jig, Gravity Concentration, PVC, Waste Plastics, Recycling

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Value material collection by wet process sorting method from various shredder dusts
Yutaka Kuwayama
Graduate School of Engineering, Hokkaido University

---no abstract
Sustainable Development
Stephen Lincoln
School of Chemistry and Physics, University of Adelaide

A flow chart is presented which shows a model of the interdependencies in sustainable development which may be used in education. The model is centered on population. Current projections suggest that population will level out about 10 billion a little before 2100 and that a decline will occur thereafter. In seeking to sustainably support the present population and its anticipated growth many interdependent factors must be considered [1]. These factors are collected into four major components for convenience: water, food, energy and disease. The interdependence of these components occurs through a wide range of factors exemplified by deforestation, climate change, biodiversity, zoosynthesis, biotechnology, fertilizer use, fossil fuel use and alternative energy sources. These considerations are presented in a pattern useful for giving an overview of sustainable development to students at universities.


Point and Non-point Source Pollution of Dahuofang Reservoir Catchment Based on a GIS Model and Its Integrated Water Management
Tao Hua
College of Environmental Science and Engineering, Nankai University

As a strategic and critical surface water resource for the Liao River basin, Dahuofang Reservoir is also an important water resource for Shenyang in Liaoning Province, China. However, in recent years, eutrophication has been reported in its water due to both point and non-point source pollution.

This research was performed to identify the main factors influencing its water quality. In this research, an ArcView hydrology extension script was employed to construct a point and non-point source pollution model based on basic information that has been collected.

The current situation and the future tendency of water pollution in the catchment were identified and suggestions were proposed to enhance the integrated water management which aims to improve the water quality for Dahuofang Reservoir.

Soil organic carbon, nitrogen and microbial biomass under Larix gmelinii forest in different latitude of Northeast China
Fuchen Shi
College of Life Sciences, Nankai University

Larix gmelinii forest plays a very important role in both environmental protection and economic development in northern China. We compared soil organic carbon (SOC), nitrogen (N), and microbial biomass in L. gmelinii forest along the latitude in northeast China. Surface SOC, total N and microbial biomass of soil samples collected from L. gmelinii forest along the latitude grads ascending decreased significantly. Surface SOC content decreased from 10.56% to 5.30% along the latitude, and N decreased from 0.88% to 0.29%. In surface soil, the highest microbial biomass carbon (MBC) was 486.16 mg/kg which located in N44° 22', and the lowest MBC was 161.49 mg/kg which located in N55° 33'. Surface soil microbial biomass nitrogen (MBN) also varied from 1038.54 mg/kg to 99.55 mg/kg with latitude ascent. The ratios of microbial biomass to SOC and N in the southern study sites were significantly higher, when compared to the northern study sites' ones. Differences among sites became less pronounced in subsurface. There were positive and significant correlations between SOC, total N and microbial biomass. The study showed that the tested soil characteristics, both abiotic and biological, significantly liner correlated with the latitude.

Keywords: Larix gmelinii; Latitude; Soil organic carbon and nitrogen; Microbial biomass
Sustainable production in aquaculture: innovation of closed recirculation aquaculture system and its ripple effects
Rie Goto-Kazeto 1, Etsuro Yamaya 1, Yasuaki Takagi 2
1/Nanae Fresh-Water Lab, Field Science Center for Northern Biosphere, Hokkaido University.
2/Graduate School of Fisheries Sciences, Hokkaido University

The present human industrial activities have great impacts on our environment through emissions of carbon dioxide and other chemical pollutants. Such 'environmentally high-cost' human activities now threaten sustainability of our food production. This general undesirable formula is also applicable to the present fishery production. In 2003, total fishery production was reported to be 132.2 million tones, of which 41.5 million tones from aquaculture practices and 90.3 million tones from capture. Because of decreasing and/or conservation of fishery resources, aquaculture production has been extremely growing compared to capture, about 67% growth in volume from 1990 to 2003. However, present aquaculture operations (open water system) have serious environmental impacts, such as water pollution by wasted feeds and feces. Although aquaculture production in the last decade has given it increased importance in the modern food supply, there are growing needs to introduce environmentally low-impact system for sustainable food production. Recently, closed recirculation aquaculture system is concerned as most desired technology for future aquaculture. There are a lot of benefit of environmental preservation, cost saving and prevention of fish diseases. Further more, in spite of global climate change or regional weather change, stable production is engaged in this system. However, a lot of issues appear to be resolved to practically introduce this system. For one, closed recirculation system are much more expensive to construct, install, and maintain than the open water system.
In this study, the issues of introducing closed recirculation system will be raised and discussed from the aspect of fisheries, environmental sociology and international economies.

Science, participatory research and sustainable land use
William Smith
The University of Auckland

Illustrating on-going research to integrate science into decision-making by farmers on sustainable land use.

A Study on the Wetland Dynamic and Its Relation with Cropland Reclamation in Sanjiang Plain, China
Kaisheng Song, Dianwei Liu, Bai Zhang, Zong Ming Wang, Cui Jin, Yuedong Guo
Northeast Institute of Geography and Agricultural Ecology, Chinese Academy of Sciences.

Using remote sensing interpretation, we obtained four periods of land use data sets from 1976 to 2005. Based on these data sets, this study analyzed the dynamics of the wetland land cover and the conversion between wetland and other land use types of Sanjiang Plain in the past 30 years with GIS spatial analysis. It shows that the wetland in Sanjiang Plain has been severely damaged; the wetland area decreased by 37.72% from 1976 to 1986, by 15.54% from 1986 to 1995, and by 30.97% from 1995 to 2005, which shows that the situation of wetland loss has much slowed down in 1986 to 1995, but in recent years, the reclamation speed still very high. It was showed by conversation matrix that most wetland losing was the result of reclamation, and only small part of lost wetland was converted into grassland and forest. Still, it found that cropland contributed the main part for wetland area increasing for aimless reclaimed cropland was converted into wetland during flood inundation. Both demographic and resource management policies reason were analysed for the wetland reduction. The result showed that population increasing was the main reason for wetland reduction in the past decades since P.R. of China foundation. Though the speed of wetland loss decreased during the later period, the reclamation of wetland still happened, so the practicable protection measurement of the wetland in Sanjiang Plain should be reinforced further.

Keywords: Wetland, Sanjiang Plain, remote sensing, GIS
Salinized wasteland monitoring in Daan County, Northeast China, Using GIS and remote sensing
Zong Ming Wang, Bai Zhang, Kaishan Song, Xiaoyan Li, Ming Chen, Jianping Li, Fang Li, Hongtao Duan
Department of RS and GIS, Northeast Institute of Geography and Agricultural Ecology, Chinese Academy of Sciences

Western part of Northeast China has suffered substantial land degradation during past decades, due to human impact under climatic variations. We presents an integrated study of expansion process of salinized wasteland in Daan County, a typical salt-affected area in Northeast China, by using Geographical Information System (GIS) and remote sensing. Our study explored that, from 1954 to 2004, the salinized wasteland in study area have increased by 135695 ha, and now cover 32.31% of the total area, in the meantime grassland has decreased by 104697 ha and covers only 13.15% of land area. Grasslands, croplands and swamplands were found the three main land use types converted into salinized wasteland. Land use/cover changes show that between 1954 and 2004, 48.6% of grasslands, 42.5% of swamplands, and 14.1% of croplands were transformed to salinized wasteland, respectively. Lastly, the major factors influencing salinized wasteland expansion and land use/cover changes are also explored. In general, climatic factors supplied a potential environment for soil salinization. Human-related factors, such as policy, population, overgrazing, and intensified and irrational utilization of land and water resources are the main causes of salinized wasteland expansion.

Key words: Salinized wasteland expansion; Land use change; GIS; Remote sensing; Daan County, Northeast China

International trade of Recyclable Resources in Thailand
So Sasaki
Japan Society for the Promotion of Science

Recently, in Asian Regions there has been active trade of Recyclable Resources. Several Studies have been made on International trade of Recyclable Resources from Japan to China, but little is known about that other Asian countries. This paper is intended as an investigation into International trade of Recyclable Resources in Thailand and the efforts of the Thai government. As a result, it has been understood as follow. First, Thailand was the only influence of the demand for Recyclable Resources in China. Second, there are some second-hand goods import limitations in Thailand. However, third, Thai government is doing flexible correspondence to International trade of Recyclable Resources under certain conditions. To put it briefly the concept of International trade of Recyclable Resources in the future, Thailand shows some suggestive cases.

Biotechnology Innovations and Patent Protection
Dae Hyun Koo
College of Law, Seoul National University, Korea

Is patenting biotechnology desirable to encourage biotechnology innovations in the light of economic perspective? To answer to this question, it is necessary to consider both the characteristics of biotechnology innovations and the impact of patenting biotechnology (e.g. DNA, gene fragments, etc) to the biotechnology industry as well as the international relationship between developed and developing countries.

Temporal Variability of the Volume Transport through the Korea Strait and the Tsugaru Strait and the Tsugaru Strait
Henna Na 1, Kuh Kim 1, Shoshiro Minebe 2
1/School of Earth and Environmental Sciences, Seoul National University,
2/Division of Earth and Planetary Sciences, Graduate School of Science, Hokkaido University

The volume transports (VT) through the Korea Strait and Tsugaru Strait are estimated from linear regressions between
transport data and the sea level difference (SLD) across the straits. As the sea level data along the Korean and Japanese coasts have been measured for several decades, the VTs can be estimated for a long period during which the sea level data are available. For the Korea Strait the SLD was calculated between Pusan and Moji. The transport data by the submarine cable was used to get the conversion equation from the SLD to the VT (Lyu and Kim, 2003). The atmospheric pressure effect and the baroclinic part of SLD were removed before computing the conversion equation. For the Tsugaru Strait Teppi and Yoshioka were selected to calculate the SLD. The conversion equation for the Tsugaru Strait was obtained by using the transport data from the vessel mounted ADCP (Ito et al., 2003). The mean value of the VT from 1984 through 2004 is 2.5 Sv for the Korea Strait and 1.5 Sv for the Tsugaru Strait. It is found that variance of the VT through the Korea Strait during this period is partitioned 33 %, 23 % and 44 % for seasonal, interannual and intraseasonal time scales respectively. Partition for the Tsugaru Strait is 58 %, 16 % and 25 % for the same temporal scales. Forcing for these temporal variation is under investigation by examining statistical relations between transports and various atmospheric and oceanic parameters.

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Argo for long-term ocean variability and climate research
Kuh Kim, Jong Jin Park
School of Earth and Environmental Sciences, Seoul National University

Argo is a global array of 3,000 free-drifting profiling floats that measures the temperature and salinity of the upper 2000 m of the ocean. This allows, for the first time, continuous monitoring of the temperature, salinity, and velocity of the upper ocean, with all data being relayed and made publicly available within hours after collection. We are increasingly concerned about global change and its regional impacts. Sea level is rising at an accelerating rate of 3 mm/year, Arctic sea ice cover is shrinking and high latitude areas are warming rapidly. Extreme weather events cause loss of life and enormous burdens on the insurance industry. Globally, 8 of the 10 warmest years since 1860, when instrumental records began, were in the past decade. These effects are caused by a mixture of long-term climate change and natural variability. Their impacts are in some cases beneficial (lengthened growing seasons, opening of Arctic shipping routes) and in others adverse (increased coastal flooding, severe droughts, more extreme and frequent heat waves and weather events such as severe tropical cyclones).

Understanding (and eventually predicting) changes in both the atmosphere and ocean are needed to guide international actions, to optimize governments’ policies and to shape industrial strategies. To make those predictions we need improved models of climate and of the entire earth system (including socio-economic factors). Lack of sustained observations of the atmosphere, oceans and land have hindered the development and validation of climate models. An example comes from a recent analysis which concluded that the currents transporting heat northwards in the Atlantic and influencing western European climate had weakened by 30% in the past decade. This result had to be based on just five research measurements spread over 40 years. Was this change part of a trend that might lead to a major change in the Atlantic circulation, or due to natural variability that will reverse in the future, or is it an artifact of the limited observations? In 1999, to combat this lack of data, an innovative step was taken by scientists to greatly improve the collection of observations inside the ocean through increased sampling of old and new quantities and increased coverage in terms of time and area. (from www.argo.ucsd.edu)

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Issues and opportunities in sustainable management of water through the community based organizations in South Asian Countries
- A case study in Sri Lanka -
Kandula Pathma Kumara
Faculty of Agriculture, Dept. of Agricultural Engineering, University of Peradeniya

In developing countries there are lots of problems in managing the water supply schemes. The Community based organization (CBO) has come into consideration as a solution for problems. But there are enough experiences for identifying issues and opportunities that can be used as a lesson to have sustainable water management schemes in the region. This study was based on the evaluation on the CBO's.
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Kita 8, Nishi 5, Kitaku, Sapporo 060-0808
Tel +81-(0)11-706-2093  Fax +81-(0)11-706-2095
E-mail: kouryu@general.hokudai.ac.jp
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