

Joint Research Station, Collaborative Research Laboratory

Thai Research Station, Collaborative Research Laboratory in Rajamangala University of Technology Thanyaburi (RMUTT)

Thai Research Station, Collaborative Research Laboratory between Rajamangala University of Technology Thanyaburi (RMUTT) and Institute of Advanced Energy, Kyoto University (IAE) was established since 2003. The aim of the research station is to assist in developing capability in science and technology (energy and materials). With the perception on the significance of exchanging knowledge and research experiences between researchers in the field of energy and materials technology, the cooperation with the COE of Sustainable Energy System, RMUTT, has jointly set up an academic research station on energy and materials field in faculty of engineering, RMUTT for visiting Prof., visiting staffs, researchers, and students from Japan. The station has been serving for secretary office of the Eco-Energy and Material Science and Engineering Symposium. In August, 2014 RMUTT is also opening International Ph.D. course in Energy and Materials field (www.rmutt.ac.th). This course is not only giving an opportunity for Thai students but also for foreign students and researchers to study, discussion their research works and update their expertise for development in energy and materials. Once the co-operation among researchers has been created, the closer future co-operation incorporate with joint-research works will be developed.



JASTIP-WP2 Joint Lab. in NSTDA

The environment and energy satellite site of JASTIP WP2 has been established at the National Science and Technology Development Agency (NSTDA) in Pathum Thani, Thailand.

The main activities of this satellite site are as follows:

- Improvement of the "effective use of low-grade coal or biomass based on solvent reforming method" developed in the SATREPS program, and dissemination to ASEAN countries
- Joint research related to biomass energy technology other than the "solvent reforming method," or the development of materials necessary for photocatalysts, solar cell materials, and other forms of renewable energy

Joint research contributing to the spread and promotion of renewable energy systems

- Japanese-ASEAN joint research into an extension of programs for renewable energy development or energy policy, etc., implemented by NSTDA

Joint research utilizing existing ASEAN networks held by NSTDA

In addition, in collaboration with the Asian academic networks of the SEE Forum and the AUN/SEED-NET project, we aim to promote renewable energy research and development and human resource cultivation within the ASEAN region, toward the achievement of SDGs.

The satellite labs of the JASTIP WP2 have been established in the Joint Graduate School of Energy and Environment, King Mongkut's University Thonburi (JGSEE / KMUTT) to promoting the extension activities of SATREPS output into ASEAN region and King Mongkut's University Institute of Technology Ladkrabang (KMILT).



Collaboration Research and Education

Our Activities in ASEAN

International exchange promotion activities among ASEAN countries are started by the 21st century COE program from 2006 through establishing the Asian academic network named SEE Forum (Sustainable Energy and Environment Forum). In Thailand we have the Eco-Energy and Materials Science and Engineering Symposium (EMSES) in every year in cooperation with Rajamangala University of Technology Thanyaburi from 2001. By this cooperation we foster energy researchers in ASEAN countries.

In this connection we started to cooperation with UNESCO-COMPETENCE program from 2009. As the extension activity we started the ODA-UNESCO Assist program on Energy for Sustainable Development in Asia (Vietnam in 2011, Laos in 2012, and Cambodia in 2013).

In 2012 based on the MOU between Kyoto University and AUN, AUN - KU Student Mobility Program towards Human Security Development (HSD) has been selected to accelerate internationalization of university.



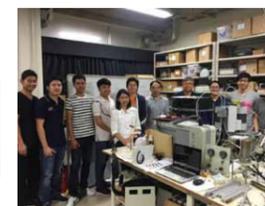
SATREPS "Development of Clean and Efficient Utilization of Low Rank Coal and Biomass by Solvent Treatment"

To establish a technology converting low rank coals and/or biomass wastes using a new method called "Degradative Solvent Extraction", which was developed by Kyoto University group, to raw material independent small molecular weight components called "Soluble" and Residue.

To develop technologies for utilizing Soluble and Residue effectively.

- eg. Preparation of value added materials such as carbon fiber, clean fuel, chemicals, etc. Effective methods to combust/gasify Residue

To assist the development of human resources and research capabilities in Thailand by conducting joint research.



Cooperation in Human Resource Development

AUN/SEED-Net : Energy Engineering field (2013-2017)
Japan Support University Coordinator

UNESCO-COMPETENCE program : "Energy for Sustainable Development in Asia" (2010-2011)

and its' extension program under ODA-UNESCO program

- 2011 : Vietnam
- 2012 : Laos PDR
- 2013 : Cambodia
- 2014 : Myanmar



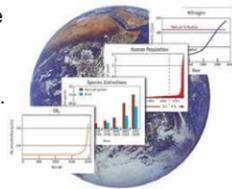
ODA-UNESCO program in University of Yangon

Research Institute for Sustainable Humanosphere (RISH)



Philosophy and Objectives of RISH

In the 21st century, the human race may face crisis such as the global warming, environmental degradations, and resource depletions, and these crisis will become great threats to the future generations. To face this difficult time, it is important for all of us to seriously consider what a role of academics is. It is vital for members of academics to have clear visions about the future of human societies, and set mid to long term research objectives based on these visions.

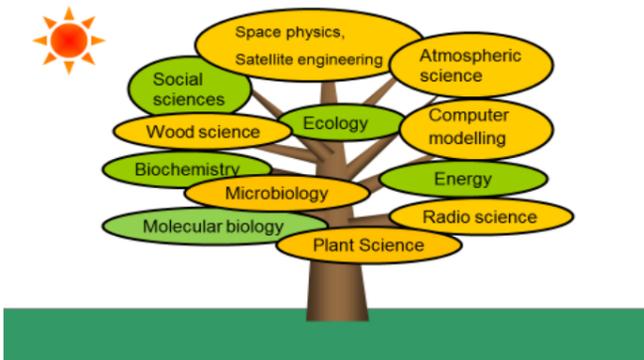


It is our responsibility to address critical issues to the public, what we know from our research and what we need to do. The most important of all is to return outcomes of our research to the societies for their benefits. The philosophy of RISH is to contribute to the sustainable development of human societies and welfare of mankind. We lay special emphasis on the new concept of 'Humanosphere' which is composed of four vertically connected regions, the ground human habitat, the forest-sphere, the atmosphere, and space. RISH strives for in-depth research on each region, but at the same time, we acknowledge the importance of examining these regions as articulately connected. This holistic approach enables us to deal with the difficult tasks in more effective, flexible and strategic ways.



History

The Research Institute for Sustainable Humanosphere (RISH) was established at Kyoto University on April 1, 2004 by combining and expanding two previously existing organizations, the Wood Research Institute (WRI) and the Radio Science Center for Space and Atmosphere (RASC). Defining the regions vital to human existence as Humanosphere, RISH proposes its primary purposes as to assess and evaluate the current and future conditions of Humanosphere as well as to provide solutions to the problems which this Humanosphere is facing with.

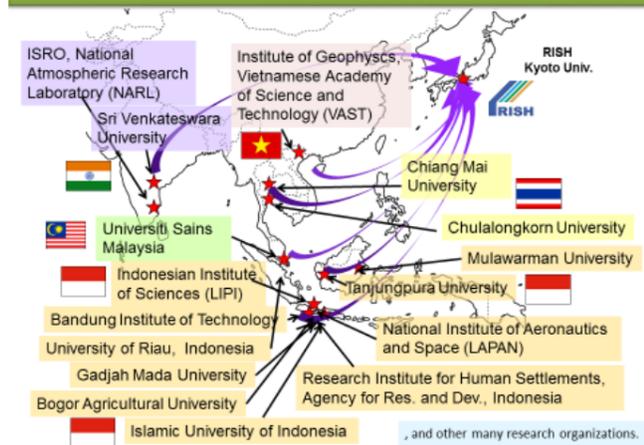


A melting pod of humanosphere sciences

Collaborative network within ASEAN and South Asia

To the establish the Humanosphere Science in Asia, we are dedicated to the promotion of international collaborative research and exchanging students and researchers within Asian countries. As members of a science community, we aim to advance our knowledge and understanding through research activity which contributes to the global research community and also enhances the reputation of the Kyoto University as a center of academic excellence.

Core collaborative network of RISH in south Asian countries

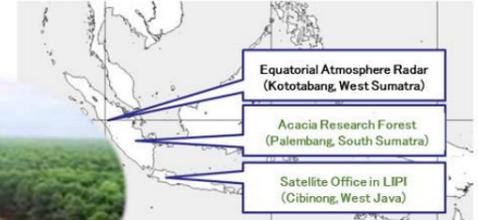


JSPS exchange program for Asian young researchers

Research Institute for Sustainable Humanosphere (RISH)

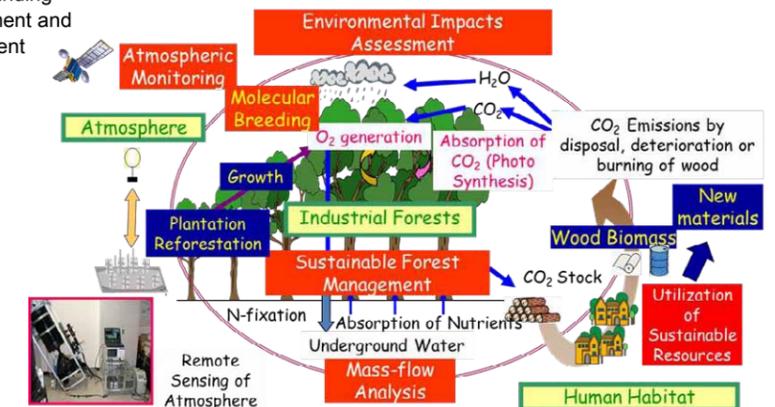


RISH Research facilities at Indonesia



Acacia research forest in Sumatra

In consideration of an increasing social demand for sustainable forest management, RISH, Indonesian Institute of Sciences, and PT. Musi Hutan Persada MHP, owner of acacia industrial forest have exchanged the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) and have studied sustainable forest management and production of plant biomass resources and their efficient utilization in harmony with regional environment.



Satellite Office and Humanospheric Science School

The RISH Satellite office is located at the Research and Development Unit for Biomaterials (RDUB), LIPI. RISH conducted with RUDB for sampling of tree tissues. RDUB has become the research core of wood science in Indonesia, and the researchers of RDUB established the Indonesian Wood Research Society. Humanospheric Science School (visiting lectures) is regularly held in the satellite office at the office. More than hundred students and young scientists attend Humanospheric Science School, and some students among them come over to RISH to study.



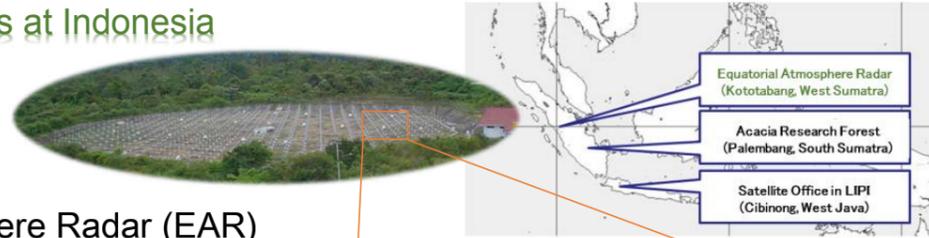
Sign at the entrance of the satellite office



Research for Equatorial Fountain

Research Institute for Sustainable Humanosphere / Mamoru Yamamoto

RISH Research facilities at Indonesia



Equatorial Atmosphere Radar (EAR)

The Equatorial Atmosphere Radar (EAR) is a large Doppler radar built for atmospheric observation at the equator in West Sumatra in the Republic of Indonesia. It was completed in March 2001, a collaboration between the RISH and the National Institute of Aeronautics and Space of Indonesia (LAPAN).

The equatorial atmosphere over Indonesia is considered to play an important role in global change of the Earth's atmosphere. Many facilities such as a meteor wind radar, an all-sky airglow imager, various kinds of lidars, and a weather radar have been equipped in the EAR site. RISH has conducted a collaborative research program by using the EAR and its related facilities since 2005 to enhance scientific research activity conducted with the EAR and associated facilities, or by using their database.



- Location: 100.32E, 0.20S, 865 MSL
- Frequency: 47.0 MHz
- Output power: 100 kW (Peak envelope)
- Antenna system: Quasi-circular active phased array (110 m diameter, 560 three-element Yagis)
- Beam width: 3.4 deg. (Half power, one way)
- Beam direction: Anywhere (within 30 deg. zenith angles)
- Observation range: 1.5 km-20 km (Atmospheric turbulence), > 90 km (Ionospheric irregularity)



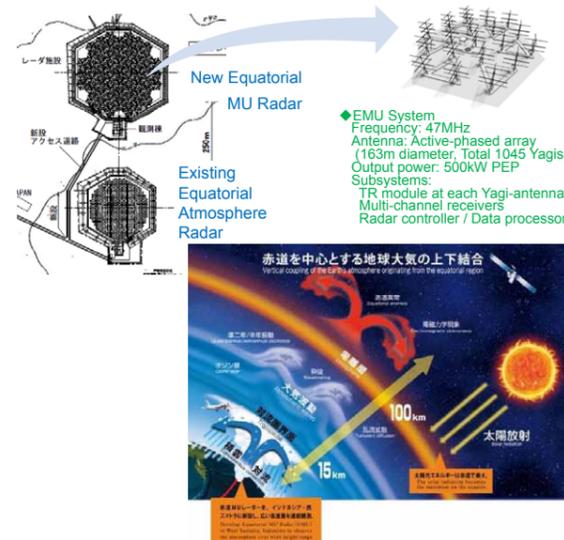
International Symposium on 10th Anniversary of Equatorial Atmosphere Radar was held at Jakarta on September 22-23, 2011.

New scientific challenges - Equatorial MU Radar (EMU)-

Under international collaborations within Indonesia, we propose to develop EMU, the new radar that is 10 times more sensitive than the EAR.

Cumulonimbus convection is active in the equatorial atmosphere. It generates various types of atmospheric waves that propagate upward to transport energy and momentum into the upper atmosphere including the ionosphere. Also, different kinds of materials (atmospheric minor constituents) originating at low- and mid-latitude regions and converging into the equatorial region are blown upward through the tropopause; they eventually reach the middle atmosphere and spread to the whole globe. In the upper atmosphere, there are plasma disturbances, and equatorial ionization anomaly (EIA) is generated around the equator.

We developed the MU radar in Japan, which is the first application of active phased array antenna to atmospheric radars, and extended it to similar radar systems in overseas bases. Based on this heritage, we will establish much more advanced state-of-the-art radars in the equatorial. We will capture the energy and material flow that occur in all height ranges of the equatorial atmosphere as "Equatorial Fountain" using the Equatorial MU Radar (EMU).



Disaster Prevention Research Institute

Our Mission

The mission of the Disaster Prevention Research Institute (DPRI) is to pursue the principles of natural hazard reduction, establish integrated methodologies for disaster loss reduction on the basis of natural and social sciences, and educate students in related fields. DPRI has been performing basic research on various disaster-related themes at local to global scales from the viewpoints of natural science, engineering, and human and social sciences, as well as conducting practical projects that meet the needs of society by organizing interdisciplinary groups.

Four Interdisciplinary Research Groups

Integrated Arts and Sciences for Disaster Reduction

This research group takes holistic approaches for effective use of the state-of-the-art science and technology for disaster reduction, considering the significance of human activities during hazardous events and impacts on the socio-economic environment.



Validation of seismic reinforcement with real size wooden houses



Simulation of tsunami evacuation by foot (red) and car (blue)



Development of disaster education materials



Emergency Mapping Team Activities after 2011 Tohoku Earthquake and Tsunami Disaster

Seismic and Volcanic Hazards Mitigation

The research of this group contributes to the understanding of the physical processes of earthquakes and volcanic eruptions. Also there are engineering studies that improve technical applications to better withstand the effects of the natural disasters on society.



Shaking table test for a RC column installing an advanced system



Sakurajima volcano eruption in August 2013



Telemeter observation for aftershocks of the 2011 Tohoku Earthquake using a satellite data link



Small and easily installed Mantex seismometers being set up by elementary school children

Geohazards

Soil liquefaction, ground settlements, landslides, erosion, and related phenomena are studied to identify the distribution, processes, mechanisms, and historical anthropogenic conditions contributing to hazards, for establishing assessment and mitigation methodologies.



Collapse of housing lot by landslide induced by the 2011 Tohoku Earthquake



Geotechnical centrifuge at DPRI



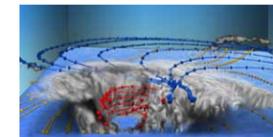
Deep-seated catastrophic landslide induced by Typhoon Talas, Kii Mountains in 2011



Landslide in urban residential fills caused by the 2011 Tohoku earthquake

Atmosphere-Hydrosphere

Water studies in this group include, impact assessment of global environmental changes on general circulation and water circulation, development of innovative methodologies for water resources management and water environment conservation in harmony with water utilization and social activities.



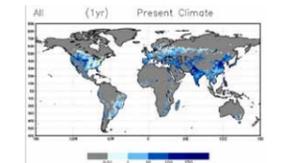
Analysis of the internal structure of a typhoon



Bed level measurement during sediment flushing event in Hodaka observation area.



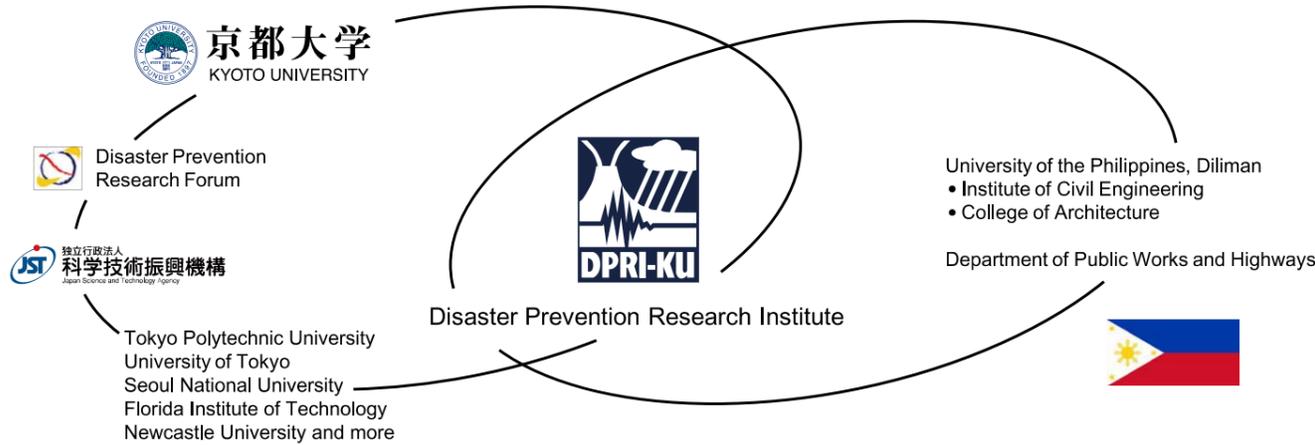
Flap gate seawall operates without electric or manual power. Developed jointly with Hitachi Zosen Corp.



Global distribution of annual total irrigation water requirement estimated by a land surface model

A DPRI approach for ASEAN disaster mitigation Case -Typhoon Yolanda damage survey and its follow-up actions

Disaster Prevention Research Institute / Assoc. Prof. Kazuyoshi Nishijima, Assoc. Prof. Nobuhito Mori and Asst. Prof. Tomohiro Yasuda



First action: Joint survey after typhoon Yolanda

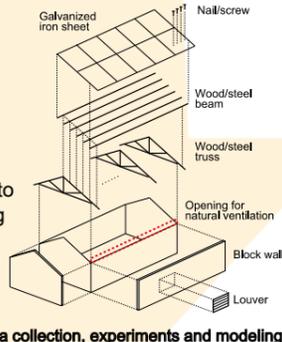
Funding: DPRI internal, Disaster Prevention Research Forum
Members: N. Mori, T. Yasuda, K. Nishijima, T. Maruyama, H. Mase
Period: January 23 – January 31, 2014
Survey objects and locations: Wind damage and storm surge damage in Leyte, Samar and Panay islands.
In collaboration/corporation with: Institute of Civil Engineering, University of the Philippines, Diliman and Department of Public Works and Highways.



Group photo during the survey in Guluan, Samar Island, January 26, 2014.

Current action: Collaboration for improved structural design method development

Project: Investigation of wind damage processes by Yolanda, identification of effective damage reduction measures, and its facilitation to recovery work
Funding: JST J-RAPID
Period: April, 2014 – March, 2015
Project leader: K. Nishijima
In collaboration with: University of the Philippines, Diliman.
Aim: This project aims, by identifying physical processes of wind damages to residential and school buildings during the typhoon Yolanda, at proposing an improved wind design method for the purpose of effective wind damage reductions in future typhoon events.



Project: Engineering for non-engineered systems
Funding: SPIRITS (Kyoto University internally raised funding)
Period: January, 2014 – March, 2015
Project leader: K. Nishijima
In collaboration with: Seoul National University, Florida Institute of Technology, Newcastle University (Australia), University of the Philippines, Diliman, and more.
Aim: Focusing on non-engineered structures and infrastructure systems, this project aims at building solid engineering knowledge body for non-engineered systems that facilitates improvement of their structural performances towards disaster mitigation.



Further action: Enhancement of disaster mitigation within strengthened network

Through DPRI internal funding (call once a year; call for 2014, http://www.dpri.kyoto-u.ac.jp/web_j/kyodo/kyodo26/call_for2014.pdf) and external funding we will continue this momentum to enhance ASEAN disaster mitigation within the strengthened and extended network.

Integrated study on mitigation of multimodal disasters caused by ejection of volcanic products

Disaster Prevention Research Institute / Masato Iguchi

Background

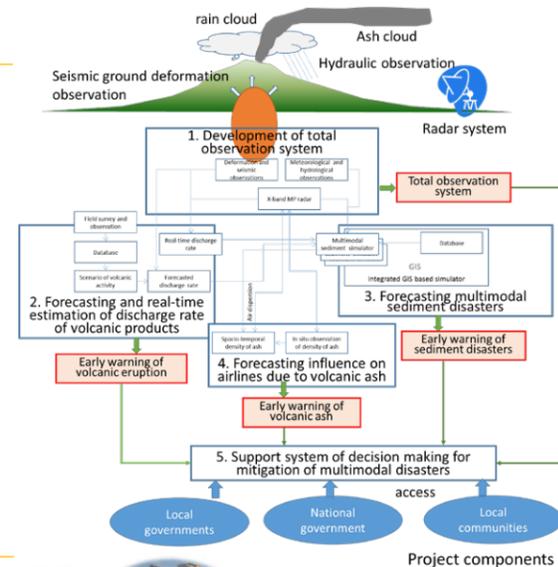
Indonesia has 127 active volcanoes along archipelago and is covered by volcanic product by past eruptions. Normally, only rain-fall is taken into account in sediment disaster, however, once a large eruption occurred, the situation would change drastically, because a thick ash deposit covered widely and increased mobility of ground surface. In addition, volcanic ash in the atmosphere is dispersed widely beyond borders of countries. The problems to solve such volcanic disasters are summarized as 1) complexity of volcanic eruption process, 2) variety of volcanic ejecta, 3) estimation of discharge rate of volcanic product, 4) complexity of sediment movement, 5) information for decision making for disaster mitigation. The 2010 eruption at Merapi volcano, was initiated by an explosive eruption. After less eruptive activity for a week, the eruptive activity suddenly increased as shown by Plinian eruption (10 km high) and pyroclastic flow reached 17 km away from the summit, killing 300 people. Even after the activity declined, lahars frequently repeated along many rivers at south to west flanks of the volcano.



Pyroclastic flow by 2010 Eruption at Merapi volcano, Central Java

Overview

We started the collaborative project between Japan and Indonesia in 2013 under the SATREPS (Science and Technology Research Partnership for Sustainable Development) supported by JST (Japan Science and Technology Agency) and JICA (Japan International Cooperation Agency). Overall goal is to alert to Indonesian people by real-time and forecasting information on volcanic ejecta and multimodal sediment disaster. Intensity of volcanic disaster fundamentally depends on volume of volcanic ash. Firstly, we forecast scale of eruption or evaluate in real-time based on monitoring volcanoes and geological survey and dating. Secondly, we simulate dispersion of ash in the atmosphere and ash-fall on the ground surface based on the discharge rate of volcanic ash. Thirdly movement of ash-fall deposit by rain-fall triggering is forecasted by GIS-based simulators. Finally, these units are integrated as a support system of decision making for mitigation of multimodal disasters, which can be accessed by national government and local governments.



Partners in ASEAN

Representative counterpart of Indonesia under the project is Center for Volcanology and Geological Hazard Mitigation, Geological Agency, Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources. The center is responsible to monitor volcanic activity and issue alert levels for finally evacuation. Department of Civil Engineering of Universitas Gadjah Mada contributes to hydraulic observation along rivers and collaboration of simulation engines for sediment movement. Sabo Technical Center, Research Centre for Water Resources, Ministry of Public Work is responsible to monitor sediment movement on the flank of Merapi. Centre for Climate Change and Air Quality, Meteorological, Climatological and Geophysical Agency (BMKG) contribute forecasting volcanic ash dispersion and estimation effect on aviation safety. In order to promote utilization of Support System for Decision Making, we will establish consortium joined by project members, national and local governments, related scientist and local residents.



Website

<http://www.svo.dpri.kyoto-u.ac.jp/indonesia-vs/>



Overview

Primate research is a field which aims to elucidate the subject “what makes us human” and “where did we come from and where we will go”. Primate Research Institute (PRI) of Kyoto University studies human and non-human primates from the wide perspectives of “Life, Body, Mind and Genome”. To pursue these perspectives, our organization consists of 10 research sections and 2 centers, each with their specific research questions and missions. Through multidisciplinary research from fieldwork to genomes, we investigate “human nature” by comparing all biological aspects of human and non-human primates. As ASEAN countries are homeland of many non-human primates, including two species of orangutans, nine or more species of gibbons, and several dozens of species of *Macaca* and leaf monkeys, many intensive collaborative studies have been conducted since PRI was established in 1967. Ongoing projects are: feeding ecology, parasitology and social structures in Indonesia and Malaysia; phylogeny evolutionary morphology in Thailand, Vietnam and Myanmar; palaeozoological excavation in Myanmar; study on functional characters and genetics in Indonesia. Furthermore, PRI has been acting as a hub institution for Asian Primatology, and has held a series of “Asian Primate Symposium (APS)”, biannually. The 3rd Asian Primate Symposium was held in Bangkok, Thailand during Aug 27-30, 2012; the 4th APS in Bogor, Indonesia during Aug 18-21, 2014; the 5th APS in Colombo, Sri Lanka during Oct 18-22, 2016.

History

PRI was established on 1st June, 1967, and this year marks the 50th anniversary of its founding. At the very early stage of PRI, many field research groups among PRI have been conducting researches based on various disciplines: ecology and sociology, morphology, genetics, paleozoology, and conservation. One of the pioneers in ASEAN countries among us was Prof. Shunzo Kawamura (1927 - 2003) who began his study on ecology and sociology on pig-tailed monkeys, silver leaf monkeys and other monkeys in Sumatra, Indonesia in 1947. Since then, PRI has established research collaboration with Andalas University, Bogor Agricultural University, Gadjah Mada University of Indonesia; Kasetsart University, Chulalongkorn University of Thailand; Yayasan Sabah, Sabah Forestry Department, Sabah Wildlife Department, Academy of Sciences Malaysia of Malaysia; and Yangon University of Myanmar. Former students who graduated from PRI are playing important roles in teaching, as well as continuing their research, at several universities in ASEAN countries (e.g., Andalas University and Bogor Agricultural University of Indonesia; Chulalongkorn University of Thailand; Hue University of Vietnam; Meiktila University and Magway University of Myanmar).



The 4th Asian Primate Symposium in Bogor, Indonesia in 2014

Structure

- 1) Department of Evolution and Phylogeny
(Y. Hamada; M. Takai; T. Nishimura; N. Egi; T. Ito)
Topics: “Phylogeny and evolutionary morphology of Asian non-human primates”
Main counterparts: Chulalongkorn University (Thailand); National University of Laos (Laos); Saigon Zoo and Botanical Gardens, Hue University (Vietnam); Yangon University, Meiktila University, Magway University (Myanmar)
- 2) Department of Ecology and Social Behavior
(T. Yumoto; M. Huffman; G. Hanya; A. Macintosh; Y. Tsuji)
Topics: “Feeding ecology, parasitology and social structures of Asian non-human primates”
Main counterparts: Andalas University, Bogor Agricultural University (Indonesia); Malaysian University of Sabah, Sabah Forestry Department, Sabah Wildlife Department (Malaysia)
- 3) Department of Cellular and Molecular Biology
(H. Hirai; H. Imai)
Topics: “Functional characters and genomics of Asian non-human primates”
Main counterpart: Bogor Agricultural University (Indonesia)



Proboscis monkeys in Sabah, Malaysia (photo: I. Matsuda)



About

As of the 1 January 2017, Center for Southeast Asian Studies (CSEAS) merged with the Center for Integrated Area Studies (CIAS) and restarted as a new research center. Its Japanese name slightly changed to *Tonan Aja Chiiki Kenkyu Kenkyusho*, but the English name remains unchanged

CSEAS was established in 1963, charged with coordinating Southeast Asian Studies, and officially approved as the first university-attached research center in 1965. For over 50 years it has carried out multidisciplinary fieldwork in the region. Due to the efforts of previous and current faculty, affiliated researchers and related agencies, CSEAS has grown to become a leading global research institute. Since 2006, CIAS also carried out extensive research through a fusion of Area Studies and Informatics, fostering both area studies communities and putting efforts into building an Area Informatics system.

The aim of this reorganization is to bring together our strong fieldwork expertise, interdisciplinary areas studies and area informatics approaches to allow us to have a broader perspective, develop a larger academic network, and strengthen research that responds to the needs of contemporary societies. We are now coming to the end of an era that has solely pursued industrial expansion and economic growth. Present day societies face complexly intertwined problems that threaten our security; global environmental issues, economic inequality, religious and cultural friction, large-scale natural disasters, and the spread of epidemics. CSEAS aims to continue world-class research to close in on these issues by making use of the wisdom found in local societies in the world in general, and of Southeast Asia in particular, and weave together reality-based and globally comparative perspectives.

To do this we require a diverse disciplinary mix. To produce any kind of innovative ideas we also need to work with civil society and the private sector. These require a wide range of people and our own efforts. CSEAS will continue to look forward to working closely at all levels to further solutions to current and near-future regional and global issues.



Director Kono Yasuyuki



Ms. Aung San Suu Kyi and CSEAS members

Research Interests



Cross-regional Studies
This division seeks to establish and promote area methods from the development of potential research materials.



Social Coexistence
This division promotes research on plural coexistence in human societies



Global Humanosphere
This division aims to promote research on the global humanosphere



Political & Economic Coexistence
The division aims to explore strategies for political and economic development suited to the needs of areas.



Environmental Coexistence
This division explores the coexistence of humans and their environment.

Center for Southeast Asian Studies

Overseas offices

CSEAS has two overseas liaison offices. The Bangkok Liaison Office was established in 1963, and its present location is in the Sukhumvit area in central Bangkok. The Jakarta Residence was established in 1970 at Jalan Rajasa, Kebayoran Baru, Jakarta, and has been funded by the Japanese government since 1973. The offices have been managed by researchers that are selected from CSEAS staff as well as from other faculties, institutions and universities in Japan. They were originally established as research lodgings for Japanese researchers in Thailand and Indonesia, but now perform various functions and cover the whole region of Southeast Asia.

The second is to function as a publicity base, organizing workshops, and holding receptions for scholars in Thailand, Indonesia and from the other countries in Southeast Asia in order to enrich the understanding of activities of CSEAS. The offices strongly support the operation of joint research by Southeast Asian scholars and Japan-based researchers especially in the implementation of "International Program of Collaborative Research, CSEAS [IPCR-CSEAS]."

Finally, the offices also serve as a channel for various inquiries about local institutes in Southeast Asia from Japanese and other researchers and students.

Overseas Liaison Offices

Jakarta <http://www.cseas.kyoto-u.ac.jp/en/jakarta-liason-office/>
Bangkok <http://www.cseas.kyoto-u.ac.jp/en/bangkok-liason-office/>

The first major function is to operate as a base for collecting research information and materials; periodical publications, statistics, documents, and maps in Thailand, Indonesia and other countries in Southeast Asia. Both offices are conducting the acquisition of various materials in vernacular languages in Southeast Asia and in European languages too.

Jakarta Liaison Office

The Jakarta liaison office was first opened as a residence in Jakarta in 1970.

Access

Address: Jl. Kartanegara No. 38 Kebayoran Baru, Jakarta Selatan, Jakarta 12180, Indonesia
Tel: +62-21-7262619
Fax: +62-21-7248584



Seminar on HOUSE VISION INDONESIA supported by Jakarta Liaison Office



Jakarta Liaison Office

Bangkok Liaison Office

The Bangkok liaison office was first opened in October 1964.

Access

Address: 19D, GP Grande Tower, 55, Soi 23, Sukhumvit Rd, Klongtoey Nua, Wattana, Bangkok, 10110 Thailand
Tel: +66-2-604-3619
Fax: +66-2-604-3618



Ex-director Prof. Shimizu and New director Prof. Kono

<https://www.cseas.kyoto-u.ac.jp>
46 Shimoadachi-cho, Yoshida Sakyo-ku, Kyoto, 606-8501, Japan

Center for Southeast Asian Studies

Japan-ASEAN Platform for Transdisciplinary Studies

With the goal of supporting the growth of human society in the 21st century and resolving urgent global issues, we will strive to create a transdisciplinary community that brings together individuals from a wide range of disciplines and industries from around the world through cooperation between Japan and ASEAN countries and to conduct humanosphere research based on environmental and social diversity.

Global Information Network

To contribute to the resolution at a global scale of problems brought about by social development in the 20th century, we will disseminate the results of our transdisciplinary research to stakeholders around the world as a humanosphere initiative originated by Japan and ASEAN countries, and further reinforce it as a model of pluralistic coexistence to be shared by 21st century human society by proactively using and applying information in cyber space that can be exchanged via ICT and used to cross-reference and cross-verify the humanosphere in different regions of the world.



ASEAN Research Platform

To advance transdisciplinary research that integrates academic, governmental, and civil societies in a coordinated manner, we will create a collaborative research scheme that brings together the expertise of scholars on Southeast Asia, scientists and engineers, and the Japanese and ASEAN political and business communities.



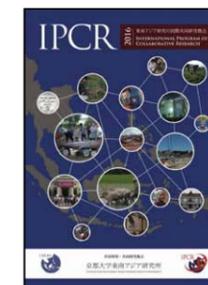
Transdisciplinary Humanosphere Research

To nurture the next-generation of trans and interdisciplinary researchers, we will recruit excellent young researchers from Japan and around the world, with particular emphasis on Japan, Southeast Asia, Europe and the United States, and promote the "brain circulation" of younger researchers by encouraging their participation in transdisciplinary humanosphere research, advancement of their own research agenda, and the planning and organizing of international workshops.

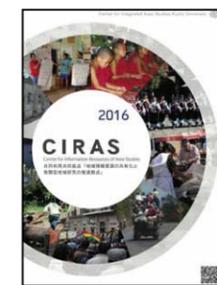


IPCR: International Program of Collaborative Research / CIRAS: Center for Information Resources of Area Studies

The Center for Southeast Asian Studies (CSEAS), Kyoto University launched "International Program of Collaborative Research (IPCR)" and "Center for Information Resources of Area Studies (CIRAS)" as one of the Joint Usage / Research Centers qualified by the MEXT's policy for nurturing the research potential of universities and promoting broad-based collaborations regardless of national, public, and private universities affiliations, in order to further the development of scholarly investigation in Japan.



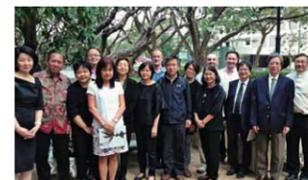
IPCR Annual report



CIRAS Annual report

Consortium for Southeast Asian Studies in Asia

In order to promote region-based Southeast Asian studies, the Center for Southeast Asian Studies at Kyoto University, in partnership with nine leading Asian and Southeast Asian Studies institutions in the region, established a Consortium for Southeast Asian Studies in Asia (SEASIA) on 11 October 2013.



The Consortium aims to provide a multilateral regional forum in the form of annual meetings, along with smaller joint workshops or conferences; a system for sharing information about each other's activities; opportunities for education and training of young and up-and-coming scholars -for promoting collaboration and exchanges among Southeast Asia- and other East Asia-based Southeast Asianists.

Southeast Asia Seminar

The Southeast Asia seminar has been held annually by the Center for Southeast Asian Studies, Kyoto University since 1976. Aiming to deepen the understandings on Southeast Asia from various aspects, the seminar offers three days of intensive lectures by experts on Southeast Asia and group discussion and presentations by the participants.



<https://www.cseas.kyoto-u.ac.jp>
46 Shimoadachi-cho, Yoshida Sakyo-ku, Kyoto, 606-8501, Japan

Qalam Digital Archive and Re-Publication Project

Dr. YAMAMOTO Hiroyuki, Center for Southeast Asian Studies (CSEAS)

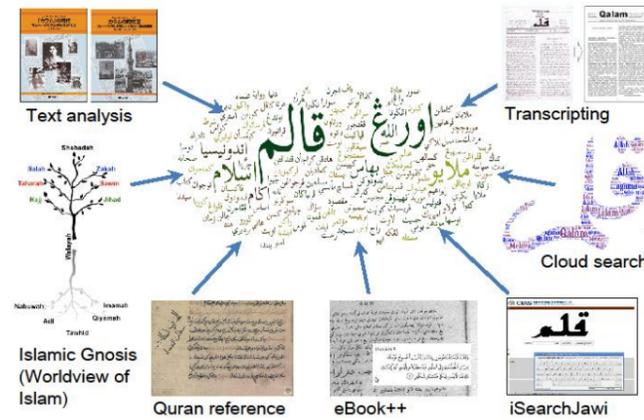
Database of all articles of *Qalam* (1950-1969), a monthly magazine on Islam and Muslim peoples and cultures, written in the Malay language and the Jawi (Arabic) script



The digital archives of *Qalam* is constructed by collecting its whole volumes, digitalizing the contents, Romanizing the articles and developing a new searching system based on ontology for improving convenience for readers to access to the contents.

The project successfully produced 20 transliterators in Malaysia, who are literate in *Jawi*. These transliterators are being tasked to bridge the public with *Jawi* materials, via *Jawi* literacy training and re-publication of the *Jawi* materials in Romanized Malay.

Anatomy of Qalam: Seven approaches



Qalam digital archive and re-publication

<http://staging3.majalahqalam.kyoto.jp/eng/wclists>



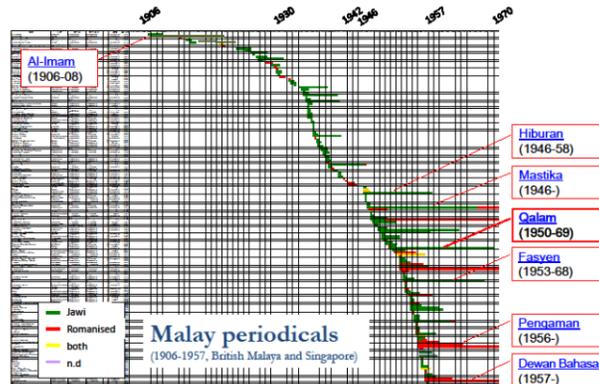
Reading, Education and Research



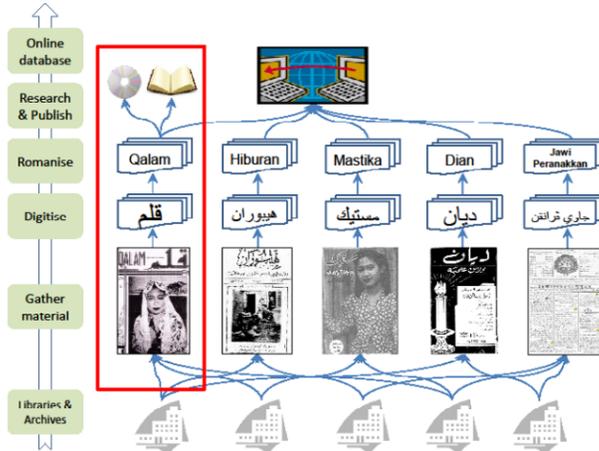
Qalam project reported in Malaysian media

Malay periodicals

(1906-1957, British Malaya and Singapore)



Malay periodical digital archive project



Aceh Tsunami Mobile Museum Project

Dr. NISHI Yoshimi, Center for Southeast Asian Studies (CSEAS)

The Aceh Tsunami Mobile Museum (ATMM) project is developing databases that show on a map the damage and annual change due to reconstruction and rehabilitation after the Indian Ocean Earthquake and Tsunami of December 2004. About 165 thousand people were killed or went missing due to the disaster in the Aceh province of Indonesia, on the island of Sumatra.



This database presents related photos and news articles from local media. It can be consulted from portable terminals such as smart phones, allowing records accessed in this way to supplement records onsite, in an attempt to make a whole town of Banda Aceh into a field museum through the use of mobile devices.

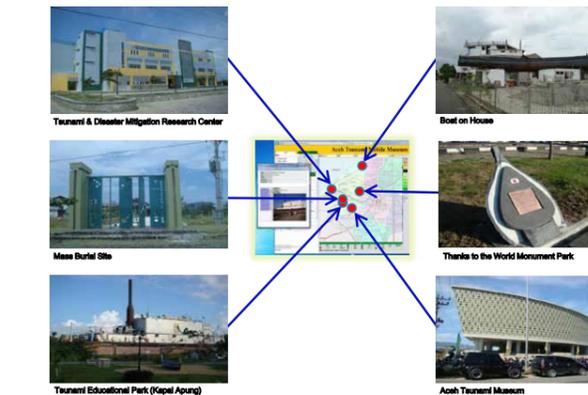
The records available for consultation show how the reconstruction/rehabilitation process has unfolded and how the legacy of the disaster have played different roles in the everyday life of people. This database also serves to preserve experiences of the disaster can be accessed from anywhere.

This project has been conducted in collaboration with Tsunami Disaster and Mitigation Research Center, Syiah Kuala University, Indonesia since 2011.

Documentation of the annual development of rehabilitation and reconstruction



Map of Banda Aceh

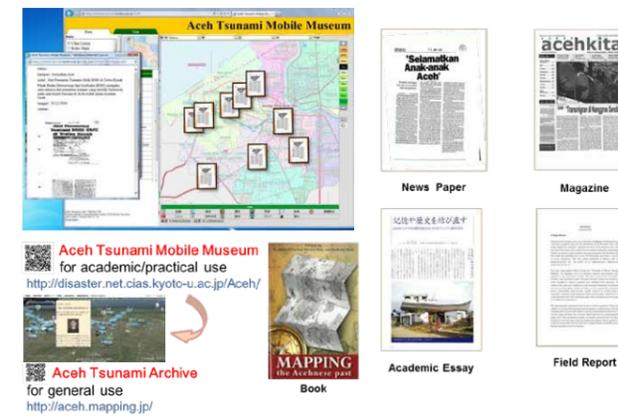


Socializing and Training



Open to the public for uploading individual data (photographs, writings, movies) on damage and reconstruction/rehabilitation process

Various kinds of articles searched by date, location, category and keyword



Integrating personal memories into community memories



Experience of independence struggle, economic development, rebellion/conflict and disaster and reconstruction
Bridging gap between generations

Center for Ecological Research

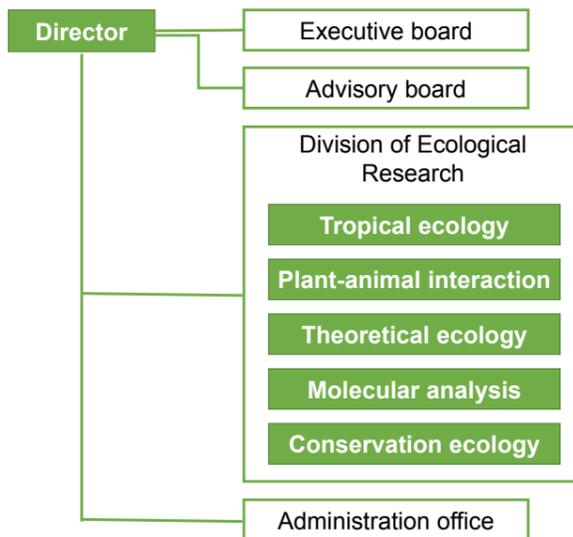
About Us

The Center for Ecological research (CER) was established in 1991 as an inter-university joint-use facility aimed at promoting basic research and international cooperative work in the field of ecology. The CER is open to any scientists who conduct ecological research. The CER offers exciting opportunities for research in a variety of areas in ecology. These include aquatic ecology, tropical ecology, plant-animal interaction, theoretical ecology, molecular analysis, and conservation ecology. Likewise, we support scientists by way of permitting access to our research database, and encouraging scientific meetings and/or symposia on related research subjects.

The CER owns a high performance research vessel on Lake Biwa, and is also developing long-term research activities in Japan and abroad. One such initiative is the establishment of a research station in a tropical rainforest on the island of Borneo in Malaysia. The CER also maintains experimental farm, ponds, forests an arboretum on campus, and shares various facilities and equipments with other researchers from within, and outside, the university.



Structure



History

- 1914 Hydrobiological Station, Faculty of Medicine, Kyoto Imperial University
- 1922 Otsu Hydrobiological Station (OHBS), Faculty of Science, Kyoto Imperial University
- 1964 Plant Ecological Research Station (PERS), Faculty of Science, Kyoto University
- 1991 OHS and PERS merged to form a new research institution, Center for Ecological Research (CER)
- 1998 Movement to a new laboratory building at Seta, Otsu
- 2001 Establishment of partnership with Research Institute for Humanity and Nature
- 2004 National University Corporation, Center for Ecological Research, Kyoto University



Research vessel in the Lake Biwa

Website

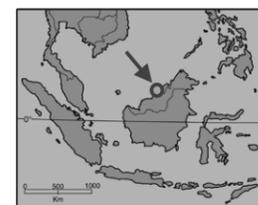
<http://www.ecology.kyoto-u.ac.jp/ecology/english/index.html>

Center for Ecological Research Lambir Tropical Biology Station

Shoko Sakai (Center for Ecological Research, Kyoto University)

Overview

The field station is located in the Lambir Hills National Park, Sarawak, Malaysia. The most area of the park is covered by primeval tropical rain forests. The forest is characterized by extremely high biodiversity, in particular, species diversity of trees. We established the station in Lambir Hills in 1992, supported by the Forest Department Sarawak. Since then, many researchers and graduate students of Kyoto University and other institutions have conducted studies on biodiversity in the forests.



Location



Field lab. and accommodation



Forest dominated by dipterocarps

Canopy Access System

Tropical forests of Borneo is one of the tallest in the world. To access forest canopy, tree towers, and walkways and 80-m canopy crane have been installed. Using the system, we have collected and monitored plants and animals, and their interactions. The baseline information has been shared with researchers. Most plant and insect specimens are stored in the Forest Department Sarawak in Kuching.



Collection of canopy insects



Observation of plant phenology



Canopy crane



Light trap

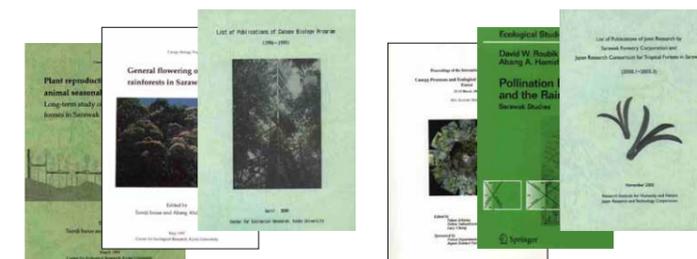


Measurement of photosynthesis using the crane

Publications

Results of the studies using the field station have been published as over 200 scientific papers, books, and book chapters.

Our research activities are presented at the Kyoto University Museum. We are also preparing exhibit at the National Park to deliver the results to the visitors.



DIWPA (DIVERSITAS in the Western Pacific and Asia)

Atsuhilshida (Center for Ecological Research, Kyoto University)

About

DIWPA (DIVERSITAS in the Western Pacific and Asia) is an international network for the promotion of cooperative studies and information exchange on biodiversity in the Western Pacific and Asia. DIWPA consists of around 500 members from 44 countries and regions.

Aims

DIWPA aims to connect existing networks of people working on biodiversity and research projects in Asia and the Western Pacific. DIWPA is not an overarching organization; it is instead a flexible network of networks.

Main Functions

1. promotion of research projects and science on biodiversity in the Western Pacific and Asia;
2. promotion of governmental and nongovernmental activities for the conservation and utilization of biodiversity;
3. facilitation of information sharing and research cooperation on biodiversity;
4. capacity building of scientists in particular young scientists from developing countries.

DIWPA Office

Chair Person



Shin-ichi Nakano

Secretary General



Atsushi Ishida

Steering Committee Members

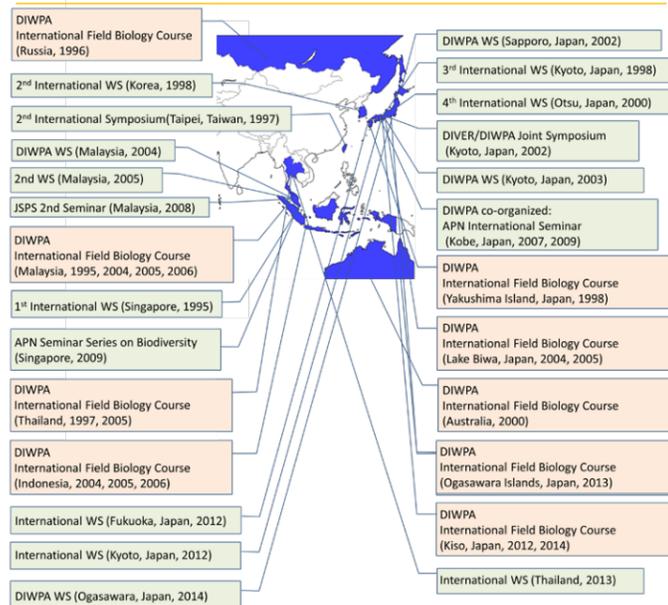
Dedy Darnaedi

Research Center for Biology, Indonesia
Eun-Shik Kim
 Kookmin University, Korea
Nguyen Van Quan
 Institute of Marine Environment and Resources, Viet Nam
Pilai Poonswad
 Mahidol University, Thailand
Oleg A. Timoshkin
 Limnological Institute, Russia

Chang-Hung Chou

Research Center for Biodiversity, China Medical University, Taiwan
Kejing Ma
 Institute of Botany, Beijing-China
Maria Lourdes P. Orjola
 Department of Science and Technology, The Philippines
Eric Baran
 World Fish Center, Cambodia
Lee Ying Fah
 Forest Research Centre, Malaysia
Marika Tuiwawa
 University of the South Pacific, Fiji

DIWPA activities 1996-2014



DIWPA publications

DIWPA Newsletter

The first edition of DIWPA Newsletter was issued on April 1995 and the Newsletter was published once or twice a year.



AP-BON BOOK series

"The Biodiversity Observation Network in the Asia-Pacific Region" (2012, 2014) (eds. Nakano, S.; Yahara, T.; Nakashizuka, T)



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 Atsushi Ishida, Center for Ecological Research, Kyoto University, Japan

The Kyoto University Museum

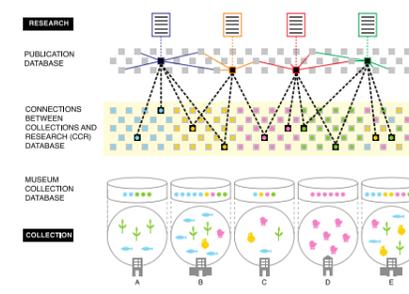
About us

The Kyoto University Museum (KUM) was established in 1997, 100 years after the establishment of Kyoto University in 1897 as the second national university in Japan. The origin of KUM can be traced back to the Exhibition Hall built by the Faculty of Letters in 1914, which later expanded and renamed as the Museum of Faculty of Letters. Valuable collection items accumulated also in other faculties and institutions of Kyoto University, which compelled us to store and manage all these collection items safely, leading the establishment of KUM.

The number of collection in objects in KUM currently reaches around 2.6 million. Collections cover a wide spectrum of research fields from humanities, through the natural sciences, to engineering. They include numerous natural treasures, important cultural assets, internationally significant type specimens from biology and paleontology. They serve as research material for researchers and students from around the world. With interdisciplinary scheme, KUM is challenging to establish new "Museum Science" by collaborating with university museums around the world involving leading universities in ASEAN countries, as well as being collection and research center to be functioned as global science infrastructure.



The Kyoto University Museum



New scheme for museum and collection network



International Symposium "Challenging Asian University Museums" (2014.10 @Kyoto University)
 ASEAN countries: Vietnam, Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, Philippines

Mission of KUM

The mission of KUM is, to collect, manage and preserve universities' collection items under one roof with appropriate facilities, to make them accessible for research, education as well as life-long learning. We perform the following functions:

1. to preserve, control, classify, register collection objects, and basic investigation on them, in order to, for example, facilitate safe preservation of them.
2. to develop theoretical and practical way of decoding novel information from collection objects.
3. to make a database of our collection objects and make them accessible for researchers in and outside of Kyoto University.
4. to make citizens more familiar with collection based research and to support their life-long learning



Awarded PhD at Kyoto University using JSPS Rinpaku Program for researcher from Vietnam (2015.3)



Delegations from ASEAN countries visiting The Kyoto University Museum left: Vietnam National Museum of Nature (2016.4), right: University of Philippines (2016.2)



4-months' visiting research from KUM in Chulalongkorn University (2015.9-2016.1)

Collaboration with ASEAN countries

KUM is promoting collaboration with ASEAN countries to form global university museums' network and interdisciplinary new university museum science, through the following forms: collaboration research projects, exchange of scientists and students, organization of international symposia, etc. Current collaborating ASEAN universities and museums include; VNU University of Science, VNU University of Social Science and Humanities, Vietnam National Museum of Nature, Institute of Ecology and Biological Resources (Vietnam), National University of Laos (Laos), Chulalongkorn University (Thailand), University of Yangon (Myanmar), University of Malaya (Malaysia), National University of Singapore (Singapore), LIPI Center for Biology (Indonesia), University of San Carlos (Philippines), etc.

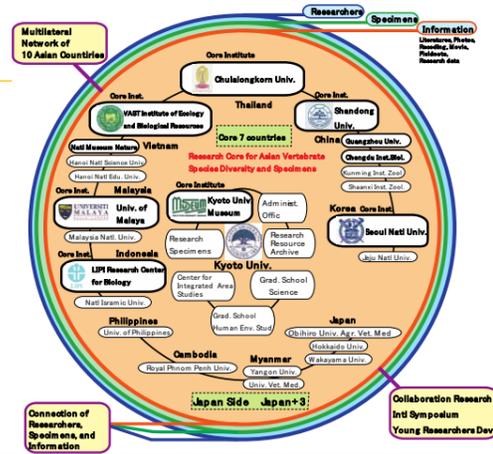
info@inet.museum.kyoto-u.ac.jp +81-(0)75-753-3272
 Yoshida-honmachi, Sakyo, Kyoto 606-8501, Japan

JSPS Core-to-Core Program B. Asia-Africa Science Platforms Asian Vertebrate Species Diversity Network Platform with Combining Researchers, Specimens and Information

担当部局/ 担当者 総合博物館 / 教授・本川雅治 (The Kyoto University Museum / Professor Masaharu Motokawa)

Outline of the Program

The JSPS Core-to-Core Program "Asian Vertebrate Species Diversity Network Platform with Combining Researchers, Specimens and Information" (<http://www.museum.kyoto-u.ac.jp/acore/index.html>) aims to develop academic collaboration for understanding species diversity beyond country borders, building specimens' network, sustainable research with fostering young researchers, among Japan (Kyoto University) and core Asian academic institutions in China (Shandong University), Korea (Seoul National University), Vietnam (Institute of Ecology and Biological Resources of the Vietnam Academy of Science and Technology), Myanmar (University of Yangon), Thailand (Chulalongkorn University), Malaysia (University of Malaya), and Indonesia (Research Center for Biology of the Indonesian Institute of Sciences: LIPI), as well as members from the Philippines, Cambodia and Bangladesh.



Activities

This Asian multilateral network platform facilitates a broad range of activities such as collaborative research, international symposia, and initiatives to foster young researchers (such as training program in Japan and other countries; lectures for students). The International Symposium on Vertebrate Species Diversity (AVIS) is one of the program major activity to promote academic exchange and discussion among experienced and young researchers in order to build network of specimens, researchers, and relevant information among Asian countries. The symposium focuses on species diversity of Asian terrestrial vertebrates especially mammals, birds, reptiles, and amphibians. Previously, AVIS has been successfully held in China (2011), Japan (2012), Vietnam (2013), Malaysia (2014), and Thailand (2015). This year, the 6th AVIS will be held at LIPI Center for Biology, Bogor, Indonesia on 24-25 October 2016 (<http://avis6.lipi.go.id/avis/>).

International Symposium



2-3 weeks' practical training in Japan (12 young researchers / FY2014-2016)



Field workshop for students



Nan Province, Thailand (2015.12)

Lectures for undergraduate and graduate students



West Yangon University (2016.1) University of Yangon (2016.1)
Thai Nguyen Univ. of Agri. Forest.(2016.3) National University of Laos (2016.3)

Field survey



Ngoc Linh, Vietnam (2014. 9) Sapa, Vietnam (2014. 5)

motokawa.masaharu.6m@kyoto-u.ac.jp +81-(0)75-753-3287
Yoshida-honmachi, Sakyo, Kyoto, Japan

Kyoto University Supporting Program for Interaction-Based Initiative Team Studies (SPIRITS) Museum Collections Tell You About History of Animal and Human Exchange in East Asia

担当部局/ 担当者 総合博物館 / 教授・本川雅治 (The Kyoto University Museum / Professor Masaharu Motokawa)

Outline of the Program

Museum collections have been used for cultural and natural science research, and research also produced collection; such roles of collection are mostly discipline based, but it is expected that interdisciplinary uses of collection extend the value and possibilities of collection items, and provide new insight on the history of animal and human exchange in East Asia. In this project, the Kyoto University Museum challenge for promoting such topics and also try to build network of university museums especially in Asian region: Korea, China, Taiwan, Vietnam, Laos, Myanmar, Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, Philippines.

Although function and role of museum and collection (or specimen) are often considered the same in many countries, they have been actually strongly influenced by the culture and the history of the country. Therefore, the discussion among researchers located in university museums is important, and we plan to organize international symposium for academic exchanges among museums.

Activities

The first international symposium was held in February 2015 "From Petrie to Hamada: Egyptian Antiquities of Kyoto University" with archaeological collection as example to evaluate the value and the possibilities of collection in university museums. The second symposium is planned to be held in 11-12 October 2016 at VNU University of Science in collaboration also with VNU University of Social Science and Humanities and Vietnam National Museum of Nature under the topic "Interactions of Human, Culture and Nature Explored with University Museum Collections". In addition to international symposium, collaboration research and academic exchange are conducted with university museums in Asian countries.

Second symposium co-organization



VNU University of Science (2016.3) VNU University of Social Science and Humanities (2016.3) Vietnam National Museum of Nature (2016.3)

MoU for university museum collaboration



KUM and museums of Sun Yat-Sen University, China (2016.3)

Collection visits and collaboration with museums in ASEAN countries (FY2015)



Chulalongkorn Univ. (CU) Museum (2015.9) CU Museum of Nat. Hist. (2015.9) CU Museum of Medicine (2015.9) CU Museum of Art (Music) (2015) CU Museum of Dentistry (2015.10) NSM Thailand Natural History Museum (2015.9)



Kasetsart University (KU) Zoology Museum (2016.1) KU Fishery Museum (2016.1) KU Ant Museum (2016.1) KU Forest Exhibition (2016.1) KU Insect Museum (2016.1) Bangkok University SE Asian Ceramics Museum (2016.10)



Taksin University Folklore Museum (2015.11) Prince of Songkla Univ. Nat. Hist. Museum (2015.11) Chaingmai Univ. Biology Museum (2016.1) Payap University Archives exhibition (2016.1) West Yangon Univ. Zoology (2016.1) National Univ. of Laos Environmental Science (2016.3)

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