

IDEC オープンデー

IDEC Open Day

IDEC 院学生会代表 恵良 友三郎

IDEC student association leader
ERA, Yuzaburo



(photo by Sharat Chowdhury)

2016年11月5日土曜日に、国際協力研究科において、「IDEC オープンデー2016」を開催し、約500名の方々にご来場いただきました。

IDEC で年に一度開かれるこのイベントは今年で4回目の開催となり、30ヶ国からの学生が参加しました。今年は1. ステージでのパフォーマンス、2. フード、3. 伝統衣装の試着会、4. 写真展示、5. 国連職員による講演会、6. ワークショップ、7. IDEC カフェ（学部生等からの IDEC に対する質問に答えるコーナー）の7つのイベントを行いました。

学生が国の垣根を越えて協力し合い、そして同時に競い合った結果、今回のオープンデーがあったのではないかと思います。例えばフードのコーナーで使ったテントは前日の準備で各国の学生による「協力」があって立てられました。そして当日、各国はそれぞれの魅力を「競う」かのように伝統料理を提供し、開始時間の12時からすぐに大変な賑わいとなり、早いところでは配布から1時間ほどで全ての食品がなくなる状況でした。

協力と競争によってオープンデーは成功の内に幕を閉じました。イベント自体が国籍と文理の枠を超え、様々な要素が混ざり合う IDEC の良さをそのまま体現していたかのように思いました。IDEC の良さを多くの人に知ってもらう機会として、今後もオープンデーを引き継いでいければと思います。

最後になりましたが、今回、IDEC 教員の方々や支援室の方々をはじめとする多くの皆様のご協力を得て、この IDEC オープンデーを開催することができました。ご参加、ご協力くださいました皆様にこの場をお借りして深くお礼申し上げます。

On Saturday November 5th, 2016, the “IDEC OPEN DAY 2016” was held at IDEC. About 500 people visited this event.

This was the 4th year this annual event was held in IDEC. This year’s event involved the participation of students from 30 countries. It had seven programs: 1. Stage Performance, 2. Food, 3. Trying on Traditional clothes, 4. Photo Exhibition, 5. Talk by the Staff of United Nations, 6. Workshop, 7. IDEC Café (Inquiries corner to address questions regarding IDEC from undergraduates).

I think students’ cooperation and competition, which crossed country boundaries, made this year’s OPEN DAY successful. For example, food tents were set up in a spirit of cooperation between students from different countries on the eve of our event. Yet during the main event, each country competed for the popularity of their traditional foods. There was a great turnout of people at the food section at the starting time of 12pm. With the flock of visitors, some countries’ foods were already sold out by 1 pm!

With the integration of cooperation and competition, this event seems to represent the virtues of IDEC. I can proudly hand over this important event to juniors as an opportunity to make more people know about IDEC.

Last but not least, I would like to thank everyone who cooperated in making OPEN DAY a great event.

研究室訪問

Laboratory Series

平和構築論研究室（片柳研究室）

Peacebuilding Laborator (Katayanagi Laboratory)

平和共生講座 片柳 真理

Department of Peace and Coexistence
KATAYANAGI, Mari

2014年に着任し、2015年4月に初めて博士課程前期の学生2名を迎えた研究室は、今年度10月にメンバーが10名となりました。博士課程後期2名（パキスタン、ミャンマー）、博士課程前期8名（アフガニスタン、メキシコ、中国、日本、フィリピン、ケニアが各1名、バングラデシュ2名）です。

私自身は学問分野としては国際法が専門で、研究テーマは平和構築です。現在はいくつか異なる研究課題を抱えています。具体的には、紛争中に失われた教育機会の回復（ボスニア・ヘルツェゴビナの事例）、ビジネスを通じた平和構築、セキュリティ・ガバナンス（ソマリアの事例）、アフリカの往還移民という4つです。

ゼミ生の研究テーマは幅広く、必ずしも平和構築ではありません。平和と開発、環境、ジェンダーなどとの関係や、ジェンダーと開発をテーマとしたり、日米安全保障を研究している学生もいます。どのテーマもどこかで平和の課題に繋がっていると考えて受け入れた学生たちです。

週1回のゼミでは2名が自分の論文のテーマに即した文献を紹介し、議論する方式を採っています。議論が続いて時間を超過してしまうこともよくあります。論文の報告会の前はそのリハーサルをしたり、フィールドワークを終えた学生は成果発表をしたりすることもあります。それぞれ違うテーマで研究しているわけですが、ゼミで発表される文献は全員が読んでくこと、そしてゼミの議論に参加することを規則としています。社会科学分野の大学院生として、異なる分野についても関心を持ち、自分の視点から問題提起できるように訓練することが目的です。

ゼミ生は普段から刺激しあい、また助け合っているの、いいチームワークができています。半年に1回のペースで全員参加の食事会もしています。本当は新入生歓迎会と修士生の歓送会を別にすべきところなのですが、なかなか日程が組めずに歓迎会が歓送会に吸収されてしまいます。一番最近の会はカラオケでしたが、熱唱するゼミ生の姿はゼミと違ってまた印象的でした。研究室は半年ごとにメンバーが入れ替わることとなりますが、研究室のネットワークを保ちつつそれぞれの場で活躍して欲しいと思っています。

I joined IDEC in 2014 and it was April 2015 when I first received two master's students. The number increased to ten in October 2016. There are two PhD students from Pakistan and Burma (Myanmar), and eight master's students, one each from Afghanistan, Mexico, China, Japan, the Philippines and Kenya, and two from Bangladesh.

My major is international law and my research theme is peacebuilding. Currently I am engaged in four research projects, namely, the second chance of education in conflict-affected countries/regions (case study of Bosnia and Herzegovina); peacebuilding through business; security governance (case study of Somalia); and circular migration in Africa.

The research topics of my students are not necessarily in the field of peacebuilding. Some focus on the relationship between peace and development, environment, or gender; the other study gender issues, and there is also a student doing research on US-Japan security issue. I believed that each research topic was related to the challenges for peace in one way or another, and that was the reason why they were accepted to my laboratory.

At the weekly seminar, two students introduce an academic paper which is relevant to his/her own research. It is followed by discussion which often goes beyond the class hours. Before mid-term presentation or final thesis presentation, the seminar may work as rehearsal, too. Students who completed his/her fieldwork may present the research results as well. Although the students' research topics are different from one another, the rule is that everybody reads the paper to be presented and participates in the discussion. As postgraduate students in the field of social science, it is required to have interest in topics other than one's own and be able to comment from one's own

perspective.

The laboratory members are usually stimulating and helping each other which helps creating good team work. We go out all together each semester. It should actually happen at least twice to welcome new students and to see off graduates, but so far time does not allow that and, welcome party tends to be delayed and merged into farewell party. The latest event took place in Karaoke. It was impressive to see students singing enthusiastically. The Laboratory members change every six months. I hope all the students will stay in the network while succeeding in their new lives elsewhere.



開発技術講座 力石 真

Department of Development Technology

CHIKARAISHI, Makoto

Minh Tu Tran, Junyi Zhang, Makoto Chikaraishi, Akimasa Fujiwara, A joint analysis of residential location, work location and commuting mode choices in Hanoi, Vietnam, Journal of Transport Geography, Volume 54, June 2016, Pages 181-193, ISSN 0966-6923, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jtrangeo.2016.06.003>.

環境負荷の高い自動車・バイクの利用を抑制する有力な手段の一つとして、公共交通利便性の改善や都市構造の集約（例えば、職住近接）といった土地利用・交通施策が考えられます。一方、これらの施策が自動車・バイクの抑制にどの程度寄与するかを正確に評価するためには、「自己選択」の問題に注意を払う必要があります。自己選択とは、例えば、「自動車の運転が好きだから郊外に居住する」、「商店街を歩くのが好きだから都心に居住する」といった、個人自らの選好・態度によって居住地や交通手段を選択することを指します。自己選択の影響が卓越する状況下では、郊外居住者に都心と同程度の都市環境を提供しても、（もともと郊外居住者は自動車の利用を好む傾向にある場合）現在の都心居住者ほど公共交通を利用しない可能性があります。このため、単純な分析で郊外部の土地利用・交通施策効果を計測すると過大に評価してしまう恐れがあります。この問題に対し、これまでに、偏った推計を修正し、適切に施策の効果を計測するモデリング手法が多数開発さ

れてきています。

本論文では、自己選択問題を考慮した既存の居住地選択・交通手段選択統合モデルを、途上国都市の現状を反映する形で拡張し、拡張モデルをハノイ・ベトナム市に適用した結果を報告しています。具体的な特徴は以下の2点になります。第1に、居住地選択・交通手段選択統合モデルに就業地選択を追加することで、産業の空間配置に関する議論が可能なモデルに拡張しています。第2に、労働集約型産業に従事する労働者と知識集約型産業に従事する労働者に分けてモデルを構築することで、土地利用政策に対する労働者タイプ間の反応の違いについて考察しています。分析の結果、(1) 自己選択問題は労働集約型産業に従事する労働者において特に顕著に見られることや、(2) 労働者タイプ間で土地利用の選好が異なることなどが確認されました。

Traffic congestion and its resulting issues (e.g., waste of energy and emission of air pollutants) caused by commuting traffic are still a major concern of transport policy makers. If people could live close to their work locations and commute by environmentally friendly travel modes, the impacts of commuting traffic may be largely mitigated.

The influence of land use policy on people's residential and travel choices may be overestimated because of self-selection effects. In the context of commuting, neighborhood and travel preferences may induce self-selection effects in choices about residential location, work location, and commuting mode. Presumably, such self-selection effects may vary across different job markets. To date, however, no study has been done in developing countries. Therefore, this study aims to fill this research gap by using data collected in Hanoi, Vietnam. A joint model with the above three choices is built by incorporating self-selection effects, where effects of land use attributes are emphasized. Choices of labor-intensive workers and knowledge-intensive workers are compared. The statistical significance of multiple self-selection effects is confirmed, which suggests that the joint estimation of the above three choices is a useful approach. As for the magnitude of influence of self-selection effects, self-selection seems to be more influential in knowledge-intensive workers' residential location and work location choices. As for land use attributes, different types of households, and labor-intensive and knowledge-intensive workers show different responses to different types of land in location

choices (especially the work location choice). Effects of land use diversity and population density on the commuting mode choice are mixed. Additionally, the centralization of knowledge-intensive employment and decentralization of labor-intensive employment are captured. These findings may be useful for city planners in Hanoi in designing land use patterns in the future in order to keep knowledge-intensive workers working and living close together.

教育文化講座 平川 幸子

Department of Educational Development &
Cultural and Regional Studies

HIRAKAWA, Yukiko

当研究室では、学校への地域参加と退学要因の二つの分野で国際レベルを目指している。

1991年に万人のための教育宣言が採択されて以降、各国と国際機関との努力によって学校の整備が進み、多くの国でほとんどの子どもが就学するようになった。その一方、就学した子どもたちの中途退学と、低学力が問題となっている。

発展途上国の現に発生している問題に積極的かつ実践的に取り組む IDEC の方針を受けて、我々の研究室では、学際的な研究方法を使って、このような問題がどうして起こっているのかを明らかにする研究に取り組んでいる。

その一つは、学校への地域参加の効果の研究である。1990年代に、世界銀行等が主導して、学校経営に住民を参加させることで教育の質を改善しようとするスクール・ベースト・マネジメント (School based management: SBM) が様々な途上国で導入された。その制度は、今どう機能しているのだろうか。研究室では、2000年ごろからインドネシア、バングラデシュ、ケニア、ザンビア、マラウイなど様々な国で、同じ政府からの投入と子供たちの条件が同じだが成績が異なる学校を比較する研究を行ってきた。結果としては、住民たちは国家試験の成績に大きな関心を持ち、その改善のために財政支援をしてもよいと考えているが、学校側にその姿勢や努力がないと、住民参加は機能していなかった。

(1) Taniguchi, K. and Hirakawa, Y. (2015). Dynamics of community participation, student achievement and school management: The case of primary schools in a rural area of Malawi. *Compare: A Journal of Comparative and International Education*. (26p)

二つ目は、退学の要因を、生存分析を使って統計学的に解明する研究である。これまで、途上国における小学校での中途退学は、貧しさや児童労働のためと考えられてきた。

確かに退学した児童やその親に尋ねれば、そう答えることが多い。しかし、事前に家庭の経済状況や児童労働の実態などを総合的に調査しておき、その後、退学したかを追跡すれば、どのような要因をもつ子どもが退学しやすいのかをより客観的に明らかにすることができる。その成果として、次の二つのカンボジアに関する論文を発表した。

(2) No, F., Sam, C. and Hirakawa, Y. (2012). Revisiting primary school dropout in rural Cambodia. *Asia Pacific Education Review*. Vol. 13. pp. 573-581.

(3) No, F., Taniguchi, K. and Hirakawa, Y. (2016). School dropout at the basic education level in rural Cambodia: Identifying its causes through longitudinal survival analysis. *International Journal of Educational Development*. Vol. 49. pp. 215-224.

分析の結果、家庭の所有物で見た経済状況や労働時間は小学生低学年・高学年のどちらでも退学との関係が見られなかった。それに代わり、過年齢入学と学級内での成績が強く関係していることがわかった。調査では、親と子供のほとんどは、退学する前には高校又は大学まで進学したいと考えていることがわかった。学級担任から毎月発表される学級内の順位が低いと、高校進学は無理と考えて退学するのではないかと解釈できる。

国際社会が興味をもっている課題に応える研究に真正面に正直に取り組めば、必ず国際的に認められる論文が書ける。我々はそう信じている。

Our lab tries to publish the research results on impact of community participation in schools and on causes of dropout.

After the declaration for education for all in 1990, as governments and international organizations quickly established schools, enrolment in basic education increased. Actually, in many countries, most children enter schools at the beginning. The problems shifted to dropouts and low achievement. Many children drop out in early grades. Even though others continue schooling, many cannot acquire literacy after finishing five or six years in schools.

IDEC has been tackling with problems which developing countries are facing, actively and practically. Our lab, based on the principles of IDEC, is studying why dropouts and low achievement arose, using multidisciplinary methods, mainly in following two fields.

The first field of research is community participation in school management. In 1990s, under the leadership of the World Bank, many developing countries introduced school

based management (SBM). The underlying assumption was to improve quality of education, it is important to involve parents and community, who would derive most benefit from high quality education. How does SBM function actually? The lab has been doing research on effects of SBM and community participation in different countries including Indonesia, Bangladesh, Kenya, Zambia and Malawi, by comparing good and bad achievement schools under the same inputs and intakes. The results suggested that communities were highly concerned to improving student achievement and willing to contribute schools. However, if schools had no concern and did no efforts for improvement, community participation was not working. The paper (1) was published in this field.

- (1) Taniguchi, K. and Hirakawa, Y. (2015). Dynamics of community participation, student achievement and school management: The case of primary schools in a rural area of Malawi. Compare: A Journal of Comparative and International Education. (26p)

The second field is on factors of dropout in basic education, using survival analysis, a statistical method. To date, it was considered that poverty and child labor were main causes of dropout. It is true that the dropouts and their parents answer so when they are asked. In our research, data on individuals and families were collected first from all children, and information on whether a child dropped out or not was collected later in follow-up fieldwork, in order to objectively identify children with which factors were more likely to dropout. The following two papers are the results of the study in Cambodia.

- (2) No, F., Sam, C. and Hirakawa, Y. (2012). Revisiting primary school dropout in rural Cambodia. Asia Pacific Education Review. Vol. 13. pp. 573-581.
- (3) No, F., Taniguchi, K. and Hirakawa, Y. (2016). School dropout at the basic education level in rural Cambodia: Identifying its causes through longitudinal survival analysis. International Journal of Educational Development. Vol. 49. pp. 215-224.

The result of the analysis showed that family economic status detected by possession of goods and time helping

family were not significant factors of dropout. Instead, over age entry and low achievement in classes had strong relation with dropout. The survey showed that before they dropped out, most parents and children had high educational aspiration to advance to high schools and universities. It is suggested that they stop schooling when they recognize it impossible to advance to high schools, from the result of monthly rank in the classes informed by the teachers.

I believe that it is possible to publish papers in international journals, if we continue to confront issues of global concern and do research on these topics sincerely and honestly.

開発技術講座 山本 春行

Department of Development Technology

YAMAMOTO, Haruyuki

Hongyang Cheng, Haruyuki Yamamoto and Klaus Thoeni, 'Numerical study on stress states and fabric anisotropies in soilbags using the DEM', Computers and Geotechnics (IF=1.60) 76, 170-183, 2016.

先人の知恵である「土のう」の力学的特性を科学的に解明し、現代の地盤補強方法として蘇らせ、社会に役立つ工法開発の研究と試験施工を長年行ってきた。力学的性能を評価した「土のう」工法は、内部の土を袋材で完全に包み込む拘束効果による驚異的な耐荷力を有し、透水性が良いので劣悪な超軟弱地盤の局所圧密・強化作用を発揮し、適度なしなやかさがあるので交通振動や地震動のエネルギーを即座に消散させる等の特性がある。このような利点により安価で有効な地盤補強工法として発展し、途上国の劣悪道路補強への適用から先進的な制震デバイスへの活用まで、現在のところ国内外で数千件の施工事例がある。ただし、これらの効果は「土のう」の巨視的な特性を実験的に明らかにした上で、利用してきたものであり、袋材と内部の中詰め材との相互作用に基づく力学的挙動については不明瞭なままであった。

本研究論文は、「土のう」(ジオテキスタイル)で補強された地盤の変形挙動の解析手法の開発に関するもので、補強材(膜材料)ならびに地盤材料(粒状材料)の混成体である補強地盤の解析モデルを個別要素法(DEM)モデルにより構築し、補強地盤の3次元変形挙動を解析・解明している。その結果、外荷重により発生する「土のう」の中詰め材内の応力の履歴や、「土のう」材が破断に至るまでの挙動の詳細が明らかになった。これらの研究成果は、一般

のジオテキスタイル補強地盤の変形挙動の解明に多大な貢献をするのみならず、新たな地盤補強工法の開発に資するものである。

Wrapping granular soils in geosynthetic containers, such as soilbags, results in a considerable increase in the bearing capacity due to the effective restraint on the dilatancy of the soil. This paper numerically investigates the stress states and fabric anisotropies in the wrapped soil using the discrete element method, providing a novel perspective for new insights into the reinforcement mechanisms and the development of constitutive relations for soilbags. The two most anticipated loading conditions, namely, unconfined compression and simple shear, are considered, and numerical predictions are compared to experimental results. During unconfined compression, both global and local p - q stress paths evolve linearly, having the same slope until the global failure of the wrapping geosynthetic. Under simple shear, the global stress path approaches the critical state line first and then turns to the compression line of the wrapped soil. Some local loading-unloading stress paths are observed, which may account for the high damping of soilbags during cyclic shear. The reduced fabric anisotropies of the normal and tangential force chains suggest greater confinement from the lateral sides of the geosynthetic container in either loading course. The performance and mechanisms of the soilbag earth reinforcement method, i.e., confinement and interlocking, can be better understood based on these new findings on the stress states and fabric anisotropies.



The 322nd IDEC Seminar

Speaker: Prof. Yinhai Wang, Professor, University of Washington

Title: Toward Smart and Connected Communities: Challenges and Opportunities in Transportation

Date: July 15, 2016

Prof. Yinhai WANG from The University of Washington gave a lecture, titled "Toward Smart and Connected Communities: Challenges and Opportunities in Transportation".

Traditionally, transportation has been studied through classical methods, typically with ideal assumptions, limited data support, and poor computing resources. While the theories (such as traffic flow and driver behavior models) developed through these efforts provide valuable insights in understanding transportation-related issues, they are often ineffective in large-scale transportation system analysis with massive amount of data from various sources. Prof. Wang shared his vision and pilot research on extracting transportation big data streams from the smart cities sensor networks and demonstrate the values of these data in large-scale system analysis and decision support through an online regional-map-based data platform named Digital Roadway Interactive Visualization and Evaluation Network (DRIVE Net).
(Coordinator: Zhang Junyi)

The 323rd IDEC Seminar

Speaker: Suresh Dhakal, Ph.D, Lecturer, Central Department of Anthropology Tribhuvan University
A Visiting Fellow at Asian and African Area Studies, Kyoto University

Title: Peasantry, Politics and Peasant Movements in Nepal

Date: July 15, 2016

This lecture, also The 105th Study Session of the "Development and Cultural Change" Forum, dwelt on the issues of peasantry and peasant movements in Nepal in the context of history of political movements, the 'left', in particular, explaining a case of Chintang uprising of 1970s in the eastern hills that saw a frightful killing of many insurgents and cruel suppression of the movement by the then government. The lecture illustrated how the political parties would organize local peasants around the issues of exploitative relationships between landlords and peasants, play in the local contradictions and link it up with larger political agenda towards their political strategy, even deviating from the actual aims of the peasant movements. There was a good discussion on the issue from the floor which enlightened all the participants.

(Coordinator: K. L. Maharjan)

The 324th IDEC Seminar

Speaker: Dr. Yasuhito Fukui, Associate Professor of international law, Hiroshima Peace Institute, Hiroshima City University

Title: LAWS (Lethal Autonomous Weapons Systems): a case study of norm-setting in the field of Disarmament Law

Date: July 26, 2016

Dr. Fukui, who has extensive experience in the diplomatic world before joining Hiroshima Peace Institute in 2015 as the researcher, provided a lecture on "LAWS" in light of International Law in this occasion. In the "new" discussion on LAWS in the framework of Certain Conventional Weapons (CCW), difficulty lies in the nature of weapon itself which is not foreseen technically despite the strong expectation to the development of AI (Artificial intelligence), as Dr. Fukui mentioned. Yet, in the light of international humanitarian law, human right law, disarmament law, environmental law and ethics, the development of norm-setting for LAWS in the framework of CCW should be requested by international society prior to the coming era of practical usage of LAWS.

(Coordinator: Noriyuki Kawano)

The 325th IDEC Seminar

Speaker: Dr. Larisa Kasumagić-Kafedžić, Visiting Professor, Sophia University; and Assistant Professor, Faculty of Philosophy, Sarajevo University

Title: Post-conflict Education System and the Prospects for Peace and Reconciliation in Bosnia and Herzegovina

Date: July 20, 2016

Dr. Kasumagić-Kafedžić has specialized in the philosophy of nonviolence and intercultural pedagogy for 20 years, not only in an academic sphere but also as a practitioner. She explained the problems of her own country, Bosnia and Herzegovina, which experienced a tragic armed conflict in the 1990s. The problems which even exist today include complex education administrative system; party and narrow ethno-national group interests; and doctrinal religious instructions. They all affect education negatively. She emphasized the importance of creating empathy and developing ability to suspend judgment which would lead to non-violent communication.

The presentation was followed by a number of question from the participants. (Coordinator: Mari Katayanagi)

The 326th IDEC Seminar

Speaker: Dr. Shasi Nandeibam, Professor, Department of Economics, University of Bath

Title: The displacement effect of convenience: the case of recycling

Date: August 5, 2016

abstract

We produce a theoretical model that shows how two different recycling behaviours interact with one another from a household perspective. We derive a condition for the net substitutability/complementarity of these behaviours and provide an empirical analysis of the relationship using data for all of the UK's local governments from 2004Q2 to 2013Q3. Our conclusion on substitutability between different behaviours depends on whether we use the notion of net substitutes, which takes into account the income effect or gross substitutes, which does not. In the case of dry recycling, omitting the income effect allows us to conclude that there is no trade-off whereas accounting for the income effect implies that there is. In the case, of green recycling whether we include the income effect or not, we find evidence of a trade-off. Thus, in drawing conclusions for policy it is important to distinguish between the gross and net substitutability of different recycling behaviours.

(Coordinator: Yuichiro Yoshida)

The 327th IDEC Seminar

Speaker: Dr. Yun Pan, Associate Professor, Capital Normal University

Title: Gravity Satellite and Groundwater Storage Changes in China

Date: July 29, 2016

In the seminar, Dr. Pan introduced the new remote sensing tool of gravity satellite, i.e. GRACE (Gravity Recovery and Climate Experiment) which presents unprecedented resolution of the gravity field, and its applications to groundwater studies in China. Several examples were illustrated in this presentation, including the North China Plain, the Haihe River Basin, and the southwestern China. In these studies, the limitation of scale, as well as climatic and anthropogenic impacts were especially noticed and explored. The GRACE results were compared and validated with in situ observations of the water storage components, including soil moisture, reservoir water storage and groundwater level.

Finally, the interesting topics in some other regions were also discussed, including the Tibetan Plateau and the Loess Plateau. (Coordinator: Nobukazu Nakagoshi)

The 328th IDEC Seminar

Speaker: Prof. Dr. -Ing. Robert Holländer, Institute of Infrastructure and Resources Management, Leipzig University

Title: How is German water management organized?

Date: 14:35-16:05, July 29th, 2016

In Germany, all the provisions relating to water including the water resource management are dealt by the Federal States. An exception is the Federal waterways, which are exclusively under the control of the Federal Government. Therefore, technical co-operation between both entities can ensure progressive water protection. Furthermore, Prof. Holländer highlighted the current issues in water resources management in Germany. One of the issues is the decrease in water consumption. It has led to negative impacts such as the increase in operational cost because sewers should be flushed occasionally with injected drinking water to prevent stagnation of raw sewage and water table rising that cause damage to foundation of buildings because of the decreased pumping of groundwater.

(Coordinator: Tetsu Kubota, Reported by Anhang Rakhmat Trihamdani)

The 329th IDEC Seminar

Speaker: Dr. Shinsaku Nomura, Sr. Economist, Education Global Practice, World Bank

Topic: SDGs' burning agendas from ECD to Job relevant skills: Analytical framework and operations in South Asia

Date: August 4, 2016

The 329th IDEC seminar and 195th CICE seminar was held inviting Dr. Shinsaku Nomura, Senior Education Economist, World Bank. Dr. Nomura shared with participants a wide range of analytical works from Early Childhood Development to Skills Development, which the World Bank has accelerated its support upon the UN's adoption of the Sustainable Development Goals in 2015. It was a meaningful opportunity for IDEC faculty members and students to consider how to understand rich analytical works by the World Bank and how to utilize them for practice and further research. (Coordinator: Kazuro Shibuya)

The 330th IDEC Seminar

Speaker: Mr. Paul Duffill, Honorary Research Fellow, Department of Peace and Conflict Studies, University of Sydney

Title: How to achieve political participation of civil society? -potential and challenges

Date: October 21, 2016

The seminar was jointly organized with Institute for Peace Science. Mr. Paul Duffill is Honorary Research Fellow, Department of Peace and Conflict Studies, University of Sydney, Australia. He introduces a perspective on peace and human rights, how can civil society engage on it, especially potential and challenges of political participation of civil society based on his experience of Australia Palestine advocacy network, which is a network of over 30 civil society organizations from throughout Australia. He concluded that make a social movement for election by online platform or public event is one of effectual method for achieve political participation of civil society.

(Coordinator: Noriyuki Kawano)

The 331st IDEC Seminar

Speaker: Dr. Volodymyr Bilotkach, Senior Lecturer in Economics, Newcastle University, Visiting Associate Professor, Hiroshima University

Title: What kind of competition matters? Oil prices, concentration, and airfares

Date: September 29, 2016

This study takes a time series approach to evaluate the impact of market concentration and key input (oil) price on average air fares on the US airline markets. I use US DOT quarterly price data between 1995-2014. The following measures of concentration are employed: "system HHI" or concentration on the overall marketplace, without regard for competition on individual routes; "market HHI", or weighted average concentration on individual non-stop routes; and "airport HHI" or average concentration at the airport level. All relevant time series are integrated of order one, necessitating regressions in differences. I find a clear link between average air fares and one year lagged oil price, potentially capturing the effect of fuel hedging - a strategy popular by the US carriers. Of measures of concentration, "system HHI" has the most robust statistically significant effect on airfares. This result appears to suggest that forces

facilitating tacitly collusive behavior, such as repeated interaction and multimarket contact, are more important determinants of price levels than competition at the route level or airport concentration. I further stress the need for revision of the policy towards mergers between network airline companies. The prevalent approach whereby such mergers are approved as long as partner airlines' networks do not overlap do not fully account for the potential for such consolidation events to affect tacitly collusive behavior.

(Coordinator: Yuichiro Yoshida)

The 332nd IDEC Seminar

Speaker: Mr. Ryutaro Murotani, Senior Representative, JICA Rwanda office

Title: From Conflict to African Miracle: The past, current and future of Rwanda

Date: September 27, 2016

332nd IDEC seminar was held inviting Mr. Ryutaro Murotani, Senior Representative, JICA Rwanda office. Mr. Murotani shared with participants the overview of Rwanda's development from "conflict-affected stage" shown by the Genocide in 1994 to so-called "African Miracle". He also mentioned why Rwanda has developed in such a way, and how JICA supports responding to Rwanda's development plan and priorities.

Participants had good opportunity to know that against all odds, such as "land-rocked", "dense population", and "lack of natural resources", Rwanda holds strong political leadership, solid public governance and commitment for results, people's seriousness to achieve goals, which seem to be key drivers for development. (Coordinator: Kazuro Shibuya)

The 334th IDEC Seminar

Speaker: Ms. Le Ly Hayslip, Author of the Director Oliver Stone Movie "Heaven and Earth"

Title: Post Vietnam War: Rebuilding Bridges after Devastation

Date: October 28, 2016

The seminar was jointly organized with Institute for Peace Science and TAOYAKA Program. Ms. Le Ly Hayslip is author of the Director Oliver Stone Movie "Heaven and Earth". She introduces her own experiences of inexplicable horror during the Vietnam War in Vietnam and her activities

after she moved to the US. She focuses on building bridges between the people of both countries she represents by talking about how the Vietnamese suffered during that war, what she learned from it, and what healed her. She encourages young people to travel, get to know other countries, and make a lot of friends there.

(Coordinator: Noriyuki Kawano)

The 335th IDEC Seminar

Speaker: Prof. Jürgen Müller, Berlin School of Economics and Law

Title: Airport structure, governance and strategy: effects on performance

Date: October 17, 2016

This paper analyses the performance of the airport industry of the last two decades in terms of the structure, conduct and performance. While initially the structure has been largely determined by public planning, natural and locational monopoly characteristics, privatization and increasing downstream competition has slowly changed the nature of the industry. Conduct has changed as has the production spectrum in terms of vertical integration. Ground handling has become increasingly outsourced. The role of commercial activities is now increasingly important. Airport capacity has been become increasingly scarce, but only at some airports. Excess demand is managed by the slot system in most countries with the notable exception of the US which rations by delays. Investment has been delayed in many cases and has not reduced the scarcity at some airports. Performance has been affected by privatization, regulation, competition and different management strategies. While some of the factors have improved airport performance others, such as partial privatization has not. Airport competition has intensified, but in most countries a certain number of airports still have persistent market power. Airport regulation has changed in many countries. Incentive regulation has been increasingly used in some EU countries and light handed regulation in Australia.

(Coordinator: Yuichiro Yoshida)

The 336th IDEC Seminar

Speaker: Mr. Motoe Nakajima, JICA Regional Cooperation Advisor for Mathematics and Science Education, stationed at Nairobi, Kenya

Title: African Society and Education in the Present and Future

Date: November 4, 2016

The 336th IDEC seminar was held inviting Mr. Motoe Nakajima, JICA Regional Cooperation Advisor for Mathematics and Science Education, stationed at Nairobi, Kenya. Mr. Nakajima raised a case of the Bridge International Academy (BIA) arguing the following points; teachers' professionalism, use of ICT in education, disparities among public and private schools. Mr. Nakajima argued that public schools should be safety nets for those who can't afford to enter even low-cost private schools. The case of BIA would mirror parents' dissatisfaction with public schools in terms of transparency, accountability, and stability such as frequent teacher strikes. Thus, this seminar was very meaningful in a sense that we should consider the role of public education. (Coordinator: Kazuro Shibuya)

The 337th IDEC Seminar

Speaker: Prof. Jung Lyul Lee, Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering, Sungkyunkwan University

Title: Beach Management and Background Erosion Control against Climate and Human-induced Changes

Date: November 4, 2016

Sea-level rise is certainly one of major factors causing long-term beach change and recent researches has shown that an important relationship exists between sea-level rise and sandy beach erosion. The link is highly multiplicative, with the long-term shoreline retreat rate averaging about 150 times that of sea level rise. For example, a sustain rise of 10 cm in sea level could result in 15 m of shoreline erosion. Such an amount is more than an order of magnitude greater than would be expected from a simple response to sea level rise through inundation of the shoreline. In the seminar, beach erosion mechanism and its prediction using equilibrium shoreline model was addressed with some evaluation of current countermeasure engineering works. Furthermore, the impacts of climate change and human-induced impacts on beach erosion was also discussed.

The attendee could gain the basin knowledge of coastal processes including the sediment transport and coastal erosion that is a basin background knowledge for coastal zone management. Moreover, some of attendee from coastal country were very interesting about the negative impacts of

our engineering works to prevent coastal erosion.

(Coordinator: Han Soo Lee)

The 338th IDEC Seminar

Speaker: Prof. Kimitaka Nishitani, The Research Institute for Economics and Business Administration, Kobe University

Title: A comparative empirical analysis of the determinants of initiation of integrated reporting practices in Japanese and UK listed companies: the view of voluntary disclosure theory or legitimacy theory?

Date: November 10, 2016

The seminar was organized with TAOYAKA program. Prof. Nishitani introduced the research findings of comparative analysis on determinants of corporate integrated reporting initiative between financial report and CSR report with the data of listed companies in Japan and UK. The study found that more environmentally proactive firms in Japan are likely to develop the integrated report, while in UK, firms with neutral positions for environmental management are more likely to develop the report. In addition, the study also compared sectoral characteristics for development of the reports and found that whereas industries with lower pollution intensity tend to develop the report in Japan, the firms in UK have revers relation. In the discussion, it was shared by the participants that the integrated reports are recently developed by Indian firms in India and thus future research extensions focusing on developing countries are discussed. The seminar successfully provided a unique opportunity to facilitate the understanding on CSR and corporate environmental management in both developed and developing countries. (Coordinator: Shinji Kaneko)

The 339 IDEC Seminar

Speaker: Mr. Atsushi Matachi, Senior Advisor (Education), Japan International Cooperation Agency

Title: Outcomes and Challenges of JICA-supported Mathematics and Science Education Projects in Africa

Date: November 28, 2016

This seminar was held as a part of the JICA's Knowledge Co-Creation Program "INSET management in Africa (Anglophone countries)". JICA participants were from Kenya, Uganda, Ethiopia, Malawi, Ghana and Tanzania, who serve as directors at the regional, municipal, and district level, and head teachers. Mr. Atsushi Matachi, Senior

Advisor (Basic Education), JICA, made presentation titled as "Achievement and Challenges of JICA-supported Projects in Africa". This event became possible as IDEC are involved in both the short-term course like JICA's "Knowledge Co-Creation Program" and long-term students who study at IDEC. For IDEC to be a practical platform to discuss issues and solutions for development, I wish to continue events like this in the future. (Coordinator: Kazuro Shibuya)

The 340th IDEC seminar

Speaker: Mr. Daiyu Suzuki, School-local Administration Coordinator Tosa-cho, Tosa gun, Kochi prefecture

Dr. Jun Takizawa, Faculty of Education, Hiroshima University

Dr. Takuya Baba, IDEC, Hiroshima University

Title: Creating the Future of Public Education and Teacher

Date: December 19, 2017

This seminar was held in order to deepen discussion about public education and teachers in Japan and all over the world through different standpoints from USA, Japan and Zambia. Mr. Daiyu Suzuki, an author of the book that described "declining public education in the USA" as well as school-local administration coordinator Tosa-cho, Tosa gun, Kochi prefecture, Japan, made a key note lecture and it was followed by a panel discussion with Dr. Jun Takizawa, Faculty of Education, Hiroshima University, who studies education reforms in Osaka city, and Dr. Takuya Baba, IDEC, Hiroshima University, who continues to support lesson study in Zambia. (Coordinator: Kazuro Shibuya)

The 341st IDEC Seminar

Speaker: Ikuko Kochi, Professor, Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez

Title: The Impact of Marriage Dissolution on Children's Education Outcome: The Case of Mexico

Date: December 16, 2016

The seminar was organized with TAOYAKA program. Prof Kochi first came back to IDEC for sharing her recent research findings in Mexico since her completion of master program of IDEC in 1999. After obtaining PhD in economics in the United States, she has been working as professor in Mexico since 2009. The study analyzes the effect of the changes in the parents' marital status including the dissolution of marriage on the school dropout of a child using

the sample of children from the Mexican Family Life Survey (MFLS) 2002 and 2005 panels using profit models. The study incorporates a comprehensive list of control factors that may affect the likelihood of school dropout of a child including financial conditions, economic activities of the household, the household preference for the education of children, family structure, and the characteristics of the child. It is found that a child of divorced parents faces a substantially higher probability of school dropout than a child of currently married parents. In addition, the study finds a more substantial negative impact of the recent dissolution of marriage on the school attendance of older children than younger children. The seminar was an important opportunity to learn the different experiences in regions other than Asia and Africa.

(Coordinator: Shinji Kaneko)

The 342nd IDEC Seminar

Speaker: Prof. Jean-Pierre Drugeon, Paris Jourdan Sciences Economiques, Kobe University

Title: On the Maximin Principle & the Rate of Discount: a Simple Dynamic Programming Argument

Date: November 23, 2016

Abstract

The article establishes a dynamic programming argument for a maximin problem in the line of Gilboa-Schmeidler, where priors are defined on compact set of discount rates. Even though the consideration of a maximin criterion results in a program that is not convex and not stationary over time, it is proved that a careful reference to extended dynamic programming principles and a minmax functional equation however allows for circumventing these difficulties and recovering an optimal sequence that is time consistent. This in its turn brings about a stationary dynamic programming argument. (Coordinator: Yuichiro Yoshida)

外部資金等受け入れ状況

List of Researches Funded by External Institutions

【受託事業】

研究代表者	研究課題	契約期間	契約金額	契約相手先
馬場 卓也	中国若手行政官等長期育成支援事業 平成28年度修学環境整備補助金制度	平成28年10月1日 ～平成30年9月30日	1,500,000円	一般財団法人 日本国際協力センター
馬場 卓也	平成28年度入学ミャンマー国留学生に 対する大学教育付帯講座	平成28年10月1日 ～平成30年9月30日	1,500,000円	一般財団法人 日本国際協力センター
馬場 卓也	「アフガニスタン国未来への架け橋・中核人 材育成プロジェクト」に係る2016年度広島 大学大学院国際協力研究科特別プログラム	平成28年10月13日 ～平成29年10月31日	7,500,000円	独立行政法人 国際協力機構

【受託研究】

研究代表者	研究課題	契約期間	契約金額	契約相手先
力石 真	ETC2.0プローブによる時間信頼性の影響要 素に関する研究	平成28年8月1日 ～平成29年1月30日	325,000円	株式会社長大

【奨学金寄附金】

研究者名	講座名	寄附金額	寄附者名
吉田 雄一期	開発政策	500,000円	航空政策研究会 会長 杉山 武彦
中越 信和	開発技術	6,000,000円	株式会社建設環境研究所 代表取締役社長 富田 邦裕
山本 春行	開発技術	2,000,000円	山本春行 (JICA 案件化調査業務)
山下 隆男	開発技術	4,320,000円	応用アール・エム・エス株式会社 代表取締役 山田 敏博
久保田 徹	開発技術	2,500,000円	ニチアス株式会社 研究開発本部長 米澤 昭一
深見 兼孝	教育文化	50,000円	公益財団法人佐藤陽国際奨学財団 代表理事 藤田 昌子
渡邊 園子		1,000,000円	公益信託富士フィルム・グリーンファンド 受託者 三井住友信託銀行 リテール受託業務部長 宮沢 次郎
別所 裕介		207,000円	別所裕介 (公益財団法人日本科学協会)

外国人客員研究員の紹介

Visiting Research Scholars

【客員教授・准教授 Visiting Professors & Visiting Associate Professors】

氏名 Name : Pan Yun (パン ユン)
 出身 Nationality : China 中国
 所属 Affiliation : Capital Normal University 首都師範大学
 滞在期間 Duration : 2016/7/1～2016/9/30

氏名 Name : Bilotkach Volodymyr (ビロトカッハ
ウオロディミール)
 出身 Nationality : Ukraine ウクライナ
 所属 Affiliation : Newcastle University ニューキャッス
ル大学

滞在期間 Duration : 2016/7/5～2016/9/30

氏名 Name : Wilmar Salim (ウィルマー サリム)
 出身 Nationality : Indonesia インドネシア
 所属 Affiliation : Institut Teknologi Bandung バンドン
工科大学

滞在期間 Duration : 2016/10/1～2016/12/28

氏名 Name : Ahmad Ateeque (アホマド アチキ)
 出身 Nationality : India インド
 所属 Affiliation : Central Institute of Medicinal and
Aromatic Plants (CSIR-CIMAP) 薬用ア
ロマ植物中央研究所

滞在期間 Duration : 2016/10/3～2016/12/28

採用等
New IDEC Staff/Members etc

[教員 Academic Staff]

H28.10.1. 付け

採用 カロバーネットヨハン 助教

(Employed) Caro-Burnett, Johann

Assistant Professor

開発政策講座 Department of Development Policy

転出等
Retirement & Transfers etc

[教員 Academic Staff]

H28.9.30. 付け

辞職 石原 正恵 講師

(Resigned) ISHIHARA, Masae

Associate Professor

開発技術講座 Department of Development Technology

(京都大学へ)

辞職 別所 裕介 研究員

(Resigned) BESSHO, Yusuke

Researcher

平和共生講座 Department of Peace and Coexistence

(京都大学へ)

入学試験のスケジュール
Entrance Examination Schedule

(平成29年4月入学)
(April 2017 Enrollment)

平成28年 (2016年)

12月13日～12月20日

事前審査受付期間 (対象者のみ)

Dec. 13-20, 2016

Application period for preliminary evaluation

平成29年 (2017年)

1月23日～1月27日 願書受付期間

2月15日～2月16日 入学試験

2月23日 合格発表

Jan. 23 - 27, 2017 Submission of application form

Feb. 15 - 16, 2017

Entrance examination

Feb. 23, 2017

Announcement of admission

修了生の進路
Career Paths after Graduation

★2016年9月 博士課程後期修了者

Doctoral Program completed in Sep. 2016

開発科学専攻 Division of Development Science

4名 (内留学生 4名)

4 (including 4 foreign students)

教育文化専攻 Division of Educational Development and

Cultural and Regional Studies

0名

0 (None)

教育・研究 Education, Research 2

公務 Public Administration 0

民間企業 Private Company 0

各種団体 / 財団 Auxiliary Organization 0

帰国・現職復帰他 Return to home country, etc. 2

★2016年9月 博士課程前期修了者

Master's Program completed in Sep. 2016

開発科学専攻 Division of Development Science

44名 (内留学生 40名)

44 (including 40 foreign students)

教育文化専攻 Division of Educational Development and

Cultural and Regional Studies

12名 (内留学生 9名)

12 (including 9 foreign students)

教員 School Teaching 0

公務 Public Administration 0

民間企業 Private Company 3

各種団体 / 財団 Auxiliary Organization 0

進学 Proceed to Doctoral Program 12

帰国・現職復帰他 Return to home country, etc. 41

キャリアセミナー
(2016年7月～12月)
IDEC Career Seminar (2016.7～2016.12)

■第2回 国際協力キャリアセミナー「国際キャリアへの準備」

開催日時：平成28年7月1日（金）18:10-19:40
 開催場所：IDEC 大会議室
 講師：在ボスニア・ヘルツェゴビナ日本大使館
 専門調査員 山岸 良馬氏
 参加人数：23名

■第3回 国際協力キャリアセミナー「IDEC 卒の商社マン
 2人と話そう」

開催日時：平成28年11月2日（水）18:10-19:40
 開催場所：IDEC 大会議室
 講師：三井物産 大木 健司氏
 双日株式会社 三原 遼大氏
 参加人数：24名

■第4回 国際協力キャリアセミナー「国際コンサルタント
 の仕事－失敗と絶望から勝ち取る成果」

開催日時：平成28年12月14日（水）18:10-19:40
 開催場所：IDEC 大会議室
 講師：カンボジア・パンニャサストラ大学
 准教授 中川 香須美氏
 参加人数：21名

その他 IDEC の動き
 (2016年7月～12月)
 Other Activities and Events at IDEC

■インドネシア国人間居住・住宅研究所との部局間協定を
 締結 (2016/07/01)

□Agreement on Research Cooperation was
 concluded with the Research Institute for Housing
 and Human Settlements, Agency of Research and
 Development, Ministry of Public Works and
 Housing, The Republic of Indonesia (2016/07/01)

■セマラン州立大学一行が表敬訪問 (2016/7/19)

□IDEC received the visit by Dean of Faculty of
 Mathematics and Natural Science, Semarang
 State University (UNNES) (2016/7/19)

■インドネシア教育大学一行が表敬訪問 (2016/7/20)

□IDEC received the visit by the delegate of the
 Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia (UPI) (2016/7/20)

■ダブルディグリープログラム実施にかかるベトナム交通
 運輸大学との部局間協定を締結 (2016/08/09)

□Technical Academic Agreement on Collaboration
 in the Double Doctoral Degree Program was
 concluded with the University of Transport and
 Communications, Socialist Republic of Vietnam
 (2016/08/09)

■モザンビーク教育大学一行が表敬訪問 (2016/11/8)

□IDEC received the visit by Rector of Pedagogical
 University of Mozambique (2016/11/8)

■パティムラ大学との大学間協定を締結 (2016/11/30)

□Hiroshima University have concluded an
 International Agreement with Universitas
 Pattimura, The Republic of Indonesia (2016/11/30)

■ユダヤナ大学一行が表敬訪問 (2016/12/9)

□IDEC received the visit by Vice Rector of
 University of Udayana (2016/12/9)

■メーファルアン大学との大学間協定を締結 (2016/12/13)

□Hiroshima University have concluded an
 International Agreement with Mae Fah Luang
 University, Thailand (2016/12/13)

IDEC 広報委員会 (2016 年度)

◇ IDEC Public Relations Committee 2016 ; 高橋与志 (委員長) TAKAHASHI, Yoshi (Chairperson);
 チャン ダン スアン (副委員長) TRAN, Dang Xuan (Vice-Chair);
 中矢礼美 (委員) (ニューズレター編集担当) NAKAYA, Ayami (Member) (Editor),
 山根達郎 (委員) YAMANE, Tatsuo (Member), 福田勝文 (委員) FUKUDA, Katsufumi (Member)

IDEC NEWS-LETTER No. 41 / 2017.3.

広島大学大学院国際協力研究科 広報委員会

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<https://www.hiroshima-u.ac.jp/idec/>