

二国間交流事業 セミナー報告書

令和5年1月26日

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1. 事業名 相手国: ギリシャ (振興会対応機関: OP) とのセミナー

2. セミナー名

(和文) 日本とギリシャの島の持続可能性: 問題の究明と解決策の設計(英文) Island sustainability in Japan and Greece: Identifying challenges and designing solutions3. 開催期間 令和4年 9月 28日 ~ 令和4年10月 1日 (4日間)【延長前】 令和 年 月 日 ~ 令和 年 月 日 (日間)

4. 開催地(都市名)

アテネ

5. 相手国側代表者(所属機関名・職名・氏名【全て英文】)

Athens University of Economics and Business, Professor, Koundouri Phoebe6. 委託費総額(返還額を除く) 1,875,301 円

7. セミナー参加者数(代表者を含む)

	参加者数	うち、本委託費で渡航費または 日本滞在費を負担した場合*
日本側参加者等	7 名	5 名
相手国側参加者等	9 名	0 名

参加者リスト(様式 B2)の合計人数を記入してください。該当がない箇所は「0」または「-」を記入してください。

* 日本開催の場合は相手国側参加者等の日本での滞在費等を負担した場合、相手国開催の場合は日本側参加者等の渡航費を委託費で負担した場合に記入してください。

8. セミナーの概要・成果等

- (1) セミナー概要(セミナーの目的・実施状況。第三国からの参加者(基調・招待講演者等)が含まれる場合はその役割とセミナーへの効果を記載してください。関連行事(レセプション、見学(エクスカーション)その他会合(別経費の場合はその旨を明記。))などがあれば、それも記載してください。各費目における増減が委託費総額の50%に相当する額を超える変更があった場合には、その変更理由と費目の内訳を変更しても計画の遂行に支障がないと考えた理由を記載してください。)

Aim

The aim of the 2-day Symposium was to comparatively explore (a) the sustainability challenges facing islands in Greece and Japan, and (b) promising solutions for these sustainability challenges, and their potential transferability between contexts. This was followed by a 1-day Climathon event where students from the two countries worked collaboratively to propose novel solutions to island sustainability challenges, with the main focus being Greek and Japanese islands. The Symposium and the Climathon were held in person and online in Athens (Greece) on 28-30 September 2022. The main organisers were the Institute for Future Initiatives (IFI) at the University of Tokyo, and the Research Laboratory on Socio-Economic and Environmental Sustainability (ReSEES), at the Athens University of Economics and Business. The invited participants and the overall event design sought to ensure representation in terms of academic disciplines and country.

Structure

Day 1 (28 September) focused on the current evidence, methods, and theories used to understand island sustainability challenges, especially in Greece and Japan. The day started with two Keynote speakers, one from Greece (Prof Phoebe Koundouri) and one from Japan (Prof Yasunori Kikuchi) that outlined some of the major island sustainability challenges in the two countries, and some of the possible solutions. Two sessions of four presentations each focused on the socioeconomic challenges (Session 1) and the environmental challenges (Session 2). Day 1 concluded with a panel discussion, where selected participants from Sessions 1 and 2 critically discussed the intersections between environmental and socioeconomic challenges in islands of the two countries.

Day 2 (29 September) focused on the possible solutions for island that could help mitigate the sustainability challenges outlined during Day 1. The focus was on current experiences and transferable approaches from both countries, as well as to engage non-academic practitioners. The day started with two Keynote speakers, one from Greece (Prof Yannis Ioannidis) and one from Japan (Prof Kensuke Fukushi) that outlined some possible technological and social innovations fit for tackling some the pressing island sustainability challenges in the two countries. Two sessions of four presentations each focused on sociotechnical solutions (Session 3) and finance and policy solutions (Session 4). Day 2 concluded with a panel discussion where selected participants from Sessions 3 and 4 critically discussed the opportunities, challenges, value addition and possible transferability of the discussed solutions.

Day 3 (30 September) was the Climathon where students and young researchers from each country worked collaboratively in groups of 3-4 people to propose novel solutions for some of the pressing sustainability challenges discussed in Day 1-2. The student groups presented their solutions in front of a panel of experts and were judged based on the originality and potential impact of the solution. During the development of their proposal the groups received support from mentors that provided feedback on the idea and suggestions how to improve the presentation.

The participants of the two events were mostly from Greece and Japan (see full event schedule and Climathon material). However, two presenters joined online from other countries, and presented possible solutions to island sustainability challenges in Indonesia (Dr. Takeshi Takama) and Panama (Dr. Rodolfo Dam Lam). Their participation was instrumental to highlight evidence and methods from developing countries, which expanded the discussions.

Excursion

The Japanese team conducted a 1-day excursion to the island of Aegina (1 October). The purpose of the visit was to see and experience in person some of the sustainability challenges and solutions in Greek islands as outlined during the Symposium. The team visited areas with high tourism potential such as ancient temples and coastal areas to see how challenges related to landscape change, poor infrastructure, pollution, and poor waste management can affect tourism potential, which is one of the main economic activities in Greek islands. This excursion was particularly helpful for the young researchers from Japan to put into perspective the main themes discussed during the Symposium and experience how sustainability challenges unfold in other geographical contexts.

(2) 学術的価値(セミナーにより得られた新たな知見や概念の展開等、学術的成果)

The Symposium did not develop new knowledge or solutions for sustainability challenges in islands per se. Instead, it offered a platform to present and critically discuss knowledge and promising solutions from the two countries. This enabled to receive feedback from researchers and practitioners from other countries on how to build on and improve them, as well as assess the potential for transferability of the solutions between geographical contexts. This was facilitated by the almost equal participation between the two countries and the highly interdisciplinary and transdisciplinary audience that represented different academic disciplines and fields outside academia (e.g. policy, private sector, civil society). However, some new ideas for possible solutions that were inspired by the Symposium were articulated by the student groups during the Climathon event (Day 3).

(3) 相手国との交流(両国の研究者が協力してセミナーを開催することによって得られた成果)

The Symposium facilitated the close exchange between academics and practitioners from Japan and Greece, both during the development and the implementation of the event. During the design of the event, the close collaboration between the partners helped understand the different research streams in the two organisations, and thus the possibility for future collaboration on the basis of existing or new projects. During the implementation of the event, the equal representation between Greek and Japanese participants facilitated the meaningful exchanges between the two countries, especially in relation to the identification of innovations and solutions implemented in the one country that could inspire stakeholders in the other country to adopt similar approaches. Overall, both the highly collaborative design and implementation phases were instrumental in enhancing the network of both organisations, creating linkages both between academics from the two countries, as well as between academics and practitioners.

(4) 社会的貢献(社会の基盤となる文化の継承と発展、社会生活の質の改善、現代的諸問題の克服と解決に資する等の社会的貢献はどのようにあったか)

The topic of the Symposium and the Climathon was selected because it is socially relevant for both countries. Japan and Greece contain hundreds of islands of different sizes and populations, which are characterized by unique ecosystems, socioeconomic makeup, and cultural heritage. At the same time these experience a multitude of sustainability challenges. Some challenges are rather similar between countries such as economic and environmental shocks caused by overfishing, aging populations, and climate change. At the same time there have been long-term efforts in both countries to revitalize islands (and especially remote islands characterized by aging population), and make them totally sustainable, resilient and energy autonomous. However, although some of the island sustainability challenges are similar across the two countries, some of the underlying mechanisms differ. Similarly, there are marked differences in the preferred solutions and implementation capacities. For example, Greece has a decades-long experience with tourism, which has been the major driver of economic development and revitalization in most islands. Conversely, tourism is not well developed in most Japanese islands. Instead there is a large interest and capacity for advanced technological solutions and infrastructure to enhance island self-sufficiency and resilience to weather shocks (something that is often lacking from many Greek islands).

In order to enhance the potential for social contribution the Symposium brought together leading academics and researchers with stakeholders from outside academia, and especially during Day 2 that focused on solutions. For example, many speakers came from the private sector, civil society and policy organizations, and discussed how the implemented solutions can target important socially-relevant sustainability challenges in each country. A particular interest was on solutions that have certain potential to be upscaled and even transferred between

countries.

(5) 若手研究者養成への貢献(若手研究者養成への取組、成果)

The training of young researchers was a central consideration during the design and implementation of the bilateral event. The training of young researchers was approached through three pathways.

First, two young researchers from Japan had the opportunity to present their graduate research orally in the Symposium. This related to (a) links between cultural ecosystem services and human wellbeing (Session 1; Ms. Huyhn, MSc student at University of Tokyo) and (b) tools and approaches to mangrove restoration (Session 2; Ms Jie Su, PhD student at University of Tokyo. Four young researchers and students from Greece also presented their research in the Symposium.

Second, three teams of undergraduate and graduate students (10 students in total) from the University of Tokyo and Hosei University participated in person and virtually in the Climathon. During this event they had the opportunity to work in groups and propose solutions for sustainability challenges in islands of Japan, as well as present their proposal in front of an interdisciplinary and international panel of experts. This gave them the opportunity to think critically about the main aspects of the event, make proposals and receive feedback. During this process they had the opportunity to consult mentors that provided them feedback about their proposal and the final presentation. Teams of students and young researchers from Greece also participated in the Climathon.

Third, during the excursion in Aegina the young researchers from Japan had the opportunity to experience in person major sustainability challenges in a Greek island. This enabled them to reflect on the main things learned through the event, and discuss with the two senior faculty that accompanied them.

(6) 将来発展可能性(本事業を実施したことにより、今後どのような発展の可能性が認められるか)

The partners work on a joint publication that outlines some of the main themes discussed in the Symposium. Furthermore, they engage in discussions to identify future avenues for collaboration on the broad theme of social-ecological system sustainability (including islands).

(7) その他(上記(2)~(6) 以外に得られた成果(論文発表等含む)があれば記載してください)

NA