About RIHN

The Research Institute for Humanity and Nature (RIHN) was established in April 2001 by the Government of Japan to promote integrated research in the field of global environmental studies. As a national institute. RIHN solicits. develops, hosts, and funds fixed-term research projects on pressing areas of interaction between humanity and nature. RIHN promotes coordinated, problem-centered, context-specific, and multi-dimensional science. RIHN projects can last from two to five years; they are always multidisciplinary and employ multiple methodologies, and they are supposed to offer solutions to the environmental problems under study.

RIHN maintains extensive national and international research networks and serves as the Regional Centre for Future Earth in Asia.



Social Outreach

Events



1. RIHN International Symposium Each year RIHN holds an international symposium describing the key findings of concluding research projects.

■ 2. RIHN Public Seminars

Public seminars are held throughout the year at RIHN or in the city center.

■ 3. RIHN Open House

RIHN opens its doors to the public once a year with a special curriculum for children.

Publications

In addition to many individual publications for general and specialist audiences, RIHN has partnered with Springer Publishers to establish the Global Environmental Studies book series. Titles in the series reflect the full breadth of RIHN scholarship.



■ YouTube iTunes U

We have YouTube and iTunes U accounts for reporting RIHN International symposiums and seminars.



iTunes

International Collaboration

Memoranda of Understanding Research Cooperation Agreements (As of March 31st, 2017)

AUSTRIA

International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis

BANGLADESH

International Centre for Diarrhoeal Disease Research

CHINA

East China Normal University

Peking University

People's Government of Changzhou City

Yunnan Health and Development Research Association

La Fondation Maison des Sciences de l'Homme

INDIA

Institute of Rajasthan Studies, JRN Rajasthan Vidyapeeth Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda

INDONESIA

The Agency of Peatland Restoration (Badan Restorasi Gambut) The Center for International Forestry Research

LAOS

National Institute of Public Health, Ministry of Health

MALAWI University of Malawi

■ NAMIBIA

Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry

L'Organisation Nigériennes des Educateurs Novateurs

PHILIPPINES

Laguna Lake Development Authority University of the Philippines Diliman University of the Philippines Visavas University of Santo Tomas

■ RUSSIA

Far Eastern Federal University

Sudan University of Science and Technology

SWEDEN

The Sven Hedin Foundation

TAIWAN

Research Center for Environmental Changes, Academia Sinica

■THAILAND

Faculty of Fisheries, Kasetsart University Rice Department, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center

■ UNITED KINGDOM

Sainsbury Institute for the Study of Japanese Arts and Cultures

■UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Mote Marine Laboratory

University of California, Berkeley University of the Virgin Islands

■ ZAMBIA

Zambia Agricultural Research Institute, Ministry of Agriculture and



By City Subway

From Kvoto Station, take the Karasuma Line to Kokusaikaikan Station (the last station), and transfer to Kvoto Bus.

By Kyoto Bus

From Kokusaikaikan Station, take bus No. 40, 50 or 52 to Chikyuken-mae. RIHN is at the base of the hill on your left.

By Eizan Railway

From Demachiyanagi Station in Kyoto City, take the Kurama Line. Get off at Kyoto-Seikadai-mae Station. RIHN is a 10-minute walk from the station.

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Societal Transformation under Environmental Change

This program aims at providing realistic perspectives and options to facilitate the transformation towards a society that can flexibly respond to environmental changes caused by human activities such as global warming and air pollution, as well as to natural disasters.

Program Director SUGIHARA Kaoru 2014 ~ 2018 Project Leader NAKATSUKA Takeshi



Societal Adaptation to Climate Change: Integrating Palaeoclimatological Data with Historical and Archaeological Evidences

How have people adapted to abrupt climate change in the past? This project investigates the ways in which human societies in Japan have reacted to large abrupt climate changes since the Jomon era. Past climate variability can now be reconstructed with great precision in annual or monthly time resolutions due to recent developments in the analysis of palaeoclimatological proxies, such as tree-ring cellulose oxygen isotopic ratios.



Toward the Regeneration of Tropical Peatland Societies: Building International Research Network on Paludiculture and Sustainable Peatland Management

The objective of this research project is to generate solutions to the current crisis of peat degradation and the resulting fire and haze in tropical regions (especially Southeast Asia). This is done through implementation of alternative practices, such as rewetting and reforestation, in collaboration with local people, academia, government, NGOs, and international organizations. The project conducts multidisciplinary research including all stakeholders to clarify the entire picture of peatland degradation, paying special attention to the vulnerability and transformation of tropical peatland society

Fair Use and Management of Diverse Resources

Taking tradeoffs into account, this program provides multifaceted options to stakeholders involved in production, distribution, and consumption of resources, in order to realize fair use, optimal management, and wise governance of diverse resources including energy, water and ecological

Program Director NAKASHIZUKA Tohru

2013~2017 Project Leader ENDO Aiko

Human-Environmental Security in Asia-Pacific Ring of Fire: Water-Energy-Food Nexus

Climate change and social changes are causing increased pressure on water, energy and food resources, presenting communities with increased levels of tradeoffs and potential conflicts among these resources.

The purpose of the project is to design optimal policy to increase human-environmental security within the complexity of water-energy-food nexus system.

Project Leader OKUDA Noboru

Biodiversity-driven Nutrient Cycling and Human Well-being in Social-Ecological Systems

This project develops a transdisciplinary framework of adaptive watershed governance that can link nutrient cycling and human well-being, and so improve social involvement in biodiversity conservation and environmental restoration. It also establishes new methods to evaluate how biodiversity contributes to natural nutrient cycles and inspires citizens to practice community-based conservation activities.

Designing Lifeworlds of Sustainability and Wellbeing

This program proposes research aimed at illuminating reciprocal linkages between diverse rural and urban lifeworlds and contributing to the solution of sustainability problems by working with various societal partners. Special emphasis is placed on envisioning sustainable futures that improve wellbeing and gauging their feasibility.

Program Director SAIJO Tatsuvoshi

Lifeworlds of Sustainable Food Consumption and Production: Agrifood Systems in Transition

The FEAST project takes an action research approach to explore the realities and potential for sustainable agrifood transition at sites in Japan, Thailand, Bhutan, and China. We will analyze patterns of food consumption, food-related social practices and their socio-cultural meanings, and the potential of consumer-based agency to change deeply-held cultural notions and institutions. The notion of "lifeworld" captures the meaning behind the shared everyday lived experience of food consumption and production, and allows us to more deeply investigate and understand the "inner dimensions" that can catalyze socio-cultural change.

The Sanitation Value Chain: Designing Sanitation Systems as Eco-Community-Value System

The project proposes a new concept, the Sanitation Value Chain, which has the following dimensions: 1) Places the values of people and community in the center of discussion, and prepares the sanitation system to correspond to this value chain; 2) Recognizes a sanitation system as an integrated system with social and technical units. The project designs several pilot studies demonstrating the significance of societal, academic, and professional involvement in the co-creation of this value chain.

Core Program

Based on the mission of RIHN and in order to realize the strategies and policies formulated by the Council for Research Strategy, the Core Program undertakes research on an ongoing basis. During Phase III, the Core Program will develop concepts and methodologies to solve global environmental problems in collaboration with society.

Program Director TANIGUCHI Makoto



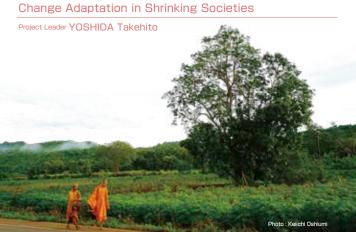
Proposal and Verification of the Validity of Isotope Environmental Traceability Methodology in Environmental Studies

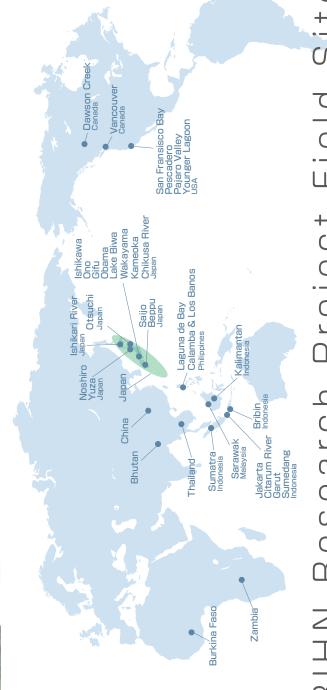
In this project, we hypothesize that environmental traceability is a key concept needed to solve environmental issues for various stakeholders. We seek to establish a methodology for how to use the concept of environmental traceability. A combination of quantitative and qualitative tools, including "Multi-Isoscapes" (use of multiple elements and multiple isotope ratios, together with GIS-based mapping technique), social surveys, and workshops, are deployed to investigate the role of environmental traceability in confronting environmental issues.

Pre-Research (PR)

*This project will be converted to PR status in mid-2017.

Research and Social Implementation of Ecosystem-based Disaster Risk Reduction as Climate





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