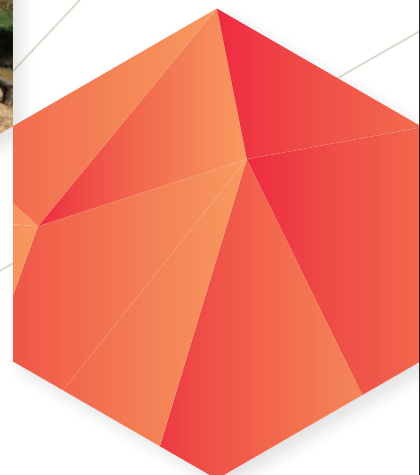




ICCAE

International
Cooperation Center for
Agricultural Education

Nagoya University
Japan





Greeting from the Director



Director of ICCAE
Akira Yamauchi

The International Cooperation Center for Agricultural Education (ICCAE) was founded at Nagoya University in April 1999. The ICCAE serves as a national center that promotes international cooperation in the area of education and human resources development in agricultural science and other related academic fields. We have collaborated not only with the university and the various research units within it (including the Graduate School of Bioagricultural Sciences and the Bioscience and Biotechnology Center) but also with other universities and affiliated institutions to promote research and educational activities. The goal of these collaborative endeavors is to achieve meaningful results through the enhancement of basic research and overseas field survey so as to contribute to the resolution of problems encountered at the actual sites of agricultural production.

These agricultural sites, on the other side, are replete with 'research seeds' that can reveal agricultural issues of a global scale and generate new academic knowledge. We can, for example, test the identified solutions and basic research findings at these sites. Most importantly, these sites give us the opportunity to not only try out the innovative approaches that have been developed through the integration of various agricultural disciplines, but also educate and train personnel to handle such innovations. With focus on the important roles played by such agricultural sites in education and research, we are committed to accumulating and disseminating our knowledge and experience in training young researchers and engineers. Through this commitment, we will provide new insights into the field of agricultural science.

We appreciate your kind understanding and support for our activities, and we invite all aspiring individuals and organizations to join us in our endeavor.

Background

Many developing countries are still suffering from food shortages, poor agricultural production, poverty, environmental destruction, infectious diseases affecting domestic animals, and other agricultural problems, which are regarded today as serious global issues that need to be addressed. To solve these issues, we need to develop appropriate agricultural techniques by undertaking socio-economic impact assessment and ensuring effective use of natural resources and harmony with the natural environment. In addition, it is equally important to produce high-quality human resources. International cooperation is essential for this endeavor, and Japan is expected to take an active part in it.

This trend was especially strong in the 1990s, when the Ministry of Education, Science, Sports and Culture (equivalent to today's Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology) set up the Council for Understanding the Latest Forms of International Educational Collaboration. In its report published in June 1996, the Council presented new policies relating to international educational collaboration, highlighting the importance of actively responding to the increasing demand for international cooperation in education, clarifying the important roles played by universities and other related institutions in educational collaboration, and emphasizing the importance of not only promoting collaboration among businesses/institutions but also encouraging educational institutions to take voluntary and organized action to effectively promote educational collaboration.

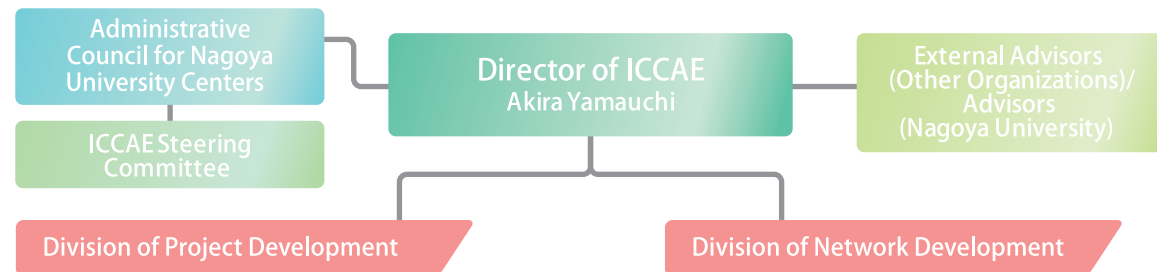
In April 1999, as part of the governmental efforts to realize these policies, the ICCAE was established at Nagoya University as a center that takes an initiative in training individuals to acquire the ability to find practical solutions to the developmental issues in the field of agriculture, under the supervision of the Ministry of Education, Science, Sports and Culture.


The ICCAE has put together the expertise of agricultural universities and other related educational and research institutions in Japan and used integrated multidisciplinary approaches to contribute to the resolution of various agricultural issues in developing countries. Furthermore, the ICCAE has been promoting international research and education activities based on the belief that human development efforts should be undertaken both inside and outside the country.

Graduate education

ICCAE provides the graduate education as a part of the Graduate School of Bioagricultural Sciences, Nagoya University. It composes Division of International Cooperation in Agricultural Sciences by two sub-divisions, Project Development and Network Development. With a rich experience abroad, the course instructor encourages students to take a global perspective in conducting research or pursuing their career path. The graduate students attending this course can also study at the Japan International Research Center for Agricultural Sciences (JIRCAS) where they receive guidance on research activities.

Organization and Staff




Associate Professor **Dr. Kasumi Ito** 

Background :
Forest economics, forest management, agricultural and rural development, regional resources management

Current interests :


- Promotion of processed agricultural products for rural development
- Influence of household size biogas plant for forest resources utilization
- Capacity building of researchers for rural development in developing countries

Professor **Dr. Hiroshi Ehara** 

Background :
Tropical Plant Science, Economic Botany, Agroecology

Current interests :

- Genetic Variation and agronomic features of sago palm
- Growth and physiological response of rice varieties against climate change
- Mechanism of abiotic stress resistance in cow pea and related species

Associate Professor **Dr. Yoshiaki Inukai** 

Background :
Plant Genetics and Breeding

Current interests :

- Molecular mechanism of root system formation and their application to breeding for stress avoidance such as shortages in water and nutrients in rice

Associate Professor **Dr. Daigo Makihara** 

Background :
Crop science, Agronomy

Current interests :

- Improvement of rice productivity under environmental stress conditions in Africa
- Interaction among crop productivity, cultivation environment, and management technology

The ICCAE has one post for a Japanese visiting professor with terms of one year, several posts for foreign visiting professors or research fellows with terms of one year or less, and one or two posts for postdoctoral fellows. In addition, ICCAE appoints internal and external advisors from inside and outside the university who support our activities.



Research activities

■ Research on improving rice productivity in the unfavorable environments of the tropics

To feed an ever-growing global population, it is important to increase food production and secure a stable food supply even in an environment not suited for agricultural production. In particular, demand for rice, which is a staple food for over half of the world's population, is expected to keep increasing in the coming decades, which makes it imperative to increase rice production. Rice fields in the tropical regions in Asia and Africa are faced with various environmental stresses that can cause a reduction in rice yields. At our research bases in Kenya, Indonesia, and Cambodia, we are undertaking the following activities with the goal of increasing rice production in unfavorable environments: evaluation of factors inhibiting rice productivity, assessment of adaptability of local rice varieties to stress, genetic analysis, genetic improvement of rice, and development of effective cultivation techniques.

1) Genetic improvement of rice to secure stable rice production in unfavorable environments

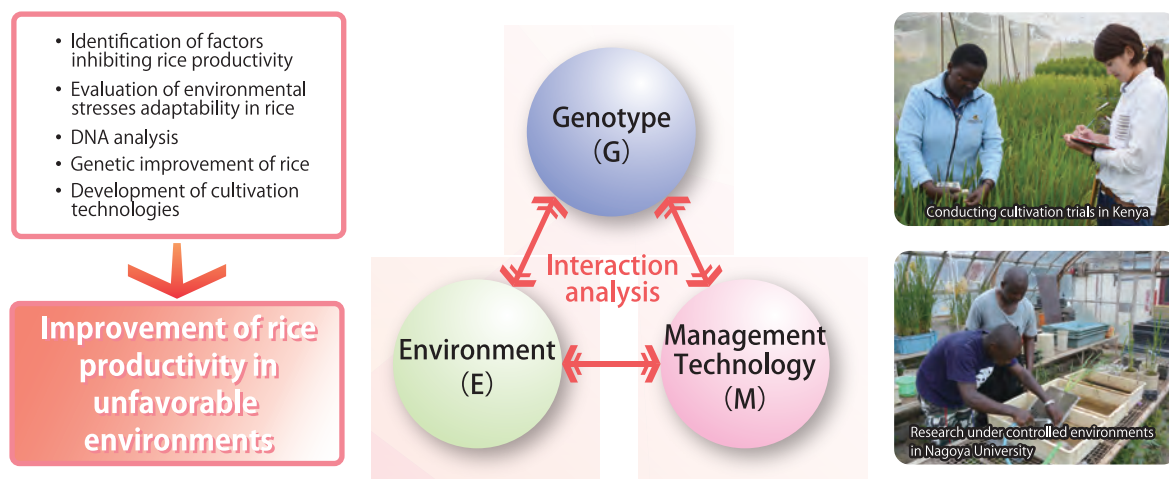
In addition to the conventional cross breeding and mutation breeding technologies, novel breeding techniques, such as quantitative trait locus (QTL) analysis (which identifies QTLs associated with stress tolerance) and marker-assisted selection (MAS) (which can quickly and accurately identify the presence of a specific quantitative trait locus) are now available to breed improved rice varieties with a greater efficiency, thanks to the recent research advancements in the field of agricultural sciences. Novel techniques, such as next generation sequencing (NGS) (which quickly and inexpensively provides genome-wide genetic information on living organisms) and new plant breeding techniques (NBT) (new approach to genome editing) have also been developed. We are using these technologies to achieve genetic improvement of rice with the goal of securing stable rice production in unfavorable environments.



2) Development of cultivation techniques to increase rice productivity in unfavorable environments in Africa

Rice yields in Africa have remained low due to various biotic and abiotic stresses including drought, cold temperatures in highlands, high salinity, low-fertility soils, rice blast disease, and rice yellow mottle virus. To increase rice yields in such unfavorable environments, it is necessary to genetically improve rice crops to enhance adaptability to unfavorable conditions. The stress tolerance and crop productivity observed in the actual farm fields, however, are not only determined by the genetic traits of crop varieties but also affected by cultivation environments and the cultivation management strategies used.

Through collaboration with our research colleagues, we are carrying out field surveys to evaluate factors inhibiting rice productivity. Furthermore, we are growing rice lines into which we have incorporated the QTLs associated with improved adaptability to environmental stresses and improved rice yields. In addition, we are carrying out rice cultivation trials in a controlled artificial environment as well as in the actual farm fields to identify both the rice traits suitable for the cultivation environments in Africa and the QTLs that are associated with these traits, and to understand the cultivation conditions that enable the incorporated QTLs to function effectively.



3) Development of flood-adaptive rice cultivation technology

Since the late 1990s, the world has witnessed a rapid increase in major flooding events. Flood management approaches employed in Asian regions, which involve the use of newly developed or improved irrigation techniques, are not sufficient to avoid the damage of devastating floods that hit these regions, where vulnerability of crop cultivation to floods still poses a serious problem. In flood-prone regions, rice must be planted during the deepwater flood phase of the rainy season in order to prevent rice crops from sustaining damage from dryness during the late stage of growth. Inevitably, this puts the rice crops at risk of flood damage during the early stage of growth.

In addition to reevaluating the double-transplanting technique that has been used in the low-lying swamps along the east coast of Sumatra and the west coast of Peninsular Malaysia, we have been investigating the growth response of the locally grown rice varieties to floods to identify the traits associated with flood adaptation of rice varieties that are grown in several different regions with varying water depth levels and varying periods of deepwater flood phase. Our goal here is to ensure stable production of rice crops in flood-prone regions through the use of traditional techniques, and to improve cultivation technology by using fertility management strategies that not only help mitigate the harmful effects of submergence stress but also facilitate recovery from flood damage.



■ International Sago Palm Project for food security improvement

Agricultural production must increase by 70% globally to feed the world's population that is projected to reach 9 billion by 2050. Climate change and diminishing underground resources (including oil) also pose serious challenges to food security, and we need to focus on how we can enhance agricultural production/productivity in a sustainable way while minimizing post-harvest biomass losses. In view of this, our research group focused its attention on sago palms that grow naturally in Southeast Asian and South Pacific regions.

This palm adapts well to infertile/acid soils or brackish-water regions that are generally unsuited for crop cultivation. Furthermore, one palm can yield approximately 300 kg of starch. Sago is a staple food for local residents, and is used as an ingredient in biscuits, noodles, and other food products. Although it is not generally known, sago flour is used to knead buckwheat noodles and udon noodles in Japan. As an ingredient of choice for people with food allergies, sago has recently been used in a number of cosmetics as well. With only 10% of the wild and semi-cultivated sago palm stands believed to be harvested for use today, there is much room left for further exploitation of this economic plant.

In our laboratory, we are investigating the mechanism through which sago palms adapt to saline and acidic soils. Furthermore, we are carrying out field surveys to monitor the growth of sago palms to inform our efforts to develop an effective cultivation management strategy that enables stable growth of sago palms. We are also undertaking the following activities as part of a joint international research project: use remote sensing to estimate the area of the land on which sago palms are growing and to identify areas suitable for growing sago palms, develop technology to make sweeteners from the residue from sago starch extraction, and estimate the socioeconomic impact of the new technology.



Research activities

■ Joint research efforts to improve educational and research conditions in an agricultural university in Cambodia

After over 20 years of civil war, many farmers in Cambodia are still living in extreme poverty, which is exacerbated by low agricultural productivity and income. The genocide perpetrated by Pol Pot's regime in the 1970s and the subsequent civil war left the country with a severe shortage of labor. Furthermore, Cambodia's agricultural universities have been unable to fulfill its duty of identifying agricultural issues in the country and delivering good solutions for them. Since 2000, the ICCAE has been assisting the Royal University of Agriculture (RUA) in Cambodia improve its educational and research conditions, reform the education system, and establish both master's and doctoral programs in agricultural sciences. We have been committed since 2008 to lead the movement towards the introduction of the practical training and research approaches that offer the opportunity for hands-on experience and practice in the local farming communities.

Our focus is on the traditional agricultural products and vegetable production that, if handled properly, should yield good profits. Through our research activities, we have identified the current agricultural issues and challenges in Cambodia, proposed and tested several solutions to them, and put our research findings into practice by taking part in the JICA (Japan International Cooperation Agency) Partnership Program. By combining research and on-site support activities, we have been able to undertake a wide variety of basic research studies and offer university instructors and students the chance to not only get hands-on experience of investigating and solving the problems that are actually occurring in the local farming communities but also understand how research and education can contribute to identifying and solving the agricultural issues in the country.

By building on the experience we have gained through our research and support activities with the RUA, we have started gradually a human resources development assistance through a series of basic research studies with other universities in Cambodia.



■ Empirical research exploring how biogas production from livestock manure may help preserve forests in Nepal



Timber harvesting to supply fuelwood used for cooking every day is one of the major factors contributing to deforestation in many developing countries. Nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) and international institutions are accelerating their efforts to encourage developing countries to use biogas produced from livestock manure to replace wood fuel sources. Although the use of biogas can clearly reduce fuelwood consumption, little is known about other desirable and undesirable effects of biogas use. This research uses data obtained from field surveys conducted in a hilly district in Nepal where biogas technology was introduced nearly 20 years ago to analyze (both quantitatively and qualitatively) the positive and negative impacts of biogas production on fuelwood consumption, forest vegetation, livelihood of local residents, and forest management schemes.

Publications

Journal of International Cooperation for Agricultural Development

URL <http://iccae.agr.nagoya-u.ac.jp/jpn/journal/backnumber.html>

The Journal of International Cooperation for Agricultural Development (JICAD) provides a human development platform for training individuals who aspire to plunge into the field of international cooperation to make use of their expertise in agricultural sciences. This journal publishes peer-reviewed articles that examine world affairs from the agricultural perspectives, explore the possibility of conducting multinational agricultural research, or present a case report describing how leading-edge research findings can be applied to solve global issues. Articles submitted for publication are edited by the Japan Intellectual Support Network in Agricultural Sciences (JISNAS). Vol. 14 and later issues of the journal are published in online version.



ICCAE News

This is a periodical published twice a year by the ICCAE. It provides an update on ICCAE's current research activities.

Japan Intellectual Support Network in Agricultural Sciences

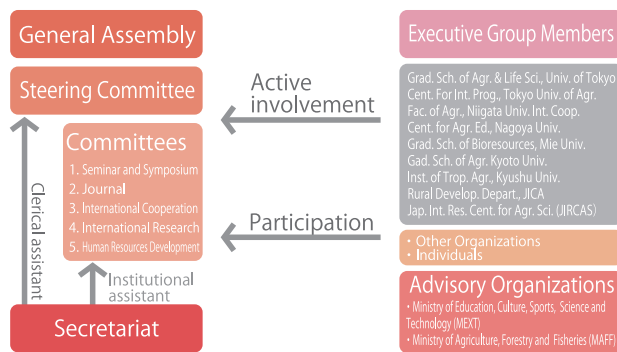
Founded on November 30, 2009, the Japan Intellectual Support Network in Agricultural Sciences (JISNAS) serves as a bridge between the universities that are committed to playing a part in international cooperation activities in the field of agricultural sciences and the international institutions/organizations that specialize in agricultural research. The ICCAE, which was one of the founding members of the JISNAS, has served as the secretariat for JISNAS with a clear mission and vision in mind.

There are various ways through which universities can contribute to international cooperation. They could, for example, provide advanced education and training programs to concerned parties in both developing countries and Japan, conduct academic research to investigate the problems that exist in developing countries, carry out international development studies, or actually take part in international cooperation. Since its foundation, the JISNAS has shared its knowledge and experience with the international community through various activities (e.g., educational/research activities, social contribution activities, etc.) in the field of agricultural sciences. With the recent advancement of social and economic globalization in advanced as well as developing/emerging countries throughout the world, the needs for international cooperation are becoming increasingly diversified and complicated. It is therefore important more than ever to expand the network of international agricultural cooperation that brings together the wisdom of personal insights.

Through promotion of international cooperation in agricultural education and research activities, the JISNAS has not only contributed to successful human resources development in developing countries but also offered high-quality learning opportunities to aspiring individuals in Japan who are willing to take part in international education, joint international research programs, and international cooperation. This success is expected to strengthen the roles of academic and research institutions in the international community. In 2015, the Rural Development Department of JICA and the JIRCAS have also joined the JISNAS. As of July 2016, the JISNAS has 47 group members and 105 individual members, and is funded by the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries of Japan, and the JICA.

Committees of JISNAS

Committee name	Contents of the activities
Seminar and Symposium	Planning and management of those such as JICA-JISNAS Forum
Journal	Journal : Editorial Board of the academic journal "Journal of International Cooperation for Agricultural Development (JICAD)" (Planning, editing, and publishing)
International Cooperation	Collaboration with JICA and the other International Organizations
International Research	Strengthening cooperation between the network and collaborators to promote international research programs
Human Resources Development	Promoting international career of young researchers and students, supporting recruit



Organization Chart

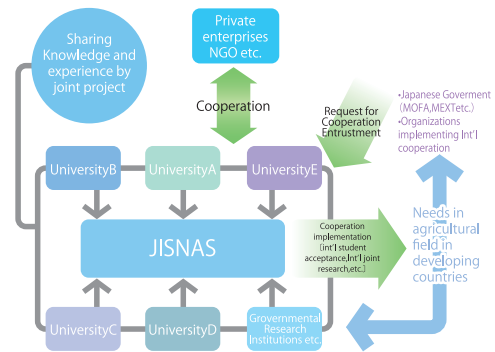


Image of JISNAS

Open forums and seminars

The ICCAE holds a forum every year to address important topics relating to the fields of agricultural education and international cooperation. Researchers and other professionals from both inside and outside the country who are experts on the subject matter are invited to give lectures in this forum. The forum is open not only to people from academic institutions but also to the general public. Furthermore, several times a year, a subject matter expert (e.g., an agricultural expert with practical experience in international cooperation activities in developing countries) is invited to conduct an open seminar for researchers, students, and the general public who may be interested in international agricultural cooperation.



Advisors (Nagoya University) (April 2017-)

▶Susumu Asakawa	Soil Biology and Chemistry
▶Kazuhito Kawakita	Plant Pathology
▶Hidemi Kitano	Plant Genetics and Breeding
▶Chisato Takenaka	Forest Environment and Resources
▶Hideo Nakano	Molecular Bioengineering
▶Kazuhiko Fukushima	Forest Chemistry
▶Ei-ichi Hondo	Animal Morphology and Function
▶Chieka Minakuchi	Applied Entomology
▶Jun Murase	Soil Biology and Chemistry
▶Hiroyuki Yamamoto	Bio-material Physics
▶Akira Watanabe	Resources Cycling in Pedosphere
▶Shiro Mitsuya	Crop Physiology
▶Kazuyuki Doi	Plant Genetics and Breeding
▶Takeo Ueda	Educational Management
▶Kaoru Obata	International Law
▶Atsuko Aoyama	International Healthcare
▶Koichi Usami	Agricultural Economics
▶Toshiko Ishizaki	Japanese Language Education
▶Tatsuya Natsume	Higher Education / Vocational Education

External Advisors (Other organizations) (April 2017-)

▶Kazuo Ogata	Institute of Tropical Agriculture, Kyushu University
▶Masahiro Ogawa	Faculty of Agriculture, Kagawa University
▶Yasutaka Kubo	Graduate School of Natural Science and Technology, Okayama University
▶Osamu Koyama	Japan International Research Center for Agricultural Sciences
▶Takeshi Sakurai	Graduate School of Agriculture and Life Sciences, The University of Tokyo
▶Mariko Sato	Center for Research on International Cooperation in Educational Development, University of Tsukuba
▶Noriji Sakakura	Japan International Cooperation Agency, Chubu International Center
▶Kunihiko Tokida	College of Bioresource Sciences, Nihon University
▶Eiji Nawata	Graduate School of Agriculture, Kyoto University
▶Yoshiaki Nishikawa	Faculty of Economics, Ryukoku University
▶Tomohiro Uchiyama	Faculty of International Agriculture and Food Studies, Tokyo University of Agriculture
▶Naohiro Hozumi	Institute for Global Network Innovation in Technology Education, Toyohashi University of Technology
▶Masami Mizuno	College of Bioresource Sciences, Nihon University
▶Rie Miyaura	Faculty of International Agriculture and Food Studies, Tokyo University of Agriculture
▶Koichi Miyoshi	Graduate School of Asia Pacific Studies, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University
▶Yukihiro Hamada	Aichi Agricultural Research Center
▶Kazuhiro Yoshida	Center for the Study of International Cooperation in Education, Hiroshima University

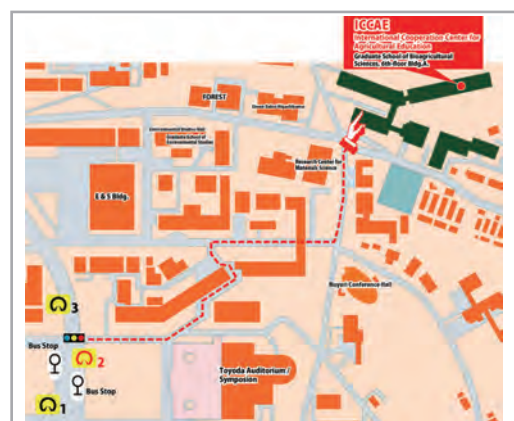


By Train

Subway: 5 min. on foot from Exit 2 of the Nagoya Daigaku station (Meijo Line)
Nagoya Station (JR, Meitetsu or Kintetsu Line):
 Subway Higashiyama Line to Motoyama and change to Meijo Line (clockwise) (20 min.)
Kanayama Station (JR or Meitetsu Line):
 Subway Meijo Line (counterclockwise) (20 min.)

By Air

Chubu International Airport:
 Meitetsu Kuko Line to Kanayama Station and change to Meijo Line (counterclockwise) (50 min.)
(Aichi Prefectural) Nagoya Airport:
 Express bus (Aoi Kotsu) to Nagoya Station and change to subway (50 min.)



Contact



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