

\$8 million to facilitate our extensive Population Development Association project.

In this 21st century we are living with many new Public Health challenges, such as:

1. Population problems i) an aging population, and ii) a refugee population.
2. Emerging new epidemic diseases and new chronic diseases much as H1N1A flu, plague, and HIV etc.
3. Drug addiction and mental illnesses, and 4. An array of environmental problems, and an inadequate budget to combat these challenges.

Ladies and gentlemen while trying to solve all the above Public Health problems with the best medical and public health knowledge, compassion, appropriate technologies, alternative medicines etc., in order to achieve the goal of sustainable health development before the end of the 21st century, I strongly hope that all of you take good care of your health and also the health of your loved ones.

Exercise regularly and refrain from drinking alcohol and smoking. I also recommend that you meditate to calm your mind and body. I meditate for 10 minutes every day and it yields excellent results. Lastly, I wish you all success and happiness in all of your personal and professional endeavors.

Symposium 2 - Health and Green University

SY2-01

Education for Sustainability = Healthy Universities *Ian Thomas*

*School of Global Studies, Social Science and Planning,
RMIT University, Melbourne, Australia*

Universities play a critical role in shaping the professionals and decision-makers of the future. The education students receive, plus the physical and social situations in which they receive education at universities, guide their future practice. So we need to ensure that students gain an education that helps them to maintain their own health, and to contribute to public health, both directly and through the health of ecosystems. Such issues are not confined to the class-room, but are evident in the students' interactions with others, and with their interactions with their physical surroundings. Irrespective of their faculty or discipline, Education for Sustainability (EfS) provides a framework for making connections between the students' curriculum, the place where they study, their profession, and the community in which they live. Through EfS students are involved in educational approaches that develop a range of skills that enable students to analyse the effects that their decisions can have on the physical environment and ecosystems, on social issues (including public and their own health), and on economics. Development of these skills is assisted by use of the university campus as a 'living laboratory' where projects and internships are used to build sustainability into campus operations, and can be used to support the health of ecosystems, the human community and individuals. These skills are then

available when students graduates and make work-related decisions that can affect ecosystem health, public health, and their own health.

EfS is an important base upon which healthy universities can be established. To provide direction for implementation of EfS the presentation will identify the skills that are associated with this area of education, and examine the role of Problem Based Learning in development of skills.

SY2-02

Chemical Management System in Academic Activities- Experiences in Kyoto University on Chemicals Registration and Asbestos Control *Shin-ichi Sakai*

*Kyoto University, Environment Preservation Center
Yoshida-Honmachi, Sakyo-ku, Kyoto 606-8501, Japan*

Various kinds of chemical substances are used through research and education activities at universities. Appropriate management of the chemicals is essential for protecting students' and staffs' health and from the viewpoint of environmental pollution control. Management system in Kyoto University for many chemicals used in our daily academic life is reported together with the management of the past used asbestos. The amount of chemicals used at Kyoto University in 2006 was; Chloroform: 17tons/ Dichloromethane: 10 tons/ Toluene: 4 tons and Benzene: 0.8 tons. We try to use as little amount of chemicals as possible and have introduced a system, KUCRS (Kyoto University Chemicals Registration System), for the purpose of appropriate management of substances which are in use. This is a uniform management system using web to grasp the status of chemical substances by registering them. It enables us to calculate the transfer amount of chemicals into the air, water and wastes from the data on inventory quantity and usage of chemicals. Results obtained are reported to the PRTR (Pollutant Release and Transfer Register) system.

Health damages by asbestos are now a nationwide concern in Japan. The number of deaths due to malignant mesothelioma, mainly caused by exposure to asbestos, amounted to around 1000 person per year. The main causes of fliable asbestos, which led to its exposure to human, has shifted to the process of renovation, dismantle, rebuilding, and disposal of building from the previous manufacturing, processing and using. At universities, we still have buildings that contain asbestos, and have been trying to take measures to remove them. It is important to prevent exposure of human to asbestos and its emission into the environment during removal.