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タイトル: UMS-TUFS Exchange Lecture on Culture and Society of Asia and Africa (アジア・アフリカの文化と社会に関する東京外国語大学—マレーシア・サバ大学の交換講演会)

日時: 2017年3月9日(木) 14:00~17:00

場所: Meeting Room, Faculty of Humanities, Arts and Heritage, Universiti Malaysia Sabah, Kota Kinabalu

使用言語: 英語

参加者: 41名(講演者含む)

内容

AA研の海外拠点であるコタキナバル・リエゾンオフィス(KKLO)とマレーシア・サバ大学(UMS)人文学部との共催により、アジア・アフリカの文化と社会に関する講演会を実施した。当日はUMSの学生や教員を中心とする計35名と日本側から6名が参加した。UMSのジャリハ氏ならびにKKLO拠点長の床呂郁哉教授(AA研所員)の両名による挨拶に引き続いて、日本側から3名、UMS側から1名による講演および質疑応答が行われた。質疑応答では、オランウータンとチンパンジーとの比較や環境保護の問題など、複数の講演にまたがるテーマに関して活発な議論が交わされた。それぞれの講演の要旨は以下の通り。

【講演1】

Ecology and conservation of orangutans: a review of current status and introduction of researches in Danum Valley

Takumi Tsutaya (Kyoto University)

Orangutans (or orang-utans) are the largest arboreal animal that are living only in Borneo and Sumatera Islands. Two species are known in orangutans: Bornean orangutans (*Pongo pygmaeus*) and Sumateran orangutans (*Pongo abelii*). Although ancestors of *Pongo* distributed throughout South-East Asia during approximately 400,000–50,000 years ago, current distribution is only limited in the two islands of Malaysia and Indonesia. Orangutans are characterized by their frugivorous diet (but non-fruit food sources like leaves and bark are also important), solitary life style, and slow life history. They are now assigned as "Critically Endangered" species on the Red List issued by International Union for Conservation of Nature, and on the brink of extinction in the wild.

The current wild populations of Bornean and Sumateran orangutans were estimated as 54,000 and 66,000 individuals, respectively, as of 2002 (Wich et al., 2008). In Sabah, 11,000 individuals are living, and their habitats are patchily divided (Ancrenaz et al., 2005). The numbers of individual are declining, and estimated losses during 1985–2010 are 51,250–121,250 individuals for Bornean and 5,750–10,000 individuals for Sumateran orangutans (Meijaard et al., 2012).

Forest degradation and hunting are the two major threats for orangutans. In Borneo and Sumatera Island, 70% and 61% of forest cover were lost during 1973–2010 (Gaveau et al., 2014) and 1985–1997 (UNEP, 2007), respectively. Orangutans cannot survive in highly degraded forests, and conversion of forest into oil palm plantation has the most adverse effect. Timber and palm oil have been exported to foreign countries, and thus this is not only a problem of Malaysia and Indonesia but also an international matter of concern.

Hunting is another major threat, and orangutans have been hunted for traditional medicine, bush meat, trophy head, and pet trade and killed as crop pest. Although the actual status of hunting is difficult to measure, several recent studies have revealed the unexpectedly higher pressure of hunting for orangutans (Meijaard et al., 2011; Freund et al., in press).

Three points will be proposed in this paper for key factors of conservation: conservation outside protected area, low enforcement and proper government policy, and roles of local/non-local researchers and ordinary people.

Researches in Danum Valley, Sabah, Malaysia will also be introduced. We have conducted basic ecological researches, as well as specific researches on reproduction, development, predation, and culture of orangutans in Danum Valley since 2005.

【講演 2】

Long-term environmental changes surrounding the chimpanzees of Mahale Mts. NP, Tanzania

Noriko Itoh (Kyoto University)

Research on wild chimpanzees (*Pan troglodytes*) at the Mahale Mountains National Park, located at western end of the United Republic of Tanzania, started in 1965. At that time, the area was still not a national park and local Tongwe people were living in small scattered settlements. As their population density was very low, negative impacts on the ecosystem by their activities seems to have been limited. In this presentation, the following long-term environmental changes surrounding a chimpanzee group (M group),

together with brief history of Mahale, was overviewed (for details, see *Mahale Chimpanzees: 50 Years of Research*, Cambridge University Press, 2015).

1. Climate

Climate is influenced by various activities of living and non-living things. Local climate is shaped by topography and vegetation. Thus data collection *in-situ* is essential. Mahale climate is known to be highly variable both at inter-annual and decadal scale. From our accumulated data collected from 1983 to 2013 by many researchers and field assistants, amount of rainfall had a tendency to decrease at the rate of 7 mm per year and rainfall distribution has changed. From minimum and maximum temperature records, warming trend was suggested.

2. Plant Phenology and Vegetation

Although, we need further accumulation of data, change in fruiting pattern since c.a. 2005, high tree turnover rate, and increase of liana was evident over these 16 years. The latter two tendencies are also reported from worldwide tropical forests.

Lastly, our new attempts to conserve local knowledge were introduced. Not only “natural” environmental changes, but also cultural changes among people surrounding chimpanzees can be observed. Tongwe people’s traditional knowledge on natural environment used to be vast and deep which helped researchers conducting their studies at Mahale since the beginning. However, as the knowledge is vanishing, which is occurring worldwide, we have started to compile local flora and fauna taxonomy. In the course, we have learned that such activities, together with various conversations for basic studies, stimulate local people’s interests on past and present ecological situations.

Environmental conditions threatening chimpanzees are serious which also may be unfavorable for humans in the long-term. I hope conservation projects will continue to look at the long-term future, not only of chimpanzees, but also of human lives *in-situ*.

【講演 3】

Porcupine Stones and Oil Palm Plantations:

An Ethnographic Sketch of Human-Nature Interactions in Sarawak

Katsumi Okuno (Rikkyo University)

Porcupine stones recently have brought the indigenous peoples of Sarawak, Malaysia vast sums of money. Such a “boom” in bezoar stones seems to have become widespread after the expansion of oil palm plantations. Nocturnal porcupines come to eat the firm

fruits of oil palms at night. To learn more about the relationship between porcupine stones and oil palm plantations, multi-sited ethnographical research was conducted by me and Tetsu Ichikawa of Nagoya City University, at bezoars' place of origin, along their downriver trading network, and in metropolitan cities in Peninsular Malaysia that consume them, in August, 2013 and February–March, 2014. It is specifically discovered that the progress of bezoar boom among indigenous populations in Sarawak varied by location. Indigenous people recently came to pay more attention to porcupines as the chances for seizing them began increasing, which coincided with when they expected to receive thousands of money when the porcupines had stones within their internal organs. It is predicted that the total volume of supply increased in accordance with this trend, which suggests a possibility to explain how the increase in the supply of porcupine stones from the expansion of oil palm plantations led to the increase in the demand for them. But unfortunately thus far there is no positive data regarding this, although it most likely cannot be said that it is a mistake to place the porcupine stone boom in the correlation between the expansion of oil palm plantations and the increasing number of porcupine stones.

【講演 4】

Conservation and cultural revival: A case study on Gumantung Forest of Matunggong, Sabah

Paul Prodong (Universiti Malaysia Sabah)

Cultural connection often used by indigenous community to justify their relation with an area. According to Indigenous Community Conserve Area (ICCA), this relationship is often embedded in the people's or community's sense of identity and/or dependence for livelihood and wellbeing. Modernization and cultural change however slowly eroded this relationship to the extent that the young generation may lose this connection entirely. This presentation is an attempt to understand how the communities around Gumantung Forest revive their past relation with the forest in the context of state's interest as well as conservation awareness.