Conference Info

The International Development Studies Conference on "Mainstreaming Human Security: The Asian Contributiuon" will be held in Bangkok, October 4-5, 2007.

The concept of Human Security (HS) has led to healthy debates in terms of linkages between freedom from fear and freedom from want. It has also extended the debate over security from State to individuals and communities as actors concerned with, and responding to, new security threats to human welfare and wellbeing. The debate on Human Security also has important implications for international development and development studies. If, as Amartya Sen argues, 'development can be seen as a process of expanding the real freedoms that people enjoy', then Human Security is a critical component in ensuring the foundations of development. It also underlines the interdependencies between human rights and development.

International Development Studies
Conference on

Mainstreaming Human Security: The Asian Contribution

OCTOBER 4-5, 2007
CHULALONGKORN UNIVERSITY, BANGKOK

Host Organization

Faculty of Political Science, Chulalongkorn University
Master of Arts Programme in International Development Studies (MAIDS)
Institute of Security and International Studies (ISIS)
Chulalongkorn University Social Research Institute (CUSRI)
Centre for Social Development Studies (CSDS)
Asian Research Centre for Migration (ARCM)

MAINSTREAMING HUMAN SECURITY :THE ASIAN CONTRIBUTION

Content

INTRODUCTION

The debates on the concept of Human Security have led to healthy discussions in terms of linkages between freedom from fear and freedom from want. Tracing the meaning of human security has extended the debate over security from focusing on state to individuals and communities as actors while being concerned with, and responding to, new security threats to human welfare and well-being

The debate on Human Security also has important implications for international development and development studies. If, as Amartya Sen argues, 'development can be seen as a process of expanding the real freedoms that people enjoy', then Human Security is a critical component in ensuring the foundations of development. It also underlines the interdependencies between human rights and development.

However, the concept and the thinking on human security are not well understood and settled. This implies the ambiguity in policies and evidence-based programs in the Asian context which deserves to be investigated.

In light of this, the Faculty of Political Science, Chulalongkorn University is taking an initiative to mobilize extensive academic exchange among development studies programmes and development organisations in Asia in constructing an Asian perspective on development and Human Security.

An International Development Studies Conference on Human Security is proposed to be held in Bangkok on October 4-5 2007, which would also provide a five-year follow-up to the International Symposium on Human Security titled "Challenges to Human Security in a Borderless World" jointly organised by the Commission on Human Security and Chulalongkorn University on December 11th, 2002.

It would also expand on Chulalongkorn University's workshop on 'Human Security Course Planning and Applied Research Strategies' held in June 2006, and the symposium on 'Rural Livelihoods and Human Insecurities in Globalizing Asian Economies', held at the university in July 2006.

The proposed conference would have the following purposes:

      I.To examine the status of debates on Human Security in Asia and to provide an Asian perspectives on the theoretical aspects of human security.

      II.To look at the practical implications of the concept of human security in terms of issues/problems and policy/program implementation from an Asian regional perspective

      III To strengthen a regional network on Human Security and international development studies programs in Asia

The conference takes a regional perspective to Human Security, both in terms of problems and policies and in terms of research networks. It is also the aim of the organizers that the conference would help set up a regional network of academics and practitioners that would foster research cooperation and debate on Human Security after the conference.

PROGRAMME AGENDA

It is contended that introducing human security in the conventional development and security framework will have to begin from the appreciation of the concept through a series of interpretation in the context of Asia, a reflection on pressing issues, and the practices or the experiments of human security framework at different levels from local to international. Guided by the 1994 UNDP Human Development Report on Human Security, and the report of the UN Commission on Human Security on Human Security Now, 2005, the conference on mainstreaming human security and the Asian contribution will cover the cross cutting themes and issues as perceived by academic and practitioners on the subject matter in Asia. The conference will assess how the term has been treated in the existing system of governance; three themes are suggested as theoretical debates,

challenges and issues, responses and impacts while issues of concerns can cover new threats and risks to human security in Asia.

1. **PLACING THE CONCEPT OF HUMAN SECURITY IN AN ASIAN CONTEXT**

The first programme area is concerned with providing Asian perspective(s) to the debate on the concept of Human Security. It offers a general theoretical sub-theme and a sub-theme concerned with a pedagogical approach to Human Security in Asia.

a. *THEORETICAL DEBATES:*

Human security has been the subject of much debate. Some countries like Canada and Norway focus on Freedom from Fear, or a narrower definition of human security centered on protection from abuse, violence and war, while others like Japan focus on Freedom from Want, or a broader definition of human security which encompasses general development issues such as health, food and economic security.

This program area proposes to locate the debate on human security in an Asian context. Issues raised in this programme area could include

•State vs People?
•Sovereignty vs International Responsibility
•Extent of freedoms in Human Security
•The Changing Face of Security
•Human Security as a Development Issue

b. PEDAGOGICAL IMPLICATIONS OF HUMAN SECURITY: TEACHING, KNOWLEDGE AND RESEARCH ON HUMAN SECURITY IN ASIA

This sub-program is concerned with introducing Human Security as a subject in education and research institutions. The discussion is encouraged both in terms of a pedagogical approach to teaching human security and on the relevance of human security in different fields such as security, development, environment, health and social issues. An exploration of the theme could include fundamental questions, for example, how to integrate human security as a subject in international study?; how to create a curriculum with a human security focus?; at what level should we start teaching human security?; what do we envision the human security teachings to be in the next five years?

2. **HUMAN SECURITY ISSUES AND CHALLENGES IN ASIA**

This programme area is concerned with discussing Human Security issues and challenges in Asia, at a regional, national, or local level.

a. Regional issues

Focus on cross-border Human Security issues, including those originating from and related to globalization. The papers should clearly discuss the link between an issue (i.e migration) and its relevance as a broader human security concern such as environment, arms smuggling, and human trafficking.

b. *National and local issues*

Focus on nationl level vis vis local level Human Security issues and challenges. The purpose of this sub-theme is to discuss issues that are specific to local, national, and trans-local realities in

Asia. We also encourage a comparative perspective to examine whether those issues are specific to an Asian context although they may not be a cross-border issue.

3. HUMAN SECURITY RESPONSE

This programme area is concerned with the practical and political response to security issues in Asia. It will look at the policies and programmes that have been set up to respond to Human Security challenges, and more specifically at evidence of changes and impacts resulting from existing responses to human security challenges in Asia.

a. *POLICIES, PROGRAMMES*

This programme area will look into policies and programmes that are implemented - that have been proposed or should be developed - to respond to human security needs in Asia.

b. *HUMAN SECURITY: CHANGES AND IMPACTS*

This program area is concerned with finding and discussing evidence from interventions designed to tackle human security issues. The evidence can focus on the sectors listed above, on process, especially cooperation and coordination, and on actors and institutions (strengths and weaknesses of State vs Non-State actors).

PANELS DISCUSSIONS

The conference will bring together scholars and development practitioners from different universities and research centres (including NGOs and governments) in Asia that want to explore human security in panel and paper presentations according to programme areas mentioned above.

Each panel will be convened and organized by a different university or research institute, from a different Asian country, that will be a member to the conference network on human security. We would need other institutions to act as: Co-organizers, co-sponsor, panel conveners, panel presenters.

Given the consolidation of themes and issues and the interests of conference conveners, the following highlighted panels are proposed:

1. **Critical Assessment of Human Security Framework**

Analysis of cross cultural factors as well as socio-political context of human security; philosophy, interpretation and debates in specific Asian context as compared to general understanding; political and economic dimension, an interface with the mainstream development policy; impetus of human security policy, interplay or trade off between freedom from fear and from want.

Convener: Third World Studies Center, University of Philippines

2. **Technology, Environments and Natural/Man-made Disasters**

Emerging environmental crises and impacts on the quality of life, preparation and management of environmental catastrophe, new threats and risks such as Tsunami, Bird Flu, climate change and floods, impact of new technology on food and health security. This panel can be divided into sub-themes as floods and climate change, foods and natural resources.

Convener: M-POWER (Mekong Program on Water, Environment and Resilience, Chiang Mai University)

3. **Human Rights, Democracy and Human Security**

The inter-relationship of human rights and human security, a rights-based approach to development, translation of human security into rights instruments. Political deprivation as the primary impediment of human security, political responsiveness and accommodation of ethnic minorities and the underprivileged, governance, the role of civil society and public participation in policy advocacy and rights protection

Convener: Waseda University, Japan and Human Rights and Social Development Program, Mahidol University

4. **Urban Security**

As urban areas expand, new threats to human security are posed. How is public security ensured in urban spaces throughout Asia? This panel would discuss the impacts on human security of slum dwellings, rapid migration, urban violence, vandalism and sabotage, reliance on technologies and growing global urban networks and other human security issues related to fast growing urban areas in Asia.

Convener: The Institute of Philippine Culture, Ateneo de Manila University

5. **Human Security in the Context of Violence and Conflict**

How is human security affected by violence and the State response to this violence through the prism of traditional security? Can a human security approach succeed where traditional security means have failed? This panel will explore the relationship between traditional security and human security in the context of violent conflicts with possible highlight on the case of the South of Thailand.

Convener: Konrad Adenauer Stiftung

6. **Engendering human security**

Is human security gendered? What are security risks faced by men and women in Asia and how is gender a factor in the response to those risks and threats. Possible areas of discussion are varied but could include migration and trafficking, violence and conflict, discrimination and stigma, private sphere vs work sphere, etc.

Convener: Gender and Development Studies, Asian Institute of Technology (AIT)

7. **Displacements and Exploitative Migration**

Exploring problems contributing to human insecurity; displacements and exploitative migration, human trafficking, contradictions of modern development resulting in massive cross-border migration, impacts of informalization and feminization caused by selective immigration policies; the label of "illegal" migration and the implications for the mixed targeting of global organized crimes and terrorists; internal displacements from large-scale development projects as well as from violence and conflicts; assessment of innovative policies, social movements and transnational networking.

Convener: Center for Asia and Pacific Partnership, Osaka University of Economics and Law

8. **Rethinking rural development**

Human security innovation in rural development, local initiatives, community rights, poverty and social disparities, development induced internally displaced people.

Convener: Tata Institute of Social Sciences, India

9. **Human Security Education**

The practice of Hunan Security should go beyond technocratic social engineering. It is imperative for us to broaden the horizon of human security by means of the expansion of formal and informal education about human security and sustainable development. Universities are expected to play a significant role in this regard. Networking of such initiatives shall be accelerated through the dialogue of educational institutions in Asia.

Convener: Global Collaboration Center, Osaka University

10. **International and local initiatives and cooperations**

11. **Post Graduate thesis seminar**

This panel will provide a platform for graduate students in Asia to present their research findings on any possible topics in international development studies and social sciences regardless of its direct relevance to human security.

Convener: Faculty of Political Science, Chulalongkorn University and Human Rights Studies Program, Mahidol University

CHULALONGKORN UNIVERSITY ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE

Name	Affiliation
Prof Dr. Amara Pongsapich, Advisor	Director of the Center for Peace and Conflict Studies
Prof Dr. Charas Suwanmala, Chair	Dean of the Faculty of Political Science
Prof. Dr. Supang Chantavanich	Director of the Center for Migration Studies, Institute of Asian Studies
Assoc. Prof. Surichai Wun'Gaeo	Director of Social Research Institute
Asst. Prof. Dr. Pranee Thipparat	Dept of International Relations
Asst. Prof. Dr. Keokam Krisorapong	Dept of Government
Asst. Prof. Dr. Thitinan Pongsudhirak	Director of the Institute of Security and International Studies (ISIS)
Asst. Prof Dr.Vira Somboon	Director of the Center for Social Development Studies (CSDS)
Assoc Prof Dr. Chantana Banpasirichote	Director of the Master of Arts Program in International Development Studies (MAIDS)
Dr. Naruemon Thabjumpon	MAIDS
Dr. Puangthong Pawakapan	MAIDS

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE (Panel Conveners)

Name	Affiliation
Assoc Prof. Dr. Teresa Encarnacion-Tadem	Third World Studies Center, University of the Philippines
Dr. Bach Tan Sinh	M-POWER Network; National Institute for Science Technology Policy and Strategic Studies,Vietnam
Assoc. Prof Dr. Yasushi Katsuma	Graduate School of Asia-Pacific Studies, Waseda University, Japan
Dr. Sriprapha Petcharamesree	Human Rights Studies and Social Development Program, Mahidol University
Dr. Yukio Nishikawa	Human Rights Studies and Social Development Program, Mahidol University
Dr. Lars Peter Schmidt	Konrad Adenaeur Stiftung
Dr. Philippe Doneys	Gender and Development Program, Asian Institute of Technology (AIT)
Prof. Kinhide Mushakoji	Center for Asia and Pacific Partnership, Osaka University of Economics and Law; Japan
Assoc. Prof Dr. Chandan Sengupta	Tata Institute of Social Sciences, India
Asst Prof Dr. Ora-orn Poocharoen	Faculty of Political Science, Chulalongkorn University
Dr. Mike Hayes	Human Rights Studies and Social Development Program, Mahidol University
Dr. Mary Racelis	The Institute of Philippine Culture, Ateneo de Manila University
Dr. Louis Lebel	M-POWER and Unit for Social and Environmental Research, Faculty of Social Science, Chiang Mai University
Dr. Yusuf Imtiyaz	Assumption University

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A TENTATIVE PROGRAM SCHEDULE

Date/Time	Prchadhipok-Rampipannee Hall, 4th Fl. Prajadhipok - Rambaibarn Bldg.	Conference Room 13, 2nd Fl. Faculty of Political Science Bldg. 3	Alumni Association Conference Room, 2nd Fl. Faculty of Political Science Bldg. 3	Social Research Institute Meeting Room, 4th Fl. Visid Prachuabmoh Bldg.	Kasem Udhyanin Room, 2nd Fl. Faculty of Political Science Bldg. 3
OCTOBER 4					
09.00-09.30	**Welcoming Remarks** Prof. Charas Suwanmala, Dean of Political Science **Opening Remarks Thailand and Human Security** H.E Paiboon Wattanasiritham, Minister of Social Development and Human Security (TBC), and Representative from the Ministry of Foreign Affair (TBC)				
09.30-10.00	**Keynote** on Mainstreaming Human Security in ASIA **Professor Vitit Muntarbhorn,** Faculty of Law, Chulalongkorn University UN Special Rapporteur on the Situation of Human Rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; Former UN Special Rapporteur on the Sale of Children				
10.00 -10.20	Break				
10.20-12.30	**Panel 1:** Critical Assessment of Human Security Framework [6 papers] **Convener:** Dr. Teresa Tadem, Third World Studies Center, Univ. of Philippine	**Panel 2:** Technology, Environments and Natural/Man-made Disasters Part I: Floods and Human Security [3 papers] Part II: Disasters [2 papers] **Conveners:** Dr. Louis Lebel and Dr. Bach Tan Sinh, MPOWER	**Panel 11:** International Post Grad Seminar [9 papers] **Conveners:** Dr. Oraon Poocharoen, Fac or Political Science, Chulalongkorn, and Dr. Yukiko Nakamura, Mahidol Univ.	**Panel 8:** Rethinking Rural Development [8 papers] **Conveners:** Dr. Chandan Sengupta and Dr. Ritambhara Hebbar, Tata Institute of Social Science, India	**Panel 3:** Human Rights, Democracy and Human Security [4 papers] **Conveners:** Dr. Mike Hayes, Human Right and Social Development Program, Mahidol Univ. Dr. Yasushi Katsuma, Waseda Univ
12.30-13.00	Lunch Break				
13.30-14.00	**Keynote** on Regional Cooperation for Human Security **Dr. Surin Pitsuwan,** Former UN Commissioner on Human Security ASEAN Secretary-General for 2008				
14.00-17.00	**Panel 7:** Displacement and Exploitative Migration [5 papers] **Convener:** Dr. Kinhide Mushakoji, Osaka Univ of Economics and Law	**Panel 2:** (continue) Part 3: Impacts of Technology, Environment and Resources [4 papers]	**Panel 11:** International Post Grad Seminar (continue)		**Panel 4:** Urban Security [5 papers] **Convener:** Dr. Mary Racelis, Anteneo de Manila Univ
18.00-20.30	Reception hosted by Faculty of Political Science and Collaborating organizations, Chula Naruemit Hall, Chulalongkorn University Campus **Featuring Discussion on Transcending Traditional Security Dr. Mark Tamthai,** Payap University, Chiang Mai				

Date/Time	Prchadhipok-Rampipannee Hall, 4th Fl. Prajadhipok - Rambaibarni Bldg.	Conference Room 13 2nd Fl. Faculty of Political Science Bldg. 3	Alumni Association Conference Room 2nd Fl. Faculty of Political Science Bldg. 3	Social Research Institute Meeting Room, 4th Fl. Visid Prachuabmoh Bldg.	Kasem Udhyanin Room 2nd Fl. Faculty of Political Science Bldg. 3
OCTOBER 5					
09.00–12.30	**Panel 6:** Engendering Human Security [5 papers] **Conveners:** Dr. Philippe Doneys, Gender Program, AIT		**Panel 9:** Human Security Education [3 papers] **Convener:** Dr. Yoichi Mine, Glocal Center, Osaka Univ **Discussant:** Surichai Wungaeo	**Panel 5:** Human Security in the Context of Violence and Conflict [6 papers] **Convener:** Dr. Lars Schmidt, Konrad Adenao Foundation, Dr.Yusuf Imtiyaz, Assumption Univ **Discussant:** Dr. Chaiwat Satha-anand, Thammasat univ.	**Panel 10:** International and Local Cooperation for Human Security [5 papers]
12.30–13.30	Lunch Break				
13.30–15.00	Panel discussions continue				
15.00–16.30	**Round table reflections on the panel discussion** By Panel Conveners				
16.30–17.30	**Closing Remarks : The Asian Contribution** **Prof. Kinhide Mushakoji** **Prof. Mary Racelis**				
18.00–20.00	Networking Dinner hosted by MAIDS, Fac of Political Science **International Development Studies Network and Human Security Education**				

Abstract
(alphabet order)

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Title of Paper:	**Food Security Issues in India with Special Reference to Western Region**

Overall, India is a food surplus country, maintaining a sufficient buffer stock and exporting food commodities. Yet, India has a largest number of undernourished people in the world. This is the so called 'Paradox of South Asia' where huge levels of child and maternal nutrition as well as micronutrient deficiencies coexist with high level of food supply. Since early 1990s, the cereal production in India has shown stagnating trend and in fact in many years it has been substantially lower than the production in 1980s. Pulses have seen hardly any increase in production since 1960s. This has created concerns about the ability of the country to feed itself in future. Given the ecological diversity and differential concentration of population, the spread and depth of hunger show strong spatial variation in the country. The government has been trying to overcome the spread and depth of food insecurities through targeted public distribution system (PDS), mid-day meal, ICDS, etc., and providing better livelihood opportunity for enhancing purchasing power of the poor and weaker sections. A substantial indent has been made in this regard – chronic and transitory food insecurity have substantially been reduced. Although, through public programmes and awareness campaigns, attempts have been made to ensure nutritional aspect of food insecurity, the food safety aspect has received the least attention both in public programmes and action, and in food security literature. In fact, for leading a healthy life absorption of food and its nutrients is quite essential, so it is as crucial as the availability and access to sufficient and nutrient food. The food security is not merely the food availability and access to it, but it also incorporates the nutritional values of the food and its absorptions (food safety). The latter two dimensions of food security are certainly the next level of requirements once the basic needs through food and water is satisfied for biological survival. However, they are extremely crucial for longevity and a good health. The absorption of food is determined by how safely the food is handled and consumed. The consumption of safe food can help significantly in reducing mortality rate, specifically infant and child mortality rates. In this context, *the present paper along with discussing issues about availability and access to food, and mapping hotspots of the spread and depth in the country as a whole, also analyses, in detail, the food safety issues and associated knowledge, belief and practices in western region of India specifically in Rajasthan.*

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Title of Paper:	**Promoting women security as human security: Indonesia women attempt to find their place in the newly Indonesia democracy**

Indonesia is entering a democracy era. In this era it is expected that Indonesians including women can participate in many aspects of political life, which was limited during the New Order under Suharto. The era is followed by the implementation of autonomy which gives regional parliaments and governments more authority to organize political life. This also means that people can control and express directly their needs including their human security concerns to government in district levels. In this context, democracy gives opportunity to people including women to define their individual and community security which was defined in term of state security by the Suharto's military-dominated government. In short, democracy opens way for a fulfillment of human security.

After almost ten years of reformation since the fall of Suharto in 1998, some parts of society indeed are able to define their security problems. However, the definition of security still depends upon who has political resources and power. In a patriarchal society such as Indonesia, men have strong position and power to define what security for society is without considering women concerns. In national level, some regulations are planned to limit women role in political and social life. Similarly, in some districts, through the autonomy program, some local parliaments and governments support the so-called shariah regulations which limit women freedom to work and to do public activities. In this situation, democracy, according to some women activists, has not been gendered.

This paper will discuss further the contest of defining security by referring to how women attempts to get their place, to utilize the democratic opportunities and to make their voice heard in the new Indonesian political system. So far, some woman's activists have attempted to campaign for equal rights and opportunities in political and social life. This includes campaigns to change a gender ideology which places women under men subordination and to bring gender perspective in government and society in general. The campaigns to have more women representatives in important political positions are also highlighted to overcome the continuing marginalization of women in society. It is argued that by having more representatives, women can get involved in decision making process. Although, the number of women holding important position in political positions has not improved significantly, women have been able to voice their concerns on some regulations discriminating their position. In particular, the campaign gets new significance when some women activists relate the need to have more women representatives with human security issues. Human security problems such as violence against women at home, at workplace and public places, becomes more serious than before because of the implementation of some shariah regulations, which discriminate women positions and roles in society.

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Title of Paper:	**Regaining Lost Ground: Human Security in a Time of Crisis**

The declaration of a fiscal crisis in the second half of 2004 scored huge gains for neo-liberalism in the Philippines. The scenario it painted of impending economic turmoil, political instability, and social chaos - unless government took drastic steps to arrest the country's rapid fall to economic oblivion - provided neo-liberals with an extremely compelling argument for the country's speedy adoption of neo-liberal policies. The sense of urgency and dread it instilled in the collective consciousness forced individuals and institutions to re-think previously held values, priorities, and policy preferences. A direct casualty of the neo-liberal onslaught that followed the declaration was the Philippine Supreme Court which in December 2004 opted to reverse an earlier decision favoring the petition of an indigenous peoples' association and environmental groups against large-scale operations of a multinational mining firm in the Philippines. In *La Bugal v. Ramos* (1 Dec 2004), the Court cited the inadequacy of Filipino capital and technology – a situation symptomatic of the country's fiscal and budgetary woes – as the primary rationale for allowing foreign management of mining operations beyond mere financial and technical assistance as indicated by a textual interpretation of pertinent provisions of the Philippine Constitution. Almost overnight, the government's constitutionally-mandated commitment to 'pro-poor', 'pro-people', 'pro-Filipino' policies underwent re-thinking as neo-liberals re-asserted the implementation of 'market-friendly' measures. The construction of a Hobbesian natural state of war scenario allowed neo-liberalism to reclaim the little territory that human security proponents have won previously in the Philippines. This territory included erstwhile significant gains in the areas of environmental protection and the recognition of indigenous peoples' rights. The Philippine 'fiscal crisis' of 2004 demonstrates how deliberative democracy is at the mercy of neo-liberal technocrats (and academics!) especially when (a) the economic dimension of a social problem takes precedence over its other aspects, (b) the 'urgency' of a situation precludes careful and participative deliberation, (c) technical expertise trumps the desirability of consultation, and (d) an ideological prescription is unknowingly taken as 'objective' fact. A curious feature of the 'fiscal crisis' was that neo-liberal measures were advanced to remedy the situation without the Filipino public actually asking whether the prescribed cure had anything to do with bringing about the problem in the first place. The paper analyzes how neo-liberalism dominated the public debate on the fiscal crisis and reclaimed spaces in national discourse which promoted for some time environmental protection and indigenous peoples' rights. I believe understanding how neo-liberalism has pushed aside respect for indigenous peoples' rights and environmental protection will serve as a prelude to reclaiming them for human security and democracy.

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Title of Paper:	**Mainstreaming Human Security in Professional Military Education**

Though much professional military education remains strongly oriented towards traditional security concerns, the concept of human security has slowly been gaining wider recognition. A number of factors are responsible for this growing interest, including the emergence of non-traditional security threats (e.g. epidemics), the widening role of the military in humanitarian and disaster relief operations, as well as its participation in peacekeeping, stabilization and reconstruction in post-conflict societies. This paper describes some of the efforts that have been made to embed the notion of human security within a traditional military curriculum. Comment will also be made of some issues that have arisen in this process and the challenges that remain.

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Title of Paper:	**Security: defining by the civil society in the Southern Thailand**

This paper attempts to purpose the new dynamic definition of the 'Security' reconstructed by the different groups of civil society organizations and networks in the Southern Thailand. In doing so, this paper divides them into 6 parts. 1) Livelihood security which comes from the roots of their wealthy natural resource. 2) Security on the social justice. 3) Domestic security which focuses on the problem of drugs, gambling, and domestic violence. 4) Spiritual security pays attention on the domestic fear in remaining in their neighborhood. 5) Cultural security pushes forward the respect and understanding about the cultural diversity among different groups of people and governmental officers. 6) Communication security includes the two-way communication and channel which people could equip in voicing out their feeling about the insecurity in the Southern Thailand.

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Title of Paper: **The Emergence of a Comprehensive Approach to Human Security - Implications for Human Rights in Asia and Beyond**

The concept of human security has developed along two lines of thought since the 1994 United Nations Development Program report. The first approach emphasizes the creation and maintenance of a stable social environment as a means of achieving human security, and seeks to promote freedom from fear and freedom from want. This school draws on the human rights legacy that focuses on economic, social and cultural (ESC) rights and has been mainly promulgated by the Japanese government. The second approach promotes freedom from fear alone and emphasizes civil-political (CP) rights in particular. The Canadian government has spearheaded efforts to promote this approach, but there are recent signs that Canada is abandoning this narrow position.

Nations in the East Asia region have generally favored the Japanese approach due to the central role of the state in promoting citizens' welfare, and colonial legacies that promote Westphalian views on political non-interference and cultural relativism. However, the case can be made that both the concept and practice of human security in East Asia is currently broadening to include not only the more easily digestible freedom from want approach but also freedom from fear initiatives that focus on individual rights. One factor behind the change is the adoption at the government level of more freedom from fear and human rights policies in the region. This can be seen in the involvement of East Asian nations in international efforts to deal with transnational humanitarian problems, and in the establishment of National Human Rights Commissions. A second reason is the growth of civil society movements in East Asia and the spread of the rights-based-approach as a method of achieving rights enjoyment.

I draw two conclusions. Firstly, the Japanese and Canadian schools of human security are converging into a comprehensive model that largely follows the broader Japanese approach. This has implications not only for the study of human security, but also for its practice in the field. Secondly, this comprehensive model is already seen in the promotion of human security in East Asia through both freedom from fear and freedom from want initiatives at government and civil society levels. This is boosting individual empowerment and human rights awareness, and may lead to the transcendence of sovereign prerogatives to help promote regional community building.

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Title of Paper:	**The Tokyo homeless in the Globalization Age**

This paper presents about homeless people in Tokyo. After 1980s, homeless phenomenon has expanded overall the Japan, especially in big cities such as Tokyo, Osaka and Yokohama. Like other countries, most Japanese people do not understand the causes that push many people to become homeless. Many of them, therefore, consider the homeless people as those people who are lazy, alcoholic and lack of order or moral standard. This typical perception, however, does not lead to any better situation for homeless people.

Based on six months field research of collecting from governmental offices, NGOs and homeless people, the paper argues in two issues. First, it argues that the causes of homeless phenomenon are linked with the globalization process, especially after the Japanese companies moved their plants to cheaper labor countries. This condition has created a huge impact to Japanese labors who loss their jobs and eventually become homeless people. Secondly, the paper explores the way of life of homeless people, especially how they can survive without regular jobs. Finally, the paper presents the struggles of the Japanese homeless movement that fight for their rights against the government policy that aims to reduce numbers of homeless people in Tokyo.

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Title of Paper: **Multiple Vulnerability in Agrarian Setting: An Indian Perspective of Human
                     Security**

The burgeoning mega cities and rapid expansion of urban areas notwithstanding, large parts of Asia including, of course, India are predominantly rural. Rural social existence thus provides the larger context of human security discourse in Asia in general and India in particular. Like all the other nations of the world, the problem of human security in terms of fear and want imposes no lesser risk to life and work in India. However, the question of human security in India is much more deepened than elsewhere because of deep-rooted problem of multiple social exclusions facing various social groups and communities. The magnitude of the problem is huge in rural areas where majority of Indians live. The paper addresses the issue of human security in the Indian rural context, in terms of multiple vulnerabilities, resulting from manifold areas of social exclusion.

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Title of Paper: **Responsibility to protect and the issue of enforced disappearance in Nepal: Human Rights and Human Security concerns**

This paper assesses about the responsibility to protect and the issue of enforced disappearances in Nepal in the 1996 to 2006 armed conflict. By assessing this armed conflict I have analysed the condition of enforced disappearance in democratically elected government and the situation of enforced disappearance in the absence of elected government in Nepal. This paper looks at prevailing legal provisions (Constitutional provisions, Acts, Policies, court decisions) and whether these provisions contributed in increasing or decreasing the case of enforced disappearance. It also looks the impacts of human rights and human security protection mechanisms available inside Nepal, and finally how concerned Nepalese stakeholders have perceived the issue of enforced disappearance. To complete this paper I have used qualitative analysis of responses received from the concerned respondent (NHRC Officials, Human Rights Defenders and Interim Parliamentarians) of Nepal.

This paper identifies that human rights cannot be protected if there is no political will among the rulers. Merely enacting good legal provisions and ratification of international human rights treaties does not protect human rights alone. Nevertheless the contemporary domestic legal provisions also contributed in the act of disappearing persons in Nepal. Basically power politics contributed the escalating issue of enforced disappearance in Nepal.

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Title of Paper: **Human Security: Does Gender Matter?**

The paper will attempt to give an answer to the question whether human security is gendered or in need of engendering by looking specifically at the themes of conflict and gender. Most analyses of conflict adopt a gender blind approach. But research into internal armed conflicts demonstrates that war affect women and men differently. While women represent a population that is severely and distinctly victimized by conflict, the tendency to disproportionately portray women as victims perpetuates inaccurate assumptions about their contributions to war and peace. Women are not solely passive victims; they are powerful agents. By looking at Southern Thailand as an example, this paper will provide a gender analysis of the conflict. Gender analysis can provide a more sophisticated understanding of a conflict which would consequently assist conflict resolution. It can enrich the understanding of the motivation of different actors or articulate the linkages between the personal dimension and institutional trends and interests.

The concept of human security emerged from a shift in the nature of the modern security system from the nation-state as both an actor and guarantor of peace and security towards a more comprehensive and multi-layered framework of various actors and levels of action. While this framework termed around notions of participation and empowerment can bring opportunities for innovative efforts to deliver security by reducing risks, sustainable peace requires a more permanent transformation of social norms around violence, gender and power. While it is important to include women into the analysis of insecurities, especially during violent conflicts, it is equally important to understand the impact of gender differences on the origins and dynamics of these insecurities. We need to question how belief and myths around gender play an important part in creating, maintaining and ending discriminatory relationships fuelling insecurity, violence and war. The focus on gender should not only be limited to programs set out to ensure human security but should also take the gendered nature of the international system and its agents and frameworks into account.

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Title of Paper:	**Securitizing the Indigenous: Implications of the Indigenous Peoples Rights Act (IPRA) on the Human Security of Indigenous Peoples in the Philippines**

This proposed research will look into the implications of the implementation of the Indigenous Peoples' Rights Act (IPRA), specifically on the human security of indigenous communities. IPRA was enacted in 1997 through the cooperative efforts of government and civil society actors. The law aims to recognize the rights of indigenous peoples, particularly their right to self-governance and ancestral domain.

The implications of the implementation of a landmark legislation such as IPRA is highly significant especially since the law targets the welfare of a sector that has long been considered as one of the most marginalized in Philippine society. The implementation of IPRA has direct implications on indigenous peoples' access to land and other natural resources, which are critical to their livelihood and the preservation of their identities and cultures. The two main objectives of this proposed research are: (1) to undertake a review of the literature in order to clarify the conceptual relationship of indigenous rights and human security; and (2) to present pre-liminary findings regarding the human security implications of the implementation of IPRA through a case study of an indigenous people's community, specifically in Hungduan, Ifugao, Philippines.

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Title of Paper:	**Climate Change as a Threat to Human Security: Issues for Asia**

Climate change can be characterised as the ultimate consequence of failed sustainable development. An outcome of industrialisation, technology development and greater mobility, climate change is one of the costs of improved well-being, greater food security, and longer life expectancy in many countries worldwide. Unfortunately, climate change will also be a direct threat to these advances in human development, in particular to those countries who still have far to go to attain such levels of advancement. In Asia, home to the greatest portion of the human population, some of the largest cities in the world and rapidly developing economies, only Japan is currently committed to reducing greenhouse gas emissions according to an international treaty. It is not the only country with significant emissions in the region, however, nor is it the only country that will experience the impacts of change. In fact, Asian countries, with extensive coastal areas, must take both contribution towards and impacts from climate change seriously. This paper explores some of the main issues that need to be considered in Asia, in light of the security threat posed by climate change. It examines the current policy context of mitigating greenhouse gas emissions and implementing adaptation measures, considers future policy directions, and discusses key vulnerabilities for the region. It also addresses the links between responding to climate change and reducing disaster risk, identifying some of the main actors. The paper concludes with a conceptual framework for climate change and human security in Asia.

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Title of Paper:	**Lack of Democracy and its Effects on Human Security: Spotlight on Pakistan**

In this paper author will cover historical perspective of how and why Pakistan has always been inadequate in democracy and why military is always in dominance Lack of democracy has created insecurity in the life of common people both socially and culturally Subcontinent has long history of kings, noble, Tribal chief, dictators and military governance but this area (present Pakistan) never had the chance to develop democracy.

Punjab
After the death of Raja Ranjit (1780-1839), British Army played conspiracy against Punjab army and won after four massive battles. After their victory steps were taken to suppress the rebellion in Punjab. British army deliberately deprived local people from education, trade and industry, only option left for survival was to join British army. After the war of 1857 this suppression increased and the highest shameful act by British Army was the massacre of Jallianwala Bagh on April 13th, 1919.

Rule of British army created special privilege classes to encourage Feudalism in this society and to kept locals more insecure not only economical but also cultural. These feudal lords provided their land laborer to serve as army soldiers for British. To strengthen this evolving class structure clergy people joined hands with this ruling class (feudal). They used religion as a tool to control powers which lead to extremism and islamisation.

NWFP (North West Frontier Province):
There was no such province as NWFP. British army made a racial contradiction by creating it and this lead racial difference between Punjabis and Pashtoons.

Balochistan:
There were two authorities ruling in Balochistan, one was British and other was the Khan of Kalat (Nawab of all tribes of Balochistan). The Tribal leader deliberately kept the common people uneducated and underdeveloped because they discouraged leadership from them and never wanted their authority to be challenged at any level.

Sindh
Sindh had the similar case of feudalism as in Punjab. Sindh was under Crown rule but Suppression of common Sindhi was much greater then Punjabi.

Demand of Pakistan was basically a Muslim India with in the united India. British divided this subcontinent after 2nd world war for their own interest; this divide was totally biased because players were British Army, feudal lords, Bureaucracy and clergy people. They projected the "two nation theory" and demanded Pakistan. When power was transferred, they evolved a very non-democratic system with dominance of military. After partition Pakistan was economically shattered. Muhammad Ali Jinnah tried his level best to make this country Democratic Socialist State but faced great contradictions. All the existing ruling class (Military, feudal lords and bureaucracy) took the lead in formation of law and Governance with out any democratic approach. Their Lust of power kept Pakistan undemocratic state and common people more insecure for their rights.

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Title of Paper:	**'Freedom from Fear' vs. 'Freedom from Want': Understanding Human Security in the context of rural violence in Bihar**

A society where people can be free from poverty and despair and live with full security and dignity is still an ideal vision for most of us. Human security approach, popularised by institutions such as the UNDP or the UN, by the governments of the so-called middle powers (Canada, Japan and Norway), and by scholars like Mahbub ul Haq and Amartya Sen, claims to detail the possibility of realizing this vision in concrete terms. Often referred to as 'people-centered security' or 'security with a human face', human security approach is generally defined in terms of supposedly two mutually inclusive conceptual phrases: 'freedom from fear' and 'freedom from want'. Safety is the hallmark of 'freedom from fear', while well-being is the goal of 'freedom from want'. This paper, on the basis of facts from the flaming fields of rural Bihar (a northern state of India), argues that 'freedom from fear' and 'freedom from want' are not two sides of the same coin. Naxalites (group of radicals who express their allegiance to revolutionary Marxism) and associations of private caste based armies, their movements and operations clearly reflect the contradiction between 'freedom from fear' and 'freedom from want' or a tussle between the concerns of human rights as against that of human development.

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Title of Paper:	**Operationalizing Human Security for the Empowerment of People with a Gender Perspective in a Post-Conflict Nation: Lessons from Timor Leste**

With a focus on Timor Leste and gender, this paper explores how human security can be operationalized in a nations' post-conflict period as a framework and tool to not only to protect citizens "free from fear and want" but also to empower vulnerable groups, most notably women, in the process of peace building and national reconstruction.

This article argues that social hierarchies in which gender intersects are embedded in all societies. These inequalities are further exacerbated during war and reproduced in the post construction era creating gender differentiated experiences and needs. This, however, is often not properly acknowledged in the current United Nations approach to national reconstruction that consequently later creates a very unbalanced, 'one size fits all' foundation for national development and people's empowerment. Concentrating on short term goals in an attempt to develop and stabilize the political and economic sectors of the State with little attention paid to the overall needs of the nation erroneously ignores the requirements of social development for the people. As a result this approach also excludes some of the major non-State actors, which not only cuts out local knowledge which could provide required analyses of the conflict, cultural norms, and traditional systems, but also ignores the populations' requirements for development and security. As a result this disjointed approach wastes aid, financial and human resources.

For the population itself, not only are their needs ignored but already deeply rooted social hierarchies are further reproduced, within the political and economic sectors which were targeted. These include gender roles and norms, in which inequality exists and already disadvantaged groups are marginalized, including women who in the post-conflict period often continue struggling to fulfill basic needs and security. The reality and sentiment of inequalities, which affects many groups in post-conflict nations, fosters frustration and further instability and consequently often leads to violence. Traditionally there has been limited research on this topic, therefore appreciation is lacking of factors influencing marginalization of vulnerable groups and its correlation with violence and instability in post-conflict nations. Clearly the lack of human security in post-conflict situations has contributed to this, thus undermining overall security objectives.

Human security can, as this paper proposes, be used to deconstruct the multiple layers and dimensions of both the traditional and 'modern' systems which exist to create a tailor fitted approach for individual nations during their process of reconstruction. It can also be utilized as a 'universal' tool, along with pre-existing international norms and rights, regardless of geographical area, to ensure that the rights and requirements, as outlined in the principles of human security, are attained.

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Title of Paper: **The Role of Chularajmontri/*Shaikh al-Islam* in Resolving Ethno-religious
                   Conflict in Southern Thailand - The Human Security Dimension**

This paper contends that institution of cultural security that is recognizing cultural rights within a democratic framework is essential for solution of the southern Thailand crisis. This paper also contends that there are two interpretations of Islam in Thailand, one which is prevalent in areas where the Muslims speak Thai which is integrative. And second, the local Malay ethnic interpretation of Islam prevalent in southern Thailand where the religion of Islam is interpreted along ethno-religious perspectives. And thirdly, that the office of the *Chularajmontri* or *Shaikh al-Islam* which was established to integrate the southern Malay Muslims into Thai nation through the "Patronage of Islamic Act of 1945" has not been equipped to conduct the task of building human security. This paper calls for revamping the office of the *Chularajmontri* in assisting in the tasking of building human/cultural security in the case of southern Thailand.

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Title of Paper:	**Gun Violence in the Philippines: A Human Security Concern**

Death by guns is a big problem in the Philippines. From January to May this year, more than a hundred Filipinos were killed from election-related violence alone. In the year 2002, the Vera Institute of Justice reported that 6,500 Filipinos died from gun violence. In March to April this year, the Philippine Action Network on Small Arms (PhilANSA) conducted focused group discussions (FGD) in various parts of the country to determine, among others, the causes and effects of gun violence in communities. Participants shared that gun violence has implications to their economic life. They cited loss of employment or livelihood, loss of access to food supply, loss of opportunities for investments, destruction of property, and reduced income from tourism as major economic consequences. Others pointed to social costs like displacement, disruption to education as well as disruption of access to medical and health services. Gun violence in the country has created trauma among its victims and fear and insecurity among the citizens. Clearly, it is not only the people's physical security that is threatened by the uncontrolled flow of arms, but their overall human security.

This paper will outline the factors FGD participants have identified as causes and effects of the pervasiveness of arms proliferation and gun violence in the country and the measures they recommended to reduce direct violence- measures that will help promote peoples' security.

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Title of Paper:	**Education for Sustainable Development and Human Security**

Over the past decade, the concepts of Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) and human security have emerged in international development and developmental studies. This paper aims to study the two concepts comparatively, especially on sustainable development ground. These two concepts cover a lot of common ground including the concept of sustainable development that is now increasingly seen as an important agenda. However, both concepts are still new and often abstract. Many times, they bring about confusion and difficulties in implementation. Although an exploration of the conceptual interdependence of ESD and human security has a great potential, such research has rarely been undertaken. This comparative study might suggest the interrelation between ESD and human security especially as well as some choices and challenges in order to achieve the concepts both as destinations and means of a more sustainable future.

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Title of Paper: **The Missions of GLOCOL: A Learning Organization for Human Security**

Global Collaboration Center (GLOCOL) is dedicated to furthering Osaka University's educational goal of developing "transcultural communicability" and to serving the international community through the promotion and implementation of global cooperation and collaboration efforts for human security and sustainable development. Its policies and activities are as follows:

1. GLOCOL seeks to combine "research", "education", and "practice". "Practice" in this case refers to activities leading to international cooperation, the implementation of which requires a foundation of basic "research" in relevant subject areas. Those "research" efforts, on the other hand, require the experience gained and the data obtained from the "practice" of cooperation. An "education" program can then be developed based on the outcomes of the "practice" of, and "re search" in, international cooperation.

2. Based on this understanding, GLOCOL is working on a three-year project to develop cross-disciplinary academic programs on subjects related to international cooperation, such as human security, to be offered independently or as subprograms of related graduate-school programs starting in the academic year of 2010.

3. At the same time, GLOCOL will be supporting Osaka University's various experience-based learning activities, such as international internship and fieldwork projects.

4. As a cross-disciplinary unit, GLOCOL involves professors and researchers of diverse academic disciplines in the planning of its activities at regular meetings, and is governed by an administrative council, the members of which include the heads of all of the graduate schools of Osaka University.

5. International assistance activities have always been encouraged at Osaka University, and various projects have been undertaken by its faculty members and academic, research and administrative units and as part of coursework. GLOCOL intends to serve as a hub for such efforts and facilitate communication and coordination among the interested parties.

6. Partnership with Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and National Museum of Ethnology have been an integral part of the GLOCOL project since it was first conceived during the merger talks between Osaka University and Osaka University of Foreign Studies. In February 2007, Osaka University signed a new partnership agreement with JICA, which has paved the way for even closer cooperation between the two organizations.

7. GLOCOL will also work closely with various other organizations outside the university, including public offices, local governments and civil society organizations.

8. In addition, GLOCOL will seek partnership with academic and research institutes outside Japan and international organizations.

9. GLOCOL aims to achieve organizational development using a process evaluation program, while also working to continuously improve the evaluation method itself.

Ultimately, our goal at GLOCOL is to contribute to the betterment of society through the promotion of global collaboration. Just as it is impossible to envisage a future entirely free from diseases and misfortunes, our efforts may not lead to a complete resolution of wars and conflicts, poverty, ecological degradation and other forms of human insecurities in the contemporary world. Still, we firmly believe in the importance of making sustained and practical efforts to alleviate our shared problems, and recognize global cooperation as essential to these endeavors.

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Title of Paper: **The ASEAN Way on Human Security**

Human Security has recently been in vogue in international affairs after the UNDP's Human Development Report of 1994 had been released. However, the concept is often perceived as alien to ASEAN of which main concern still focuses around state-centric security concept resulting from the post-colonial task in state-building and nation-building. Although ASEAN broadened its security concept from being solely military in the 1980s, i.e. in the concept of comprehensive security, it hasn't embraced human security fully. After the Asian Economic Crisis, there seems to be a shift towards human security concern within ASEAN due to vast human sufferings. When Thailand proposed for the ASEAN Caucus on Human Security to be set up, human security entered the ASEAN dialogue for the first time. However, the 9-11 event appeared to shift states' attentions towards conventional security once more. Whether the change in ASEAN leaders' attitudes is here to stay remains to be seen. The article intends to look at how ASEAN has been balancing national security and human security in the light of both crises as well as the socializing effect from the non-governmental organizations by examining ASEAN 'Tracked' diplomacy. The prevailing norms in the official track participated by ASEAN leaders and officials are state-centric. The unofficial track was originally designed to 'mirror' the official agendas; consequently, no difference existed until recently when there were more interactions with the non-governmental sectors. Thus, the role played by non-governmental sectors in advancing a more human-centric agenda in ASEAN is instrumental in accounting for the change in security norms. International pressure (from the United Nations or other countries which already subscribed to human security norms) which has been responsible in inducing changes towards more human-centric security concept in ASEAN is recognized. However, the role of the non-governmental sectors in changing ASEAN security norms will be given main focus. The security norms in ASEAN have also been altered as a result of both crises. In particular, the change in the 'ASEAN Way' which is the (state-centric) principle that governs ASEAN states' relations will reflect the degree that the new security norm, human security concept, manages to infiltrate the conventional security thinking in the region. Constructivist approach, including the socialization process, Johnston's 'ideal combinations'[1] to induce the change and Finnemore and Sikkink's 'norm life cycle'[2] will be used to analyze the change in ASEAN security thinking.

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[1] Alastair Iain Johnston, 'Socialization in International Institutions: The ASEAN Way and International Relations Theory', in *International Relations Theory and the Asia-Pacific,* ed. by G. John Ikenberry and Michael Mastanduno (New York: Columbia University Press, 2003), pp. 107-162 (p.117).
[2] Martha Finnemore and Kathryn Sikkink, 'International Norm Dynamics and Political Change', *International Organization* 52 (1998), 887-917. (p. 892)

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Title of Paper: **Non-State Groups' Actions in Southeast Asia: Origins, Driving Forces, and
                    Networks**

This paper discusses non-state groups' actions related to terrorism or terror attacks in Southeast Asia with the study cases of Indonesia, the Philippines, and Thailand, and are highlighted from the perspectives of their origins, driving forces, and networks. Concerning their origins, while in the Philippine and Thai cases such actions are traceable to the disputed territorial claims and have a strong link with insurgency, in the Indonesian case, such actions are originated from a strong passion to establish a perceived ideal state and are inspired by the goal and struggle of the insurgent group in the past. Second, greed and grievance factors that drive such non-state groups' actions are not sufficient to explain the current phenomenon. The findings reveal that the ideology of violence considerably contributes to such actions in the researched countries. Third, the groups built their networks in sustaining their movement and furthering their goals. A stronger link is found between the groups in Indonesia and the Philippines, while in the Thai case the group is seemingly still in its "formative years" in establishing link with that of, particularly, Indonesia. The evidence also shows, besides utilising actual network, the Indonesian group in particular utilises virtual network in sustaining their movement. The virtual network is more resilient than the actual one, and therefore, the threats are still imminent. In dealing with the current problems and future threats, the use of a multi-dimensional approach is necessary, particularly through investment in education, economic empowerment, and the promotion of religious tolerance.

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Title of Paper: **International Cooperation as the Answer to China's Energy Security Concern**

China's dramatic economic growth has made energy into a security issue. As China grows, so does its energy needs. Though China's per capita energy usage ranks low globally, its enormous population makes it the second highest energy consumer. China's raised consumption has made China more active in securing energy. Some of these policies, such as oil deals with Iran, have increased tensions with the United States. This thesis, however, will attempt to argue that China's energy security policies have stimulated concerns in developed oil dependant countries and will result in increased aid and exchange of information over renewable energy and energy efficiency technology.

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Title of Paper: **The Concept of Food Resource Base and the State Policies of Food Resource**

The objective of this research is to survey the trace of the concept of food resource developing from people movements both at the national level and the international level, to analyze how the concept refers to the strategies of Thai people movement on biodiversity and alternative agriculture, and to study how the development of Thai state on food policy and others link to the concept of food resource.

The finding revealed that the concept of food resource based is new concept created by people movement on biodiversity and alternative agriculture in Thailand. The movement synthesized the concept from many concepts at national level such as the concept of community rights on natural resources, cultural ecology, farmer rights on their production system and the consumer rights on food. Moreover, people movement also links the concept of food resource based to the concept of the rights on food, food security and food sovereignty developed by farmer movement in aboard.

Thai people movement has initiated the new concept in order to cover the community rights on natural resources issue and to expand a cultural politics space covering many target groups such as farmer, local people because the old concept only focused on farmer rights on the production system and consumer rights. The result also pointed that strengthening farmer rights, community rights and consumer rights are very important factors for securing food resource based not only improving a new technology.

In contrast, the finding has not found that the concept of farmer rights, community rights and consumer rights applied to state policies concerning the concept of food resource based. The concept of state's food policies bases on free market which believed it solves food supply problems. Actually, these state policies are destroying food resource security because the free market mechanism transforms common resources to private resources which local people can not access.

Thus, the concept of food resource is more important for public policies and social practice for empowering people's food security and sovereignty. The way to empowerment are to legitimize and strengthen farmer rights, community rights and consumer rights on natural resources, production system and consumption, to include local knowledge diversity to be a main part of policy content, and to support people participation on food, natural resource and develop policy process.

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Title of Paper: **Children Security as Part of the "Living Together With Floods" Strategy in the
                   Mekong River Delta, Vietnam**

Each rainy season, the Mekong River Delta receives flood flow from the upstream of the Mekong River. Floods in the Mekong Region are beneficial for agriculture and fisheries productivity, but high floods also result in the losses of life and property. Records of flood losses show that children were at high risk. The "Living together with floods" strategy of the government and the people should also help prevent children from drowning. This paper reviews the situation and risks leading to children drowning during the flood season and recommends solutions to secure for the children's lives.

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Title of Paper:	**Climate change, urbanization and the politics of flood management in Monsoon Asia**

Flood disasters are the most frequent and devastating natural disaster in Monsoon Asia, and like disasters in general, their impacts have grown in spite of our improved ability to monitor and describe them. For the past thirty years the number of flood disasters has increased compared to other forms of disaster. Not all social groups are equally vulnerable to flood-related disasters nor are they exposed to the same combinations of involuntary risks. Floods that are a disaster to an urban-based trading firm may even be a bounty for fisher-farming household. While physical geographies and livelihood dependencies matter, formal and informal institutions also help shape differences in risk and vulnerability to floods.

In the tropical parts of Monsoon Asia most of the major cities have emerged in the deltas, literally building on wetland foundations, rice-growing civilizations. Many landscape has been managed for floods for centuries. Communities whose livelihood depends on the productive functions of "normal" seasonal flood cycles have learned to live with floods and have embraced its arrival with songs and dances. Over the last few decades industrialization and urbanization have led to a very different land-use patterns, economic structure and livelihood base. Political organization has also changed. Floods are now much more threatening events to powerful people for whom the idea of living with floods is anathema.

As the potential for floods, if they occur, to be a disaster has increased, societies have invested more in protective structural measures. Decades of economic growth also mean that the domestic resources available to households, firms and state authorities to address "disaster" risks and events have substantially increased in most countries. At the same time what constitutes a flood disaster has correspondingly shifted from an emphasis on losses of life and famines from crop failures to losses of property and investments. These distinctions reflect changing perceptions and beliefs about societies' relationship to nature. Floods are now more likely to be seen as a hazard that has to be controlled.

Climate change compounds the existing challenges of managing floods. Sea level rises could have a major impact on flood risks in the coastal zone deltas of southern and eastern Asia in which many of the larger human settlements and key rice growing areas occur. More frequent intense rainfall exacerbate risks of disastrous flooding both in upland watersheds causing landslides and death. Melting of glaciers in the uppermost reaches or reduced precipitation in inland continental areas could alter summer flows, increasing them for decades only to see them fall again later. Climate change may alter flood regimes in some basins in other more complex ways, for example, through interactions with other human interventions in watersheds and channels, could alter flood onset, duration, extents and frequencies. We should wonder: *how will institutions concerned with the management of floods and flood-related disaster risks fare under a changed climate?*

Reductions in duration or changes in timing of onset of seasonal floods may have as large an impact on livelihoods and production systems as more discrete high water events although the former is rarely recognized as a disaster. Moreover, altered flood regimes may not translate linearly into altered benefits or risks. Modest changes in a flood regime may not have much impact on until a particular threshold is reached after which the impacts may be very large. Changes in flood regimes may affect different stakeholders differently especially as they with coincide with other social factors affecting vulnerability, like access to resources, levels of convertible assets and wealth. We should be asking: *what are the social justice implications of efforts to adapt to changed flood regimes resulting from climate change in urbanizing regions?*

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Title of Paper: **Girls Trafficking for Sex Trade from Nepal**

An estimated number of 5000 girls are trafficked and sold every year from Nepal to other countries for flesh trade, which spread out over 10 thousands brothels there in operation. Nepali sex workers who account for about 40% of the neighbors countries' (especially in India only) total sex workers. The high demand of the Nepali girls are due to the Nepali girls having fair skin and charming Mongolian feature which is preferred to their dark skinned counterparts.

Various devises and pretentious are used by the agents in persuading the simple village girls giving allurement and expectation of happy life, full of pleasure and excitement and under the influence of which these girls follow them to other countries to be sold in various brothels. Tired of the discriminatory treatment given to girls by the parents and burdened under the incessant workload of farm and household together with the hardship of poverty in which no nice and adequate food and clothing are available to them it becomes quite easy for the agents (pimps) to sell them the expectation of better and enjoyable life, lucrative jobs, even the hope to be cine heroine.

The male family and relatives of the girls subsequently travel all the way to this country every 2-3 years to collect the girls' earnings. In the beginning, in spite of the girls' earnings amount to around Rs.10,000 a night she actually receives nominal amount from the brothel keepers. Excuses for the exploitation are made that the amount of loan which were used in their purchases had to be paid back etc. So often those from the families who go to collect the money from them but could not get it, they often get tussle and friction between them.

Conclusion: From what has been discussed above, the impact and magnitude of the spread of sex slave is enormous and posses a great challenge for a small country like Nepal where majority of the people is extremely poor, illiterate and ignorant. The socio economic conditions of the people in general particularly belonging to the urban areas indicate that the sex slave is certain to increase progressively in the days to come. Also the impact of increasing trend of urbanization, transmigration and intra-migration of the people may make the situation more dangerous.

If the government does not become firmly committed in it, more and more INGOs and NGOs do not come out with more and more resources and dedication in concerted manner, it is not impossible that the number of the victims should increased.

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                the Philippines**

This proposed paper seeks to highlight Filipinos' contributions to the ongoing debates on human security by discussing the different dimensions of human security in the Philippine context, including attempts by different groups (both government and non-government) in the country to come up with their own definitions, frameworks and dimensions of human security. These will be compared with general understandings of human security, particularly as defined by international institutions, aid agencies, government agencies, and scholars from different parts of the world.

The paper will give emphasis on the ongoing efforts of the Third World Studies Center of the University of the Philippines to come up with a proposed human security index (HSI) that could serve as an indispensable planning and evaluation tool for government and non-government groups alike to assess the human security situation as well as threats to human security in the country. This proposed HSI will be based on available literature on human security as well as Filipino people's own perceptions of the concept, particularly in relation to their specific circumstances. Specifically, this proposed HSI will be based on the inputs of government representatives from the executive and legislative branches, civil society actors, sectoral representatives, members of the academe, and private sector representatives through policy dialogues, consultations, key informant interviews, focus group discussions, and surveys in selected areas around the country.

The last part of this proposed paper discusses the possible contributions of the HSI Project in efforts to mainstream human security in the Philippines. While the short-term objective of the project is to develop a HSI for the Philippines, it also seeks to organize a network of individuals and organizations to advocate the mainstreaming of human security. In the long-term, the project seeks to contribute to the development of the capacities of key government agencies, civil society organizations, and nongovernment organizations on the adoption of the HSI as a planning and evaluation tool to guide policymaking. This part will also seek to discuss the problems of mainstreaming human security in the country.

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Title of Paper: **Moving Out of Poverty: Poor and Once-Poor Urbanites' Experience of Mobility and
                 Wellbeing in a Metro Manila Urban Informal Settlement**

In what ways do Metro Manila urban poor encounter insecurity in their lives? Is their existence in 2007 more secure – or more vulnerable – compared to their situation in 2002? How do they – on their own and linking up with others – seek to manage the various risks to which they are exposed? To address these questions, this paper focuses on a poor informal settlement in Metro Manila, namely Payatas B in Quezon City, known to many for its 13-hectare garbage dump. Using quantitative data (from household surveys) and qualitative data (from focus group discussions and sharing of life stories) collected at two points in time (2002 and 2007), this study examines the different dimensions of vulnerability in the lives of 125 Payatas B households. The nature of these risks relates to *economic* (unemployment and other labor market risks); *human capital* (poor access to education and health services); *housing* (tenure insecurity); *social* (crime and violence; social exclusion); *political* (governmental default on social programs; powerlessness) and *environmental concerns* (trash slides, pollution). The study concludes that since 2002 less than a tenth of the 125 study households have succeeded in overcoming poverty. This has happened as a result of strategic management of their household assets, coupled with assistance from governmental and nongovernmental groups. For the vast majority of the study households, however, life in Payatas B in 2007 is as difficult – if not even more so – than it was in 2002. Despite increased access to health, education and shelter, the majority of families remain poor and vulnerable because of tenure insecurity, unemployment or underemployment, and escalating prices of commodities.

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Title of Paper:	**Rural Skill Promotion in Conflict Affected Areas in the Southern Afghanistan**

Smooth transition from humanitarian assistance to sustainable development is an enormous challenge in the post-conflict peacebuilding process. The United Nations and other donors have focused on reintegration of refugees, internally displaced persons (IDPs) and ex-combatants as well as quick impact labour intensive reconstruction projects during the last decade. Securing sustainable livelihoods of war affected people through those activities seems to be significantly important to reduce fear for their future and uncertainty which otherwise could be a cause for recurrence of conflict. The reintegration process including basic skill training projects for income generation, however, tends to face difficulties to secure sustainability and to create benefit for communities beyond benefit of individuals who took training. Nevertheless, it is necessary for sustainable reintegration to improve well-being not only for particular groups such as returnees but also for other community members.

This paper discusses a method of increasing rural well-being through rural skill promotion in war-torn society using the case of conflict-affected areas in the Southern Afghanistan. JICA Support Programme for Reintegration and Community Development in Kandahar (JSPR) supported by Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) introduced a new approach for rural life improvement. The rural skill promotion project under JSPR is distinct from conventional basic skill training which mainly focuses on income generation for individuals. Instead, the project focuses to improve villager convenience and living conditions. This paper examines the efficacy of the approach based on the evaluation results of the project for hand pump repair. The study found that villagers received benefits from the project by savings in expenditure for repairing hand pump using the local trained technicians rather than hiring technicians from the city. The project has contributed to improving rural well-being at the target area, and enhanced community solidarity and its absorption capacity for reintegration of returnees. Lastly, this paper attempts to share lessons learned and implications for other Asian countries.

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Considering the debate between universal human Right doctrine and cultural relativism this paper attempts to discuss the conflict between the liberal doctrine of universal human rights and cultural relativism from the view point of human security in Asia. Using the Universal Declaration as a reference point this paper discuss the levels of conflict between human rights standard and cultural differences in Asia. It also discusses the criticisms about universal human right doctrine from relativist point of view and responses from a Universalist approach. This essay aims to consider various claims about `Asian Values` made in relation to development and human right to find Asian way of promoting human security. And what becomes clear from the essay is universal human right doctrine does not have to be abandoned on the grounds of cultural diversity. So, to promote human security in Asia the way forward is therefore to work on a better and more impartial implementation of human right doctrine rather than leaving it to governments to judge which culture is worth protecting and which elements of a culture can be legitimately oppressed.

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Title of Paper:	**Towards Governance Reform: A Critical Review of Foreign Assistance to Burma/Myanmar**

Burma receives a paltry amount of foreign assistance. This is because donors rescinded aid and devised new policies strictly limiting cooperation with the Burmese government in response to the military's ruthless crackdown on protests in August 1988 and the junta's subsequent failure to establish democracy. The little assistance that remains is primarily humanitarian. Unfortunately, this response will not engender long-term human security nor is it the best way to elicit governance reforms, which are increasingly considered necessary for both aid effectiveness and sustainable development. Paradoxically, such reforms are also a prerequisite for assistance. This paper begins with the premise that carefully considered, attentively applied, closely monitored aid can be effective in eventually bringing about governance reforms in Burma. But what foreign assistance strategies are most likely to improve governance in Burma and why? In answering this question, this paper evaluates different strategies according to the principal recipient of aid. Such recipients include: the State Peace and Development Council; local government and the civil bureaucracy; international agencies (UN and INGOs); community-based organizations inside Burma; nongovernmental organization in exile; or nobody. Key findings point to mixed results. The links between governance reform and foreign aid are tenuous, even in theory, but certain strategies seem to be able to promote and even provoke change. The strategies that channel aid to the SPDC or no one are most unlikely to bring about such change; however engagement with the civil bureaucracy, international agencies, community-based organizations inside Burma and nongovernmental organizations in exile has produced results, albeit on a relatively small-scale.

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Title of Paper: **Human Rights, Democracy and Globalization in Asia: A view from the bottom**

Asia is big and diverse. It has also a diverse system of the management of the statecraft that includes, among others, representative democracy, military dictatorship, civilian dictatorship, absolute monarchy and monolithic system of 'people's' democracy'.

Most states are in a transitional phase of different forms of democracy. There is neither a lower limit nor an upper limit.

Democracies range from the bottle-fed to the bigot-led, from the bottom-up to the royal-gift, and there are democracies with overt and covered military control. Besides, there are democracies with inner colonies. All these syndromes have affected the conceptualization of the public notion, as well as practice, of human rights.

In a representative democracy, law of the majority is the rule of the game. The minorities are culturally at risk, politically discriminated, socially outcast and economically marginalized. This defines a context of vulnerability and powerlessness. Democracy, nationalism and chauvinism are synonymous in most Asian countries and thus regulate the human rights regime under the dictum of the state ideology.

The core issue here is the relationship between the state and the people. The core issue of human rights is to what extent the state lives up to the expectations of the people.

Under the dictum of the state, human rights are boiled down to citizens' rights in terms of Food, health, housing, labor, the right to participate and protest and to have a life with dignity. These cannot be conceived in isolation, but are directly correlated with the system of macro and micro level governance.
Many people are poor. They are not merely income-poor, but also vulnerable. Here poverty is vulnerability. Lack of capacity to cope with exogenous conditions, conflicting values, doctrines and lifestyles imposed by others create, enhances and perpetuates vulnerability and thus affect the state of human rights.

Now we have been increasingly confronting neo-liberal terrorism, militarism; corporate globalization and debt slavery. Global power brokers including the IFIs undermine democracy and human rights. Globalization in itself is not a folly. What is ignored is a fair distribution of the fruits of globalization. The central issue is inequality: inequality within nations and inequality between nations.

These phenomena do not go unchallenged as people are converging against all forms of tyranny that dehumanizes them.

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Title of Paper: **Rethinking Rural Development Approaches to Ensure Human Security in Asia: Lessons Learnt From Malaysia, Thailand, and Indonesia**

Whatever the definitions given to the theoretical and practical perspective of Human Security (HS), there is a common and acceptable understanding that Human Security is something that related to the survival of individuals, community and even the global world. Under this generalization, environmental degradation and poverty have been widely identified as the two major components of the threats to Human Security. With these two components (environmental degradation and poverty) as the focus, this paper examines how Human Security issues were neglected in the development policies and programs, and how people's movement and local community initiatives response to the threats to their existence - innovative approaches to Human Security at the local and community level. On the basis of studies carried out in three Asian countries (Malaysia, Thailand and Indonesia) – under the Asian Public Intellectual (API) Fellowship, several innovative approaches to restore Human Security were identified. The studies highlight the strategic roles of Local Community, *Local Community Organizations, and Community Network and Trust* in addressing Human Security issues. On the other hand, the studies also confirmed that Human Security has not been on the top of the agenda of the local government. The studies suggest for the important of mainstreaming Human Security in every policy development and implementation through community and key stakeholder participation. There is a need to rethink about (rural) development approaches to ensure Human Security, as "the ability to enjoy the fruits of human development in a safe environment".

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Title of Paper: **Protecting Livelihoods in the Periphery of an Encroaching City: Traditional
                Food Producers in Hanoi**

Since the 20th century, especially after "doi moi" renovation, Hanoi has undergone rapid urbanization and a population growth spurt from 1.5 million residents in 1995 to 4 million by 2003. Although the capital city and its people have benefited from improvements in urban life, they have also had to face the loss of traditional livelihoods, wrenching changes in life styles, and the disappearance of valued cultural identities. As one of the oldest cities in Southeast Asia, Hanoi is proud to have been the cultural and socioeconomic center of Vietnam for almost a thousand years. Contributing substantially to its rich cultural heritage were its distinctive traditional crafts and the famous crafts villages that produced them, most of them located in the city's peri-urban areas. By 1998, about 43 of the many hundreds of villages could be considered traditional crafts villages, since they still pursued the dominant livelihoods that sustained numerous artisans and workers through crafts-production. As the city has pushed beyond its boundaries and encroached on the peripheral areas, craft-making households have begun to decline, and with them the products that have long sustained the people's livelihoods and cultural identities.

This paper explores how the urbanization process has affected households engaged in traditional com- or rice-cake making, and the ways in which members have coped with these new pressures. The investigation took place in Vong (or Hau) village, Dich Vong commune, Hanoi, where com has been made for nearly a thousand years. It has been the main source of income of the village, while also serving as a source of pride as reflecting the beauty of Hanoi's culinary culture. Considering the changes already underway in Vong village and the people's own perspectives, the paper will discuss some solutions aimed at retaining the glory and financial viability of com-making, while enhancing the image and diversity of modernizing Hanoi.

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Title of Paper: **Human Trafficking in Vietnam - Some Human Security Issues**

The concept of human security is often on debates since the 1994 *Human Development Report* on Human Security. Human security is also implicated as freedom from want and freedom from fear. The article focuses on the trafficking of woman and children (TWC) in Vietnam from the angle of human security.

Trafficking of woman and children takes roots in both of the insecurity situations. Suffered from poverty and violence, victims of human trafficking are typical cases of lack of securities. In Vietnam, these are cases of the Northern woman and girls trafficked to China and of the Southern to Taiwan and Korea for marriages and commercial sexual exploitation. The first part of the article analyses the context of human trafficking as a security issue. The second part reviews the overall picture of TWC in Vietnam since Doi moi (1986). There are lack of concrete data due to the sensitive nature of human trafficking and its hidden nature. It is very difficult to develop statistics accurately reflecting comprehensive magnitude of the number of trafficked victims from Vietnam. However, figures estimated by the Government and NGOs are increasing. The third part analyses the deep causes or the insecurities of this situation. There exists both pull and push factors for the situation. The pull factors are demand for wives from Vietnam due to demographic problem (female deficits in China due to the impact of the past one-child policy) and economic return. The push factors are social pressure on Vietnamese women in marriage and other unfavorable economic and social conditions such as individual employment, gender, violent families and others. The final part reports the efforts of Vietnamese Government in implementing of the national action plan on combating trafficking in woman and children 2004-2010 (the period from 2004 to 2006). Even though the number of TWC cases have increased, the perception of human trafficking dangers in the community has improved. This part also provides unsolved problems in the period 2004-2006 (for example, poor reintegration services for the victims, trafficked victims who escape the traps then become traffickers...) and proposes some policy implications for the next phase.

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Title of Paper: **HUMAN RIGHTS – HUMAN SECURITY – HUMAN DEVELOPMENT:**
                   Assessing the inter-relationships of human development, human security and
                   human rights in poverty reduction in Vietnam

Human development, human security and human rights are all human focused. In other words, human beings are at the center of any activities or programmes under the umbrella of these pillars. However, a question rises concerning these concepts: Which one should precede the other? This paper will answer that none should take precedence as they are all interwined; each can not be implemented independently from the other. An understanding of the inter-relationships of human development, human security and human rights will be shown to have both theoretical and practical implications. In the latter case, the paper will examine the concepts behind and results of poverty reduction in Vietnam, demonstrating that a developmental approach incorporating all three pillars in some cases can be highly effective in improving the quality of life for disadvantaged sectors of a given society.

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The thesis "Migration as a Development Strategy: A Case Study of Remittance Flows from Thailand to Mawlamyine, Mon State, Myanmar" had focused on the development impact of informal remittance flow sent by Myanmar migrant workers from Thailand to Myanmar.

A mixed community of Burmese and Mon ethnics in Mawlamyine in Mon State of Myanmar had been selected to identify the role of remittances in the local economy. Matching case studies between migrants in Thailand and their household left behind give the readers a portrait of remittance flows channeled from the hands of the remittance senders to the door of recipients. Research conducted in two different provinces of Thai side gives a comparison of two different remittance channels flowing to the same destination. The stream of remittances has started from the migrant labor working in Bangkok and Maesot and terminated at the hands of the recipients living in a village of Mawlamyine in the capital of Mon State in Myanmar side. This study tried to portray clear picture of the whole remittance service operating system and the role of the players who are involving in various stages of the money transfer process as middle man between senders and the recipients. It highlighted the choice of remittance service by the migrant workers, types of services they being offered and the costs and risks involving in this system.

The remittances are the net income they can save after solving all struggles they have to face in Thailand. The volume and the speed of the remittance flows are dominantly dependent on the senders' capacity to remit. The cost of traveling and settling in a foreign country, the working and living condition, the level of income, legal status and the strength of social network have strong effects on their motives to remit. It should be noted that registration is the basic requirement for the job and life security which are affecting on the saving capacity of migrant workers.

After reaching at the hands of the recipients, the impact of remittances on the economic development of household left behind is largely dependent on how the recipient family uses the money. The economic growth is determined not only by the ability of households to make investment with the money but also the favorable environment to do so. The intensity of poverty and the lack of opportunity to do business are affecting the expenditure pattern of money by the households in Myanmar. The saving, spending and investment behavior of the recipient households pointed out that the larger volume of remittances is flowing into the unproductive uses.

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Title of Paper: **The Human Security Option**

It is now widely acknowledged especially among policy-makers that the traditional understanding of the concept of national security which is premised on the idea of the territorial indivisibility and sovereignty of individual states defended principally by the coercive resources maintained by them, is no longer adequate nor helpful in helping them overcome the increasingly non-traditional nature of the security threats that confront them. The unresolved conflict in Thailand's deep south, accentuated since 2004, is a clear manifestation of the limitations, if not failure, of the traditional approach to security which places too much emphasis on the use of hard power over the power of persuasion. A close examination of the pattern of violence that has evolved in the Muslim-majority provinces of Thailand's southernmost region will reveal that the adoption of coercive measures by the state to combat acts of militancy has only bred and begotten more violence. The imposition of martial law, deployment of large numbers of troops, conduct of mass arrests and detention and unwillingness to dialogue with the representatives not only of the insurgent groups but also the democratically-elected local leaders have only contributed to exacerbate the conflict. Conversely, the intensification of acts of violence and terror on the part of the militants, has only strengthened rather than weakened the resolve of the state to tackle the conflict through the use of raw force. There is a real danger that the use of disproportionate and indiscriminate force to prosecute the above goal might alienate and antagonize the very people who actually need protection rather than persecution thus undermining further the effectiveness of the state's policies and modus operandi. There is also the ugly prospect that harsh measures which are perceived as a form of collective punishment could create irreparable rifts between the state and the local population and worse still, between the different segments of the local population making future reconciliation extremely difficult if not impossible. The situation in Thailand's deep south is precarious but certainly not yet out of control. This paper takes the position that notwithstanding existing difficulties, there is an urgent need to adopt a human security approach to resolving the conflict in the south. This paper argues that if appropriate measures are initiated to reassure the local population that its fundamental human rights and distinctive local identities will be genuinely respected, the prospects for the resolution of the conflict in the south will be considerably enhanced. The only viable option before the state and its citizens in the deep south at this juncture seems to be the human security option. Anything less will probably be calamitous.

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Title of Paper:	**Implementing Human Security: Japanese perspective through the United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security**

United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security (UNTFHS) is one of the most important mechanisms to promote the application of the evolving concept of human security and put it into practice. Launched by Japanese government and the UN Secretariat in 1999, the trust fund supports a broader conception of human security, enhancing projects that aim to bridge two types of classical cooperation – humanitarian and developmental – in order to fill what is called "the gap". The criteria to be eligible for funding are specified in its Guidelines, which principally are based on the recommendations made in the report of the Commission on Human Security entitled "Human Security Now", with emphasis on prioritizing geographical areas, addressing vulnerable groups, and advancing multi-sectoral and inter-agency approaches. These emphases reflect the Japanese approach to the concept of human security, focusing on *freedom from want* and broader developmental issues, though encompassing *freedom from fear* through *empowerment* and protection is included in the objectives of the trust fund.

The flagship project of the UNTFHS, ongoing in Northwestern Tanzania, is analyzed as a case study based on the deep personal insights obtained from a UNDP Country Program Adviser of the Regional Bureau for Africa at the UNDP HQs, involved in the project. Based on the project's experience in implementing the human security concept by applying the Guidelines, three keys were identified: flexibility; effective coordination; and empowerment of the grassroots workers. The first refers to the capacity to integrate a broad range of issues in one project; the second to the teamwork generated throughout the project planning and execution; and the third to the generation of new possibilities of actions for those facing dilemmas in the daily decision-making on the site. The practical implications of the findings are articulated in order to contribute to the further understanding of the significance of the HS concept.

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Title of Paper: **Japan and Human Security: 21st Century Official Development Policy Apologetics and Discursive Co-optation**

Japan's foreign policy is often described as abnormal and opportunistic due to its perceived deviation from the norm established by the ruling international relations paradigm, neo-realism. This study concentrates on one policy field of great international visibility, official development assistance. Japan's official ODA policy is taken as a representative example of its foreign policy and serves to test the impact of the rising Human Security Paradigm. This innovative paradigm has been adopted by Japan as a pillar of its foreign policy and its language is widely used in official policy documents. Due to this a discursive analysis was undertaken so as to determine the impact of the Human Security approach on Japan's Official ODA policy and consequently identify Japan's official position regarding this approach.

This dissertation then tests Japan's actual ODA projects planned and implemented by the Japan International Cooperation Agency and the United Nations Fund for Human Security in order to determine whether there is a gap between Japan's version of the Human Security approach and its actual policies regarding ODA. This test is not concerned with the actual results of the projects in question or with their impact on their target beneficiaries but rather with the level of coherence and consistency of Official ODA policy discourse and actual project implementation.

Three main results were revealed. Regarding Japan's official position of the concept of Human Security, its position closely resembles that of the United Nations Commission for Human Security which favors a balanced view of the paradigm tackling both "freedom from fear" and "freedom from want". This approach allots equal emphasis to protection as to long term empowerment and favors a concerted effort by all major stakeholders. In summary this view lies between the Protective Human Security of some "middle powers" such as Canada and Australia, and the United Nations High Commission for Refugees and the developmental Human Security of most radical non-governmental organizations and the United Nations Development Program.

The second result is regarding the impact of the Human Security paradigm in Official ODA discourse. It is clear from the detailed discursive analysis undertaken that Human Security has permeated this policy area. Finally the third result deals with discursive co-optation and the forces behind the efforts to mainstream Human Security. This dissertation shows how conservative neo-realist stakeholders in Japan have identified common instrumental security goals with those of Human Security and have co-opted the use of the language of Human Security in order to further the ultimate goal of the "normalization" of Japan in a neo-realist fashion.

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Title of Paper:	**Watershed as a Development Intervention for Providing Livelihood Security in India**

The concept of Human Security encompasses freedom from fear and freedom from want. Research carried out in the late 1980s and early 1990s indicated that the focus on food and nutritional security needed to be broadened as food security was but one subset of objectives. Watershed Programme in India is precisely aimed at enhancing the livelihood security of the rural people. Over last few decades, the Government of India has set aside substantial budgetary provisions for micro-watershed rehabilitation and development. The current study intends to explore the impact of watershed on the livelihood of the people and it is substantiated through findings of the field based enquiry of watershed implementation in Mahabubnagar district of Andhra Pradesh in India in 2006. This initiative underpin a shift in agricultural policy, which acknowledges the neglect of rainfed and common areas during the period of the 'green revolution' and accepts a link between the degradation of rainfed areas and the poverty of large numbers of people.

From 1995 onwards under the new guidelines around 10,000 watershed projects falling under DPAP have been launched. There has been a marked improvement in the access to drinking water in the project areas even during drought periods. Crop yields have increased so also the area under cultivation, leading to rise in employment and reduction in the migration of labour. Availability of fodder has also improved leading to rise in the yield of milk. Despite having implemented the largest number of watershed programmes, in-depth evaluations for Andhra Pradesh are not available. The paper therefore would try to evaluate the programme from the perspective of human security.

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Title of Paper: **Local Capacity for Managing Risks and Vulnerabilities in the Thai-Lao Border
                   Area**

The border area where the Mekong River runs between Thailand and Laos has become a channel of economic and social development. Since 1980's, most of development projects have been taking place along the upper Mekong River. These projects were part of   "Go West" and "Lanchang Economic Belt" policies, which are regional policies. The projects have led to the creation of a cascade hydropower dam, various industrial estates, and the upper Mekong navigation channel improvement project. They have caused extensive negative impacts to the ecological system on the river and destroyed the natural balance that once existed on the river, also impacted local communities and their livelihood.

This paper describes a research project in sociology that applies concept of modernity, risk society, and includes risk and vulnerability to analyze the negative impacts of modernity. It examines the hidden damages that dispute people who live along the river with social and environmental risks and vulnerabilities. The objective of this qualitative study is to explore the present status of social and environmental risks and vulnerabilities along the river, and examine how the people and community confront and adjust to these situations. The analysis will propose a concept of risk and vulnerability management and provide practical guidelines for policies in the border area.

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Title of Paper: **Human Security and Development in Rural Cambodia**

The concept of human security embraces the conditions of individuals and groups arising from local as well as state and international causes. It is closely related to human rights and human development, but offers a new perspective on how these elements come together to achieve their common objectives. As freedom from war and violence, human security has achieved wide political and analytical acceptance, particularly evident in the UN-sponsored Human Security Report.

From the development perspective, however, the inclusion of freedom from want under a human security framework has foundered on several fronts. As well as falling outside the traditional security framework, there have been claims that the concept is too broad to be analytically useful, and that it added nothing to human rights and human development concepts and practice. What has been lacking, however, is research addressing the actual relationship, if any, between human security and development at the local level where people are most vulnerable to insecurity and where human security, or its absence, is most felt.

The paper addresses this gap through a study of human security in rural Cambodia, where people have experienced, at different times, many forms of human insecurity. Cambodia's relatively poor performance in recent years in health, education, justice, employment and general alleviation of poverty, have left many rural people with uncertain futures and their human security threatened. The paper argues that there is a close relationship between governance and human security, and that the relationship between state institutions and the society at the local level is particularly important for the identification and delivery of appropriate services and the creation of economic opportunities to support people's own efforts to achieve human security. The paper also identifies a close link between human security and international development and security practice.

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Title of Paper:	**Impacts of Parents' Cross-Border Migration on Children in Hlaing Bwe Township, Kayin State, Myanmar**

Large numbers of parents from Myanmar migrate internationally leaving their children behind. Temporary cross-border labour migration of parents from Myanmar to other countries is often motivated by desires to provide economic opportunities for the family and educational opportunities for their children. International migration of parents has both positive and negative impact on the children, family and the community. The results from parents' migration show that there is an improvement in family's socioeconomic status for those who face poverty and have limited job opportunities.

Under a good care and attention of the caregivers, children are able to cope with the situation. Left behind children accept and has fully understanding about parental migration. Moreover, with the physical and emotional support from the extended family members, the left behind families and children encounter no major problem. The community kin support in terms of financial and personal is also one of the key players that helps the families left behinds. In addition to that, the family ties could be maintained by regular contact between migrant parents and the left behind families and the children through the telephone.

Furthermore, children benefit from their parent's migration through the remittance from the migrant parents. Remittances enable the families mainly solve the day to day living. Moreover, remittances contribute to other well being of the family in terms of renovation of the houses, repay debts and pay tax etc and perform meritorious deeds that is the highly value in their tradition. Remittances from migrant parents could also maintain children's access to education by providing school fees for the children as well as expenditure for schooling. This is the positive aspect of migration. Nevertheless there are some downsides of migration. Remittance of parents can put children at risk if money is not being used correctly. Children become less interest in education as they do not get physical and emotional encouragement from the parents. Children do not see education as a worthy investment as they see that parents can earn money abroad without obtaining any higher education. Moreover, remittances are mostly seen as not being used in a productive way other than used for the consumerism. As a result, members' migration can not be reduces besides will increase in numbers with old migrants re-migrating followed by the new migrants. In addition, since majority of the productive workforce leave the village, there is a stagnation of the rural economy and can gradually decline in the near future.

Since migration is not preventable, the important thing to do is to make the current condition ever better both in the family and community level. Pre-migration training, alternative vocational training is recommended to provide to the potential migrants for safe migration in collaboration with the organizations working on the issue of migration either local or international. Since mass migration is mainly because of less job opportunities in the country, the issue should be considered by the state itself.

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Title of Paper:	**Thai case study on flood in Chiang Mai**

Chiang Mai city flooded five times between August and November 2005. It was the most disastrous rainy season in decades. The recently developed early warning system was in place but using it was a tough learning experience for both the people and the bureaucracies. Its credibility was first challenged and later its usefulness was proven. Questioned were raised about appropriate preparations to mitigate flood damage. Bureaucracies and local government struggled to meet public expectations. They reorganized. They came up with plans and they reacted opportunistically.

Community radio played a crucial part with a week long quid pro quo sessions in bringing understanding about the warning system to the public. It also helped officials to better help flood victims. It gave local government politicians more voice as they struggled to meet their constituents expectations. In a later flood event there were also long sessions that helped the public understand the limitations of the warning system.

The next flood episode was different. Rain was concentrated on the mountainous parts north west of Chiang Mai. Unlike the previous flood water did not began over flow the banks of the Ping River. The river had monitoring stations and flood levels could be measured six-seven hours before reaching Chiang Mai. Instead the water rushed down the mountains to the west of the city overwhelming drains and flowing down roads and even across bridges into town..

In the last major flood event that year, Chiang Mai city was well warned and well prepared for Typhoon Damray. Banks of sand bags were erected and military forces were assigned to look after it. The commercial business area was protected, but at a cost to people down stream from it. Water came to them faster and deeper. Mobs were tearing down sandbags bank just as others struggled to keep them intact. Much of the effort to mitigate flood damage was wasted. The warning gave time for governments to redistribute the risk and some perceived it to be unfair.

In the epilogue, the floods stimulated reorganization of politics and bureaucratic re- organizations which were further complicated by political stalemate and subsequent coup at the national level. What emerged as a biggest single project in 2007 was a Royal Irrigation effort to modernize Ping river management by tearing down traditional weirs and replacing them with a modern irrigation dam with water gates. Academic and NGOs protested on grounds that seem primarily symbolic. The farmers whose livelihoods depend on traditional weirs questioned the irrigation department's technical competency and the effectiveness of the modern structures.

In 2005 a new level of expectation for the performance of local governments to manage flood was raised and it also opportunistically struggled to meet the challenge. Chiang Mai municipality ambitiously dredged Ping river and later it was quickly engulfed in corruption scandal over the dredged sand which could be used for construction. Never the less, in 2007 municipality mayor election candidates boasted on what they did in 2005 with pictures of themselve in chest high water.

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Title of Paper: **An Analysis of Education Policy Formulation Process in the National Economic
                   and Social Development Plan**

The purpose of this research was to study focused on developing a process of formulating education policy in the National Development Plan (2007-2011). The qualitative approach was employed involving field work, interview, and document analysis. The research instruments were structured interview and data were statistically analyzed by means of content analysis, and qualitative approach was employed involving field work, observation, informal interview, formal interview, formal interview and document analysis. Researcher was at the site revealed himself as a researcher and official in the Office of the National Economic and Social Development Board for 18 months. Materials for the analysis comprise of related documents and information from a structural interview. Data used was collected from Office of National Economic and Social Development's document. The researcher also interviewed the officers concerned about the process of education policy formulation. Information from the documents and interview were analyzed by descriptive analysis technique and resulted in the further knowledge as well as model in education policy formulation process which is suitable for Thailand context. The research finding were as following : In the first glance,

1) It was found that education policy formulation process in Tenth National Economic and Social Development Plan was not linear model from input to process. It was non linear one because its framework was given by the Office of National Economic and Social Development Board, the cabinet, and the National Economic and Social Advisory Council before the policy legitimating.

2) It was found that the proposed policy development model for education policy formulation process in Tenth National Economic and Social Development Plan consists of 5 major stages as follows: 1. Problem identification or problem formation, 2. agenda setting, 3. aggregation, 4. policy adoption, 5. policy legitimation.

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Title of Paper:	**Disaster Mitigation for Achieving Human Security in India**

India has been experiencing natural disasters every year affecting 85% of the geographical area. Natural disasters claim a significant toll of population, destroy more than 2 million houses and convert many thousand hectares of land into infertile land annually. Thus, disasters poses severe threat to human security. Disaster mitigation is emerging as multi-disciplinary and multi-sectoral components for achieving human security. There is also an emphasis on mainstreaming disaster management in everyday governance by treating it as an integral part to policy formation. Shift of emphasis from disaster response to risk reduction has opened up areas of exploratory research in the subject of disaster mitigation. Vulnerability analysis seeks to predict disasters by ensuring timely preparedness on the part of poor people and institutions and concerned government agencies. Disaster mitigation as a growing arena of state action raises human security questions related to new public management and public choice paradigms. Though civil society has taken an active part in restorative and rehabilitation measures, it is the government agency that is expected to function as the prime mover besides being the *regulator* and the *facilitator*. The past few years witnessed a gradual shift towards a more proactive, mitigation-based approach, as it was being proved time and again that reactive mechanism yielded only temporary results, at a very high cost. In this context, 'sustainable development' inevitably ensures the human security encompassing the three dimensions of economic efficiency, social equity and environmental protection, all three of which contribute to, and are affected by natural disasters. The establishment of National Disaster Management Authority, National Institute of Disaster Management and Disaster Management Force plays a significant role.

In order to reduce the vulnerability, various infrastructures i.e. demographic, social, physical, etc have to be utilized properly so that maximum benefits can be extracted from them and vulnerability can be minimized. Unfortunately, due to rapid population growth and development of human settlements in disaster-prone areas, more and more people and their assets are vulnerable to the natural hazards. Mitigation focuses on the hazard that causes the disaster and attempts to minimize the adverse impacts of the hazard or communities. The reason to focus on mitigation disaster impacts include rising economic and social costs of disasters, existence of technical/indigenous know-how to reduce disaster impacts and costs. Pre-disaster mitigation helps to ensure faster recovery of a community from the economic and other impacts of disasters. Potential mitigation measures should be evaluated for cost-benefit and should be consistent with the desires and priorities of the affected community, both those who will pay and those who will be benefited. An effective mitigation programme for human security is based on partnerships involving the government, the private sector, and the community under the community based disaster management programmes at various spatial scales like slums, tribal and marginal regions. The paper also discusses role played by the local knowledge for achieving human security through monitoring, predicting and mitigating disasters in economically backward and socially deprived regions.

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Title of Paper:	**Is Human Security in Sri Lanka Declining? A Case study of human security in tsunami and war affected areas in Sri Lanka**

This paper examines the inter-relationship between human security and social development. By analysing Sri Lanka's performance along the economic, physical and political aspects of human security, it attempts to enhance the understanding of how human security contributes to social development and vice versa. Careful analysis indicates that Sri Lanka's record on social development and human security is erratic. While the government's strong social welfare slant has translated into some of the highest health and education outcomes in the South Asia region, high levels of human development have not translated into equal levels of social development or human security. There are two key factors that affected this trend: a) the civil conflict between ethnic groups and b) the tsunami that devastated the country's south, north and eastern coastal areas in December 2004.

A case study conducted in two village communities affected by both tsunami and the civil conflict reveals that the human security situation among local communities is rapidly declining and neither the government nor non governmental agencies were able to reverse this trend. From these two case studies, a few broad observations have been made on the relationship between human security and social development: a)Levels of social development, in particular social capital, affected the ability of communities to cope with the tsunami disaster, thus affecting overall human security: b)Levels of transparency and accountability of agencies, both external and internal to the community are important to ensure efficient and equitable distribution of aid: and c) Access to livelihood opportunities is a function of both physical and political dimensions of human security.

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Title of Paper:	**Human Security and the Case of Farmers' Suicides in India: An Exploration**

The paper seeks to delve on the issue of farmers' suicides in India from the perspective of human security. The earliest cases of farmers' suicides in India were reported in the late 1990s. Since then there has been no let up, with farmers' suicides being reported regularly from different parts of the country. Reports of farmers' suicides from economically well off states in India has further confounded experts. Conventional arguments such as lack of development, economic backwardness and poverty somehow are unable to comprehensively explain the apathy and distress evident in rural areas. Human security as a concept exults freedom, both from want and from fear, and stands for human dignity and respect for life. Conversely, farmers' suicides manifest a sense of hopelessness and lack of will to live. Farmers' suicides demonstrate a complete lack of confidence on the part of farmers in dealing with the circumstances that confront them. Vulnerability seems to be at the core of the desperation of farmers, which is as much a corollary of modern development as it is a reflection of the structural inequities and discrepancies in the countryside. The concern centres on the stability and security of the farmers. As an example of group suicides, farmers' suicides cannot be simply dismissed as psychological phenomena. It reflects the larger concerns of farmers as a group which requires an examination of the circumstances of farmers that has led to such a dire eventuality among them. It directly indicts development interventions made in rural areas over the years that have made farmers vulnerable to suicides. The issue then directly cuts into the concerns of human security. The paper would try to examine the current crisis from the perspective of human security, thereby also critically engaging with the developmental processes that create conditions of vulnerability.

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Title of Paper: **Civil-Military Cooperation in International Humanitarian and Civil Emergency Activities by Japanese Security Forces in Indonesia and the Philippines**

In recent years, the Japanese government has deployed its Self Defense Forces overseas for peacekeeping, reconstruction, humanitarian and civil emergency missions in Asia and beyond. These deployments constitute dramatic departures from an earlier SDF focus on territorial defense, but since then have been positively regarded as "international contribution" by the Japanese government and mass public. Because these are not combat missions, they are seen as compatible with the limits set by Article 9 of the Japanese Constitution. The SDF's deployments in Asia, however, are a sensitive matter. Given these countries' historical experience of wartime Japanese aggression, any SDF ground deployment necessarily triggers parallelisms and questions about Japan's wartime record.

International military deployment for non-use of force missions is a growing trend. While the military is ideal for rapid mobilization and response, their deployment in disaster relief missions move them away from their professional mooring as experts in "managing violence." This type of operations also require soldiers to undertake civilian tasks (e.g. policing, relief provision, post conflict reconstruction or rehabilitation, civil administration) for which they require new competencies. The ensuing "militarization" of civilian functions brings the armed forces in direct competition with international agencies and non-governmental organizations. The military's exposure and experience in these missions also widen civilian-military interface across boarders and across functions, for which rules of engagement are just beginning to be institutionalized. In addition, the ground deployment of foreign soldiers necessarily embeds them in a host civilian population who may not always be as welcoming.

This paper presents the results of a research project funded by the Nippon Foundation (Japan), which examines civil-military engagement in international humanitarian and civil emergency missions undertaken by the SDF in Aceh, Indonesia (tsunami relief in 2005) and the Japanese Coast Guard in Guimaras, Philippines (contain oil spill in 2006). These two cases are treated as windows in viewing how foreign publics-- host government and local authorities-- reacted to the presence of foreign security forces during humanitarian operations in their communities. The paper will address to following concerns: (1) identify the various humanitarian, disaster relief and civil emergency activities that the Japanese security forces undertook singly or in conjunction with other security forces; (2) explain the legal and institutional framework of civil-military interface in these operations. The civilian organizations include international relief organizations, host government (central and local) and international as well as local/ host NGOs. The military component includes the SDF, host military and local police; (3) explain the patterns (confrontational, accommodation or shared) of civil-military engagement in these operations; (4) identify the gaps, issues and problems in this type of coordination involving the Japanese forces and; (5) To describe the host communities' reaction to the foreign deployment, and its connection (or none) to wartime historical memories.

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Title of Paper:	**Human Security and Policies: The Philippines' Mining Act and Indigenous Peoples' Rights Act (IPRA)**

In the 1990s, the Philippine government enacted two significant legislations – the Mining Act in 1995 and the Indigenous Peoples' Rights Act (IPRA) in 1997. The principal aim of the Mining Act was to promote economic growth in the country. The law was part of the Ramos administration's economic development plan, more popularly known as Philippines 2000. In the case of the IPRA, this law was enacted as part of the government's Social Reform Agenda (SRA) which resulted from efforts to address the major conflicts confronting the country. The conflicts were believed to have been caused by massive poverty and widespread social injustice.

More than a decade has passed since the enactment of these laws. But, thus far, no significant accomplishment in implementing these policy measures has been recognized. In fact, before these policies were implemented, questions on the constitutionality of specific provisions were raised before the Supreme Court. In effect, instead of responding to the needs (i.e., peace, economic growth) which these policies were originally intended to address, the implementation of these laws has become contentious and problematic, particularly as these affect the human security of peoples in communities.

The main objective of this paper is to determine and analyze how the policies implemented by the Philippine government have affected the human security of communities. More specifically, the paper aims to: (1) identify and examine the provisions of the laws that have implications for human security; (2) describe how specific communities have been affected by the implementation of the policies, particularly focusing on the human security of individuals in communities; and (3) identify specific recommendations for policy formulation, revision and implementation in order for the policies to be more responsive to the human security needs of peoples in communities.

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Title of Paper:	**Human Security and Human Rights: Engendering the state policy in solving domestic violence problems.**

In this article, we focus on domestic violence as a major problem of human insecurity at the individual level, one in which fear occurs within the confines of the private sphere. We argue therefore that human security is at once public and private and that as such, the state has the responsibility to design policies to reduces domestic insecurity, including domestic violence

Domestic violence is a kind of violence against women that happens in the household or private sphere. This violence is generally performed by male members of families. The family, as a private sphere should be a safe place for women, away from potential violence stemming from the outside world. In reality, the rate of violence occurring in this private sphere is significant. In Thailand, we can locate the origin of this problem in the patriarchal social structure and in misconceptions based on a masculine ideology which subordinates women as men's—husband, father and male relative – property, and provides men with the authority to use violence against women under their control. Under these conditions, women lack the necessary power to protect themselves from violence and cruelty. Therefore, the problem of domestic violence is one of the major current security issues that women face, one that requires a broad social and legislative response.

As a result of this pervasive problem, the Thai government has initiated many policies and there are many organizations both from civil society and government's agencies working together. However, these policies are not so effective considering that the number of victims has not declined. Moreover statistics tend to underestimate the number of cases, because most battered women are still being ignored by the police, which tend to be the first responder. We argue that this lack of response is caused by gender biased policies and the lack of gender awareness by officers, usually men, during the policy implementation stage. Consequently, the state should include gender awareness in the policy making process such as policy design and implementation, as well as enhance the number of female participants in that process. In conclusion, the state can therefore respond to this human security issue based on the concept of freedom from fear using a human rights framework that extends stronger protections to the private domestic sphere, while ensuring enforcement of current laws and regulations.

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Title of Paper:	**Negotiating Housing and Tenure Security in Palembang: Urban Poor Relocation to Multistory Housing**

Housing the urban poor in multistory buildings needs better socio-cultural analysis if the aim is to minimize the improper effects on the residents' future. Occupants who were relocated to a multistory structure in Palembang City because of a big fire or resettled from low-income areas need to be consulted about their housing preferences and socio-economic capacities. Since the residents' levels of satisfaction influence their behavior as members of the multistory community, rising frustrations and tensions undermine their sense of well-being. Insecurity among the residents is further heightened by the temporary character of the title covering the housing unit, and their lack of tenure rights over the corresponding land plot. Already, the multistory housing complex has veered away from its main purpose of housing disadvantaged families. Investors are buying the housing units at affordable prices, renting them out, and accommodating other profitable businesses as well. Satisfaction levels relate to the occupants' income level, type of housing design, type of ownership, location, and the physical appearance of the building and its surroundings.

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Title of Paper: **Human Security and Capacity Development in Asia: A New Seminar Prepared by JICA and Osaka University**

Universities are expected to play multiple roles in the field of international cooperation. In order to implement the "practice" component of the three activity areas of GLOCOL, we decided to organize a JICA-Osaka University joint seminar on "Sustainable Human Security and Capacity Development". The principal aim of this seminar is to put the human security approach into practice in Asian local contexts, in combination with the capacity development approach. To surmount downside risks, it is imperative to increase the problem-solving abilities of grassroots people, community-based organizations, NGOs, as well as multi-layered government institutions.

This seminar will start in October 2007, providing the delegates from a dozen of Asian countries with an arena of mutual learning. After taking academic lectures on risks and human security at Osaka University, the participants will get acquainted with various methods of capacity development through participatory workshops, organized in a friendly setting of Minamata City which still retains vestiges of a peaceful fishing village. The participants will then go back to their own home countries, and after a four-month period of "Action Research", will be reunited in Thailand in March 2008 to discuss about new findings and produce the final outcome, with the professional support of the staff of Chulalongkorn University.

The eye-opening exposure to the grassroots actions for human security in Japan and other parts of Asia will give a valuable opportunity for the participants to review their own everyday development practices from a fresh angle. The participants can also expect to learn from the latest achievement of risk studies as well as various methods of participatory development. In fact, the most striking feature of this seminar is that the whole course contents are being prepared in close cooperation between vibrant grassroots initiatives and educational institutions proud of cutting-edge research in Asia. The final outcome of this Asian seminar will be shared by all participants and their institutions as a part of an ever-expanding "knowledge base" for people-centered development, which will be enriched further by subsequent seminars for Africa in 2008-9 and for Latin America in 2009-10.

This seminar is quite original in that this practice-oriented attempt of mainstreaming human security is carried out through a close cooperation between a development agency and an academic institution from the planning to implementation stage. In this presentation, some conceptual and practical features of the seminar will be demonstrated for an open discussion with the floor.

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Title of Paper:	**Human Security in Thailand: UNHCR's Perspective**

UNHCR was established on 1 January 1951 by the General Assembly of the United Nations and entrusted primarily with two functions: i) to provide international protection to refugees within its competence, under the auspices of the United Nations and ii) to seek durable solutions for them, in cooperation with governments. The mandate of UNHCR was set out in its Statute and subsequent General Assembly and Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) resolutions, as was the definition of who is a refugee. This definition is important because of the universal nature of the Statute which applies in all Member States of the United Nations, including those which are not a party to any of the international refugee instruments.

In addition to its international protection mandate for refugees, the United Nations General Assembly through its Resolutions in 1974 and 1976 has accorded UNHCR the mandate to contribute to the prevention and reduction of statelessness, and to develop strategies to address identified protracted situations of statelessness.

Human insecurity and the plight of refugees are inextricably linked. Indeed, refugee movements and other forms of forced displacement are often reasonable indicators of human insecurity. In reality, people do not abandon their homes and flee from their places of origin unless they have encountered serious threats to their life, liberty and/or security. Flight from one's home country to another is often the ultimate means of survival, essentially employed when all other coping mechanisms have been exhausted.

Various forms of human insecurity have forced many refugees out of their countries of origin to seek asylum elsewhere including in Thailand. The arrival in the country of tens of thousands of refugees from neighboring Myanmar as early as 1984 is arguably indicative of insecurity in the places of origin. For some 140,000 refugees from Myanmar, this has meant being enclosed in nine camps for over 20 years without the opportunity to work legally and realize their full human potential. There are similarly asylum-seekers and refugees from countries in Asia and Africa. Their overall situation is far from secure as they continue to contend with risks of arrest for illegal entry or stay and all its logical implications in the absence of a proper asylum system.

Statelessness is a particularly important and complex phenomenon affecting large segments of the population especially in countries of the region which have experienced migratory movements over the last centuries and continue to host various ethnic groups who have not necessarily obtained citizenship.

Out of the world's eleven millions stateless persons, over two millions are reportedly living in Thailand. The country is one of several in the region with numerous stateless persons on their territory. To date, some response from the Royal Thai Government has undoubtedly helped to alleviate their plight. However, there is room for improvement and much more needs to be done to address the situation.

Collaboration between the Royal Thai Government and civil society as well as international organizations and international community, create some opportunities to address insecurity of refugees and stateless persons in Thailand. For one, refugee resettlement from Thailand to third countries—one of three durable solutions for refugees—is at its largest numbers since the conclusion of Comprehensive Plan of Action for Indo-Chinese refugees in the mid 1990s. In addressing statelessness, the draft of a new Nationality Act, which is under consideration of the National Legislative Assembly of Thailand, contains key amendments that could potentially ameliorate insecurity and facilitate better documentation of many stateless persons in Thailand.

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Title of Paper: **Human Trafficking as a Threat to Human Security: Reflection on the Context of Trafficking in Sri Lankan Women to Middle-East**

It is increasingly recognized that human trafficking is a threat to human rights and human security. Over the past decades, the number of South Asian women migrating to the oil-rich countries as domestic workers has been rapidly increased. This paper looks at the Sri Lanka, where migration for work migration for work can enhance women's earning opportunities, autonomy and empowerment, and thereby change gender roles and gender equality, consequently this process also expose women to serious violations of human rights. The paper tries to explore the problem of trafficking Sri Lankan women to Middle-East in the light of human security, in an attempt to examine the problem more comprehensively. Specifically, the paper deals with three main areas. Such as, human trafficking as a threat to human security, socio, economic, political situation as a driving force for women to migrate and the reality of the women migrant workers of Sri Lanka to Middle-East. The paper also discusses some possible solutions for the issue of migrant workers.

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Title of Paper:	**Indonesia's Experience: Regarding Our Local Wisdom and Promoting Community's Roles for Facing the Disasters**

Indonesia, the country which is located on high-wealthy and also high-risky area geographically, is prone to disasters. Lot disasters both natural and man-made happened in the country like earthquakes, volcano's eruptions, floods, droughts, high-tidal waves, landslides, hurricanes, forest conflagrations, and the newest one is the hot-mud flow and many more . In many years recent, there are some disasters which can be notified as the most popular that had been interesting to be paid for attention. They are tsunami in Aceh on December 26th 2004 due to Indian Ocean earthquake, the second is Java earthquake in Yogyakarta and Klaten on May 27th 2006, and the last is the hot mud-flow in Sidoarjo which has been flowing since June 2006.

At the present time, it is better to share about the Indonesian's experience for facing disasters within regarding more into local wisdom and community's roles for conducting human security in our region. For the following share, the Java earthquake in Yogyakarta and Klaten, is the best experience which can be shared to be introduced about local wisdom and communities. The disaster happened there had brought some significant facts about the importance of local wisdom and community's roles in order to response and recovery for disaster, and also for prevention process which has been conducting in the region.

Furthermore, by sharing the Indonesian's experience on regarding the role of communities and local wisdom, it is hoped can give contribution for promoting and conducting human security in our region and its forthcomings.

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Title of Paper: **Toward an Open Networking of Human Security Education in Asia:**
                 The Inauguration of the Japan Consortium for Human Security Education and
                 Research

In Japan as well as other Asian countries, the concept of human security is taking root as a keyword of social science and policy research. What is noteworthy is that graduate education programmes on human security have been established in a number of national and private universities in Japan.

Human security is a multi-disciplinary framework, in which various branches of social and natural sciences and humanities are expected to coexist and be integrated with each other. However, this hybridity also poses a major challenge, especially in the field of graduate education. As junior researchers gradually identify themselves with the new frontier research fields of human security, they tend to be frustrated with a limited scope of existing academic associations based on conventional division of labour of scholarly disciplines.

In July 2005, at a workshop held at Chubu University, a preparation committee for the Japan Consortium of Human Security Education and Research was organized. At this workshop, receiving valuable notes and comments from overseas researchers and policy practitioners, every participant agreed on the significance of global networking of human security studies.

After two years of preparation period, the Consortium has finally been established on September 22 and 23, 2007, at the inaugural conference held at Chubu University. The founding organizations are graduate education programmes and research institutions at Meiji Gakuin University, Tokyo University, Tokai University, Aichi University, Chubu University, Nagoya University and Osaka University. The Consortium is expected to organize research conference on human security every year, providing young researchers with the opportunities to present their innovative research outcome, as well as inviting leading scholars on human security from Asia and the rest of the world. The fields of joint exploration shall be not only international relations and political science, but also development study, risk study as well as sustainability science.

In this presentation, major points discussed at the inaugural conference will be highlighted with some illustrative pictures taken at the conference venue. The organizing members of the Consortium are very keen to establish links with Asian scholars sharing the same interest. We hope that this conference for "Mainstreaming Human Security" will consolidate the basis for an ever-expanding network of human security education in Asia, in which the Consortium is willing to join.

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Title of Paper:	**Reintegration of Thai female returnees from Japan and their children in Thailand**

Thailand is a source, transit and destination country of human trafficking. Many Thai female migrants are trafficked and forced to work such as waitresses, domestic workers and sex-workers. Japan is one of the destination countries of human trafficking and those who enter Japan with an unofficial route tend to face a severe working condition such as unpaid wages or abuse from employers. Although the situation of Thai nationals in Japan has been researched, return and reintegration situation of them has not been revealed yet, especially for women who have a child with Japanese partner. Therefore, the objective of this research is to examine the living condition of Thai female migrants and their children in Japan, and to understand the return and reintegration process.

The research was a qualitative case-study of Chiang Rai province. The study relied on a combination of primary and secondary sources, mainly primary sources. The primary sources are life story of Thai female returnees from Japan.

The study found that women in Chiang Rai province were exposed to be involved in trafficking network because of poverty, obligation as a daughter and low level of education. Living condition of Thai women with children in Japan was disadvantaged by any standard because of their illegal status. Women tended to find a Japanese partner to protect them socially and economically. The return decision was made when they became pregnant. Living costs and high medical fee discouraged them to remain in Japan. The difference of reintegration appeared on whether they received economic support from Japanese parents or not, and it also depended on their management skill of remittances. They had to choose re-migration option which did not always result in success if there was no source of income. This study also found that community people respected women only if women had the status of legal marriage. The presence of children was important for them since they are the mental and spiritual sustenance for mothers. It became clear that their identity as half Japanese was associated with mother's status as legal marriage.

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Title of Paper: **Trafficking in Persons in Thailand and Cooperation by Government of Japan**

Increasing human trafficking, especially in women and children, has been a great concern among the ASEAN countries, especially in the Greater Mekong Sub-Region (GMS) for the past decades. With the globalization of economy and information technology, people's lives were tremendously improved both socially and economically, yet at the same time, the transnational crime rates and illegal migration increased in the region.

The TIP is rather complicated and sensitive, and needs inter-ministerial efforts, including not only police departments but also ministries concerned with justice, immigration, labour, health, education, gender equality, children, ethnicity, etc. There are multiple perspectives when dealing with trafficking: 1) trafficking for prostitution and sex works, 2) trafficking of children, 3) trafficking as un-safe migration, 4) trafficking as labour issues, 5)trafficking as a criminal problem, 6) trafficking as human rights issue, etc.

Japan is one of the largest destination counties of the TIP in Asia due to its large underground economy and organized crime connected with the entertainment industry which makes extremely high profit. Japan Network against Trafficking in Persons (JNATIP), an NGO mainly consisting of lawyers and activists, has worked against TIIP for many years. In May 2006, Japan/Thailand Task Force on Human Trafficking, was created to discuss about the standard operation procedures (SOP) on victim protection and repatriation, law enforcement and prosecution. The JICA Thailand Office recognized the TIP, especially women and children, as an important human security issue across the boarder and discussed with the GMS governments concerned on the possible formulation of the regional cooperation project on anti-TIP. To begin with, a bilateral technical cooperation project is being formulated with Thai government mainly from the perspective of gender equality and women's empowerment.

This paper discusses about the major issues of the TIP in the GMS, with special focus on Thailand, and JICA's Project to be formulated on TIP in Thailand.

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Title of Paper:	**Gender Politics in Trafficking Discourses in Indonesia**

Trafficking had been maintained as women's issues and seen as gendered by highlighting women's and children's experiences for years. However, in 2007, trafficking term and definition had expanded the coverage to include men by applying "trafficking in persons", while the issue is still associated to women and children. This paper examine dominant discourses invoke in Indonesia debates on the shifting focus in trafficking debates in Indonesia. In doing so, this paper employed discourse analysis to interviews of key actors in fabricating discourses, newspaper articles, debate records of Parliament Members, Government's and NGOs' reports, minutes of meetings, and seminar papers. This paper suggests that trafficking discourses involve three features: (a) prostitution as public nuisance, sexual exploitation and as women's moral disorder, (b) national dignity aspect in international migration, and (c) international image and records. As a result, the discourse marginalized issues and debates on children, domestic workers and the women's agent. The paper also argues that the discursive practices on trafficking had made the idea of women and children's experiences, male domination and sex work disappeared from public discussion. This paper points out that the main goal of discursive practices on trafficking is to restrict prostitutes from and to Indonesia to migrate. Finally, the discourse on trafficking in persons emerge new code of being male in society.

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Title of Paper:	**Human Security in Islam**

Although the Iranian Revolution, in 1979, sparked a debate about the rise of Islam and Islamic fundamentalism, international relations and human security scholars mostly continued to isolate it as a factor in understanding current international and inter-cultural conflicts. Likewise, even though the concept of 'ummah' is crucial in Islam, there has been lack of research done to understand it from the Western concept of human security. Nevertheless, the end of the Cold War--first marked by the reunification of Germany in 1989--in addition to longstanding conflicts among ethnic and religious groups in many Muslim countries, the unexpected September 11, 2001 tragedy in the US, and increasing transnational threats--i.e. human, weapons and illicit drug trafficking and smuggling--have together given new impetus for scholars to reexamine how religion, particularly Islam, acts as an ideational factor in humanity's overall quest for peace and security of the region and the world. It is the purpose of the paper to explore how Islam explains and understands human security, in particular the concepts of peace, security, justice, human rights and development. In order to gain a comprehensive overview of the approach, both secondary and primary data will be collected. In-depth interviews will be conducted with scholars in the field of international relations, security and in Islamic studies. By analyzing human security approach from the Islamic perspectives, it is hoped that the research will contribute to the contemporary debates concerning human security, thereby helping to enrich the disciplines and perhaps add to the knowledge base available to address some of today's most serious world conflicts.

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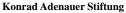**Graduate School of Asia-Pacific Studies,**
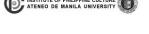**Waseda University**
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