

4th Annual Conference of
Japan Association for Human Security Studies

第4回 人間の安全保障学会大会

September 6&7 Tohoku University

2014.9.6 SAT Kawauchi-Kita Campus
Multimedia Education & Research
Complex, Lecture Rooms C

10:00 ~ 12:30 (parallel session 1)	Presentations of Selected Papers
13:00 ~ 13:15	Welcome/ Opening Remarks
13:15 ~ 15:15 (open plenary session 1)	"Disasters in the Notions of Human Security" Keynote speakers: Mayor Jin Sato of Minamisanriku Mayor Tamotsu Baba of Namie Dr. Volodymyr Tykhyy
15:30 ~ 17:00 (open plenary session 2)	"Human Security & Dignity" Keynote speaker: Professor Craig N. Murphy
17:00 ~ 17:30	JAHSS General Meeting
17:30 ~ 18:50	Poster Session Salvage Talk Event
19:00 ~ 20:30	Reception

2014.9.7 SUN Aobayama Campus
Graduate School of
Environmental Studies

10:00 ~ 12:00 (plenary session 1)	"Frontiers of Human Security Studies"
13:00 ~ 16:00 (parallel session 2)	Presentations of Selected Papers

2014.9.6 SAT 13:00開始(12:00開場)

一般公開

東北大学川内北キャンパス
マルチメディア棟M206号室

参加費
無料

同時
通訳

オープンセッション I 13:15 ~ 15:15

人間の安全保障の観点から考察する災害



浪江町町長
馬場 有



南三陸町町長
佐藤 仁



チェルノブイリ原発事故研究者
ボロディーミル・
ティーヒー博士

オープンセッション II 15:30 ~ 17:00

人間の安全保障と尊厳



ウェルズリー大学
マサチューセッツ大学ポストン校
クレイグ・N・マーフィー教授

ディスカッサント
大坂経済法科大学アジア太平洋研究センター所長 内海 愛子
国際基督教大学上級准教授 ジョルジオ・ジャーニー
立教大学教授・難民を助ける会理事長 長 有紀江

主催/第4回 人間の安全保障学会大会実行委員会

Organizer : Executive Committee of the 4th Annual Conference of Japan Association for Human Security Studies

共催/東北大学大学院国際文化研究科・ヒューマンセキュリティ連携国際教育プログラム

Cosponsor : Graduate School of International Cultural Studies, International Post-Graduate Program in Human Security

後援/一般社団法人 東北地域づくり協会・鹿島学術振興財団

Supporters : Tohoku Chiikizukuri Kyokai, The Kajima Foundation

お申し込み方法

要事前申込

下記 URL 参照 Please register via following URL

URL : <http://human-security.jp/inter/> E-mail : jahssendai@gmail.com



お問い合わせ

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41 Kawauchi, Aoba-ku, Sendai-shi, Miyagi, 980-8576

Tel:022-795-7687

*Program
&
Conference Proceedings*

*Tohoku University
September 6-7, 2014*

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Foreword

In behalf of the Organizing Committee of the Fourth Annual Conference of “Japan Association for Human Security Studies (JAHSS),” I would like to welcome all the delegates of the conference. The JAHSS was launched on September 17, 2011, and the preceding annual conferences were held in Doshisha University, Aichi University and Keio University.

As the center of the 2011 Great East Japan Earthquake (GEJE), 2014 Sendai Conference will give a particular attention to the natural disasters in the notions of human security, because the disasters steal the both freedoms, want and fear from the people. Since the GEJE is a cascade disaster that the world has ever experienced, the conference will include a weighty portion of its presentations on Fukushima nuclear accident too. The first day of conference will be dedicated to the keynote speeches by the invited speakers including local and foreign politicians/specialists in the disaster stricken areas and the experts of human security.

The conference includes three plenary sessions and three parallel sessions. Many young researchers and also experts will disclose their research findings under fifty oral presentations and six poster presentations that are larger than ever.

The conference was financially supported by Tohoku Chiikizukuri Kyokai and The Kajima Foundation and we are deeply indebted to their support.

This conference was enhanced and dignified by the participation of four keynote speakers, Mayor Tamotsu Baba of Namie, Mayor Jin Sato of Minamisanriku, Dr. Volodymyr Tykhyy and Professor Craig Murphy; and we are very grateful and appreciative of their dedication.

Let us dedicate this conference to the people of Tohoku, particularly to those whose lives were devastated by disaster and to those who have dedicated and continue to dedicate their time, resources and capacities to mitigate the aftermath of 11 March 2011.

Dinil Pushpalal

Conference Chair

Professor

Graduate School of International Cultural Studies

Tohoku University

September 6, 2014

Organising Committee of the Fourth Annual Conference

Organised by

Japan Association of Human Security Studies

International Post-Graduate Program in Human Security, Tohoku University

In association with

Graduate School of International Cultural Studies, Tohoku University

Sponsors

Tohoku Chiikizukuri Kyokai

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Japan Association for Human Security Studies (JAHSS)

After the demise of the Cold War, human security (HS) as a new international norm was born in the United Nations. The vision of human security is to build a society in which individual persons are assured to lead lives that they value, by relativizing the frame of nation-states, recognizing the nature of border-crossing downside risks, and combining protection and empowerment. The HS perspective is now expanding its influence and becoming one of the guiding principles of the international community in the 21st century.

Since the publication of UNDP's Human Development Report 1994 and the release of the Ogata-Sen Report, Human Security Now, in 2003, the HS perspective has attracted keen attention not only from the practitioners of peace-building and development cooperation, but also from scholars and students at cutting-edge educational and research institutions. The HS approach is taking root as a keyword of multi-disciplinary education and research, involving various fields such as international relations, conflict study, development study, policy study, area study and humanities, as well as disaster management, health studies, sustainability sciences, etc.

It is particularly worth noting that post-graduate education on human security is gaining momentum with an increasing number of international students studying human security in Japan. However, given that human security study is a relatively new area of intellectual exploration, places of learning have tended to be isolated from each other. This is the reason why the Human Security Consortium (Japan Consortium for Human Security Education and Research) was established in 2007 to provide graduate students and young scholars with opportunities to read papers and learn from each other. Annual conferences have been organized at Chubu, Osaka, Tokai and Tokyo Universities, and the member institutions have reached 23 nationwide.

In 2010, the Consortium decided to launch a more formal academic association based on individual membership: Japan Association for Human Security Studies (JAHSS). JAHSS will publish a peer-reviewed electronic journal on human security twice a year. English communication shall be given special weight to facilitate participation of those with international backgrounds. Regarding the membership fees, special discount will be applied to students and overseas members. JAHSS members are entitled to submit papers to the e-journal and make presentations in the annual conferences.

JAHSS will be an open academic forum to promote human security studies in Japan and worldwide.

Japan Association for Human Security Studies (JAHSS)
Board of Directors

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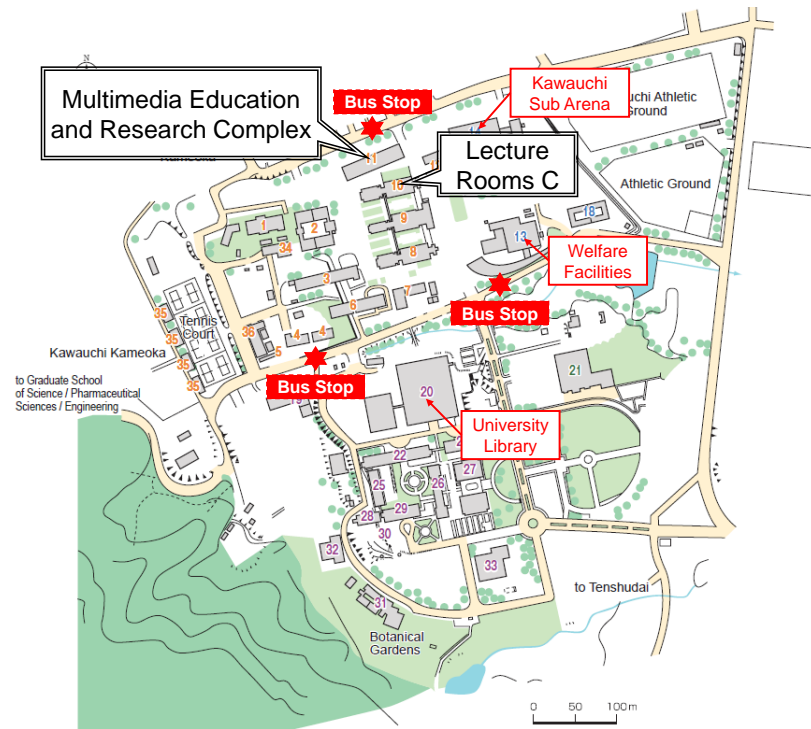
MIHARA Reiko (Deputy Secretary General)

CROSS Kyoko (Deputy Secretary General)

GOMEZ Oscar (Deputy Secretary General)

Venue & Access

○Kawauchi-Kita Campus

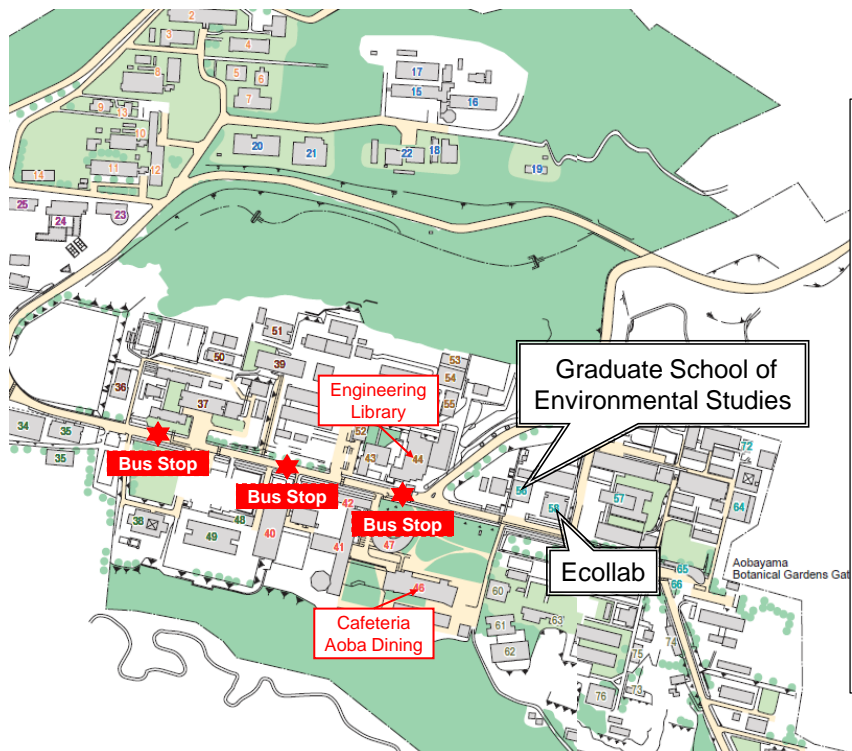


From Sendai Station

—Sendai City Bus—

- ✓ 15 minutes
- ✓ Bus Stop No.9
 - Miyakyo Dai, Aobadai yuki
(宮教大・青葉台行)
 - Aobadori Keiyu Dobutsu-Koen Junkan
(青葉通經由動物公園循環)
- ✓ Destination
 - Tohoku-Dai Kawauchi-Kita Campus Hagi Hall Mae
(東北大川内北キャンパス・萩ホール前)

○Aobayama Campus



From Sendai Station

—Sendai City Bus—

- ✓ 20 minutes
- ✓ Bus Stop No.9
 - Miyakyo Dai, Aobadai yuki
(宮教大・青葉台行)
 - Aobadori Keiyu Dobutsu-Koen Junkan
(青葉通經由動物公園循環)
- ✓ Destination
 - Kogakubu-Chuo
(工学部中央)

Program Outline

Date	Time	Event	Description
September 6	10:00~12:00	Parallel Session 1 (Kawauchi-Kita Campus, Lecture Rooms C)	Presentations of selected papers
	13:00~13:15	Welcome Speeches (Kawauchi-Kita Campus, Multimedia Hall M206)	Dinil Pushpalal (Conference Chair) Kinhide Mushakoji (President of JAHSS)
	13:15~15:15	Open Plenary Session 1 Disasters in the Notions of Human Security (Kawauchi-Kita Campus, Multimedia Hall M206)	Moderator: Manabu Fukumoto (Professor, Tohoku University) Keynote speakers: Jin Sato (Mayor of Minamisanriku) Tamotsu Baba (Mayor of Namie) Volodymyr Tykhyy (Senior Research Fellow (Retired), Academy of Sciences of Ukraine)
	15:30~17:00	Open Plenary Session 2 Human Security & Dignity (Kawauchi-Kita Campus, Multimedia Hall M206)	Moderator: Yoichi Mine (Professor, Doshisha University) Keynote speaker: Craig N. Murphy (Professor, University of Massachusetts, USA) Discussants: Aiko Utsumi (Professor, Osaka University of Economics and Law) Giorgio Shani (Senior Associate Professor, Int. Christian University) Yukue Osa (Professor, Rikkyo University)
	17:00~17:30	JAHSS General Meeting (Kawauchi-Kita Campus, Multimedia Hall M206)	JAHSS Board of Directors
	17:30~18:50	Poster Session (Kawauchi-Kita Campus, Conference Hall M601)	Presentations of selected posters
		The Great East Japan Earthquake: Before & Present (Kawauchi-Kita Campus, Conference Hall M601)	Exhibition of photographs (by courtesy of Tohoku Chiikizukuri Kyokai)
		Salvage Talk Event (Kawauchi-Kita Campus, Lecture Room C 106)	Munemasa Takahashi (Photographer)
	19:00~20:30	Reception (Kawauchi-Kita Campus, Conference Hall M601)	
September 7	10:00~10:30	Plenary Session 1 Frontiers of Human Security Studies (Aobayama Campus, Graduate School of Environmental Studies, Lecture Room 021)	Keynote Speakers: Dinil Pushpalal (Professor, Tohoku University) Shinichi Egawa (Professor, Tohoku University)
	10:40~12:10	Parallel Session 2 (Aobayama Campus, Graduate School of Environmental Studies, Lecture Rooms)	Presentations of selected papers by Tohoku University
	13:30~15:30	Parallel Session 3 (Aobayama Campus, Graduate School of Environmental Studies, Lecture Rooms)	Presentations of selected papers

Open Sessions

List of Posters

<p>The Reconciliation and Peace Building After the Conflict of Mali in 2013: The Importance of the Civil Society and Regional Cooperation Network Marie Taketani (Doshisha University)</p>
<p>The Lives of the Residents in the Disaster Areas of the Great East Japan Earthquake: From an Interview with the Residents Living in the Temporary Housing in the City of Tagajo Naoki Furumoto <i>(The Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake Memorial Disaster Reduction and Human Renovation Institution)</i></p>
<p>From Victims to Perpetrators: Rural Communities and Oil Related Environmental Pollution in Nigeria's Niger Delta Zibima Tubodenyefa (Nagoya University)</p>
<p>Acts of Resistance by the People Under the Violence: From a View of the Cultural Creation Around Timor-Leste Under the Indonesian Occupation Haruka Ishihara (University of Tokyo)</p>
<p>Situation of Children Conflict in Law in Sierra Leone Ayako Hatano (University of Tokyo)</p>
<p>Freedom from Invisible Fears: Chernobyl Legacy in Zhytomyr Oblast in Ukraine Hiroshi Okayama, Dinil Pushpalal, Teng Fei (Tohoku University)</p>

Keynote Speakers

Tamotsu Baba (Mayor of Namie)



Mayor Tamotsu Baba was born on 17 November, 1948. His political carrier started with the election to the Namie town as a councilor in 1989. After continuously remaining in the office, Mr. Baba was first elected in 2007 as the Mayor of Namie town and now he serves his second term in the office.

The Great East Japan Earthquake occurred just when his town has tried to start full-scale citizen-participatory urban development, under the idea of "collaborative community development." After exclusive evacuation of Namie town the Mayor and his staff sheltered in several places one after another, eating, sleeping and working together for evacuation and searching for missing. Now the total Namie population is sheltering in 620 places but Mayor insists that "*they are Namie folks wherever they live.*"

Jin Sato (Mayor of Minamisanriku)



Mayor Jin Sato was born on 24 December, 1951 in Minamisanriku. His home was totally collapsed by the Great Chilean Earthquake which occurred when he was a third year primary school student. His political carrier started with the election to the former Shizugawa town as a councilor. In 2002 Mr. Sato was first elected as the Mayor of Shizugawa town. Mr. Sato was the first Mayor of Minamisanriku town,

after merging Shizugawa with Utatsu in 2005. In the last year October he was reelected for his third term as the Mayor.

When the Great East Japan Earthquake struck, the Mayor was talking at the town assembly. They were discussing the much smaller tsunami caused by the March 9 foreshock before the March 11 great earthquake. The three-story building of the town's disaster-prevention headquarters (*Bōsai Taisaku Chōsha*) was covered by the tsunami. Out of the 130 people who worked at the town hall, Mayor Sato was one of only 30 who reached the roof. Mr. Sato and nine others managed to survive miraculously by clinging to antennas on the roof of the inundated building. He returned to government affairs, founding the headquarters for disaster control at the Bayside Arena on March 13, 2011.

Mayor Sato positively engages in reconstruction of his nostalgic hometown with the ambition of building a new town for the next generation in which his people "*could sleep without fear.*" The mantra of the Mayor is "*my remained life by chance is for my townspeople, for reconstruction, and we will try our best.*"

Volodymyr Tykhyy (Senior Research Fellow (Retired), Academy of Sciences of Ukraine)



Dr. Volodymyr Tykhyy graduated in 1975 from Lomonosov Moscow State University with a Diploma in experimental nuclear physics. He received his PhD in applied nuclear physics in 1985. During first months after the Chernobyl accident and in 1987-1989, Dr. Tykhyy was a member of the interdisciplinary team with the Academy of Sciences of Ukraine which prepared forecast of the Dnieper River (which supplies water for over 30% of Ukrainian population) contamination by Chernobyl fallouts. In 1987-1989, as a Senior Researcher with the Institute of Water Management of the Ministry of Water Management of the USSR he conducted field and laboratory investigations of radioactive contamination of rivers, reservoirs and irrigation systems in the 30-km exclusion zone of Chernobyl NPP. He is a category 2A Liquidator of Chernobyl accident. In 1988-1992 Dr. Tykhyy was a Board member of "*Zelenyi Svit*" NGO - the Green Movement of Ukraine, which was the first independent NGO in Ukraine. Ukrainian Greens stood for the protection of the environment and openness in environmental matters, including consequences of the Chernobyl disaster. In October 1989, as a representative of "*Zelenyi Svit*", Dr. Tykhyy was one of the organizers of an anti-nuclear march from Khmelnytska NPP to Kyiv. He was an active participant of the USA-USSR "People Diplomacy for Peace and Disarmament" movement. In 1990, he was nominated by the Board of "*Zelenyi Svit*" as a candidate to Ukrainian Parliament, but lost the vote to a senior communist party official. In 1997-2002 Dr. Tykhyy was a project manager for several US Environmental Protection Agency and UNDP projects in Ukraine and in Central Asia, aimed at involvement of citizens in environmental decision-making. From 2001-2011 Dr. Tykhyy worked as a Senior Researcher with the Laboratory of Environmental Modeling of the Academy of Sciences of Ukraine. From 2003 he has also worked as an environmental management consultant for Ukrainian and international projects funded by the World Bank, European Commission and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

Craig N. Murphy, (Professor, University of Massachusetts, USA)



Dr. Murphy received his undergraduate degree in political science from Grinnell College in 1974 after also studying at Ghana's University of Science and Technology and the Commonwealth Institute in London. He received his PhD in political Science at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill in 1980.

He holds a chair in International relations at Wellesley College where he has taught since 1981, and co-directs the Center on Governance and Sustainability at the John W. McCormack Graduate School of Global and Policy Studies of the University of Massachusetts Boston, where he founded the PhD program in Global Governance and Human Security. He has held visiting positions at Brown, Harvard, Johns Hopkins, and Wesleyan Universities, worked the United Nations (2004-2006), is a fellow of Harvard's Radcliffe Institute of Advanced Study, and was a visiting scholar at Stanford's Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences (2012-13).

Dr. Murphy is past-president of the International Studies Association, past-chair of the Academic Council on the UN System, and co-founder of the Council's journal, *Global Governance*. His books include *UNDP: A Better Way?* (2006)[Japanese version: *UNDP no Rekishi* (Akashi Shoten, 2014)], *The International Organization for Standardization* (co-authored with JoAnne Yates, 2009), and *Rising Powers and the Future of Global Governance* (co-edited with Kevin Gray, 2013).

Open Plenary Session 1

Disasters in the Notions of Human Security

Moderator:

Manabu Fukumoto (Professor, Institute of Development, Aging and Cancer, Tohoku University)

Keynote Speakers:

Jin Sato (Mayor of Minamisanriku)

“Disaster Situation of Minamisanriku and Challenges of Reconstruction”

Tamotsu Baba (Mayor of Namie)

“Disaster Situation of Namie and Challenges of Reconstruction”

Dr. Volodymyr Tykhyy (Senior Research Fellow (Retired), Academy of Sciences of Ukraine)

“Social Impacts of Chernobyl - What Lessons Can We Learn?”

This plenary session dedicates first, to put forward the disaster situations in Minamisanriku, and Namie which are famed for their unprecedented devastation during the Great East Japan Earthquake and second, their present situation with challenges.

Minamisanriku began the construction of a new town in February 2013. The city plans to build 930 public homes in eight locations through 2015. Minamisanriku overwhelmingly chose to adopt the higher-ground relocation approach because it has experienced several severe tsunamis in the past, including the tsunami that occurred as a result of the Great Chilean Earthquake in 1960. Residents have been taught for centuries to “run away if a tsunami is coming”; but, the town mayor Mr. Jin Sato wanted to build a new town for the next generation in which his people “could sleep without fear.”

On the other hand, the earthquake and tsunami did not affect Namie differently than any other earthquake or tsunami would affect another city, the prevailing problems in Namie are considerably different. While reconstruction in other prefectures progresses, Namie is still struggling with the nuclear trauma. Mayor Baba is afflicted with his townsfolk who are scattering in 620 local governments and school children now learning in 699 schools distributed throughout Japan. He stresses that there were not any directives for evacuation from our government. The town of Namie had an agreement with the government and Tokyo Electric Power Company (TEPCO) to be informed of any trouble if it happened. However, it has never functioned.

Dr. Tykhyy will join the session as an experienced scholar of the deadliest nuclear accident in the world, the Chernobyl, and he will put forward the audience some lessons we have to learn from Chernobyl for Fukushima.

The session will be moderated by Professor Manabu Fukumoto through his vast experiences in working as a medical doctor during GEJE and his current involvement with research on distribution of artificial radionuclides in animals left in the evacuation zone of the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant.

Open Plenary Session 2

Human Security & Dignity

Moderator:

Yoichi Mine (Professor, Graduate School of Global Studies, Doshisha University)

Keynote Speaker:

Craig N. Murphy (Professor, Wellesley College/University of Massachusetts, Boston)

“Dignity, Human Security, and Global Governance”

Discussants:

Aiko Utsumi (Professor, Osaka University of Economics and Law)

Giorgio Shani (Senior Associate Professor, International Christian University)

Yukue Osa (Professor, Rikkyo University)

The human security approach is to achieve freedom from fear, freedom from want and freedom to live in dignity, by combining top-down protection and bottom-up empowerment, in face of a wide variety of risks and threats in this globalizing world. Achieving freedoms from fear and want, or realizing peace and development, is the founding ideals of the United Nations and relatively easy to understand as such. However, the notion of freedom to live in dignity, which is associated with, but not identical to, human rights, is still somewhat elusive. The 1994 Human Development Report says: “Human security is not a concern with weapons — it is a concern with human life and dignity”. The Ogata-Sen report of 2003 shed light on the vital core of human life in terms of “survival, livelihood and dignity”. According to the United Nations General Assembly resolution on human security in 2012, the notion of human security includes: “The right of people to live in freedom and dignity, free from poverty and despair”. Still, the concept of dignity is yet to be elaborated and fleshed out in the contexts of practices of human security on the ground. In this plenary session, Professor Craig N. Murphy, the scholar of global governance who has established a leading graduate program on human security at the University of Massachusetts, Boston, will deliver the keynote lecture about human security, global governance and dignity. His speech will be followed by a series of comments given by prominent practitioners and scholars of human security in Japan. This session is expected to become a seminal event in which the human security idea is remolded and strengthened further.

Plenary Session 1
Frontiers of Human Security Studies
(This session incorporates with Parallel Session 2)

Keynote Speakers:

Dinil Pushpalal (Professor, Graduate School of International Cultural Studies, Tohoku University)

“Frontiers of Human Security Studies”

Shinichi Egawa (Professor, International Research Institute of Disaster Science, Tohoku University)

“Human Resource Development in Disaster Medicine”

This session introduces the multiple constituents that characterize the Human Security Program of Tohoku University resulting in a fusion of science and humanities. To begin with, this program is a combination of various academic fields, intertwining food and agriculture, social, health and environmental issues. Since Human Security is a readjustment of how threats are perceived, moving away from the state to people, crossing the boundaries from each school of thought into one another is pivotal to the detection of what causes insecurities for people. Furthermore like Human Security itself, which is a contemporary discipline, the crossing of boundaries between fields is aimed at creating innovation in thought and research to address the alternations that shapes our world. Because of the emergence of new opportunities and adversities, the Human Security Program crosses between traditional boundaries of schools of thought in order to facilitate these current manifestations.

As an example to their curriculum Egawa explains that how they educate health providers in the field of disaster medicine, taking account of large scale disasters. In such a case health providers should aware that health should be centralized in the process of disaster risk reduction. Great East Japan Earthquake and Typhoon Haiyan revealed the diversity of health needs as the emerging risk after reducing the risk of infrastructure and early warning. Japan has established the nationwide medical response system including disaster base hospitals, disaster medical assistance team (DMAT), system for wide area transportation, emergency medical information system (EMIS) and disaster medical coordinators. These preparedness greatly contributed the resilience of Japan for response, recovery and reconstruction. Medical and public health science in Human Security course in Tohoku University collaborates with IRIDeS to provide curriculum for disaster medicine and public health, including mental health, infectious disease, radiation medicine, gynecology and obstetrics, medical informatics and oral science. Human rights and SPHERE project are also educated. It is essential to raise new generation of practical scientists who can interact with other field researchers and stakeholders for the future.

After this 30-minute plenary session researchers of Tohoku University will present their ongoing researches in five different parallel sessions.

*Abstracts of
Oral Presentations*

Session 1-1 Theoretical Human Security

Title	1-1-1 Human Security Perspectives on Conflict Prevention
Author(s)	Alan Hunter
Affiliation(s)	Professor of Asian Studies. Centre for Trust, Peace and Social Relations, Coventry University, UK
<p>The paper first provides an overview of conflict prevention as it appears to be broadly understood at present. The rationale for preventive response to warnings of imminent violent conflict seems glaringly obvious. Effective interventions such as crisis management, preventive diplomacy, elite pacts, or deployment of peacekeeping forces might avert the humanitarian catastrophes of armed conflict, and should also cost far less in terms of finance, development losses, and political instability. Conflict prevention has implications for many actors, ranging from high-level political and military decision-makers to local communities. The study of conflict prevention and early warning also raises questions central to recent debates in critical security studies and peacebuilding. For example, who provides warnings, who listens to them (or ignores them), and who responds? Should conflict be somehow best prevented by local communities themselves, without recourse to more powerful external actors? What can motivate external actors to invest resources in averting a potential crisis, when resources are already stretched dealing with active emergencies? Does a country's position as 'of marginal strategic importance' influence prevention decisions?</p> <p>Based on a number of new publications, I suggest we are seeing the start of a significant departure from the 'orthodox' conflict prevention models and practices. The publications have quite different provenances. A book edited by Mine and other scholars meets high academic standards, theorising from impressive sets of new data (Mine, Stewart, Fukuda-Parr, Mkandawire (eds) Preventing Violent Conflict in Africa: Inequalities, Perceptions and Institutions. Palgrave Macmillan 2013). Anderson and Wallace's book Opting out of War: Strategies to Prevent Violent Conflict. Lynne Rienner 2013 stems from decades of dedicated community support provided by Collaborative for Development Action (CDA), has few pretensions to academic sophistication, and, as one reviewer states 'shakes up many of our ideas about conflict prevention'; the World Bank World Development Report 2011: Conflict, Security, and Development of 2011 is expertly produced and argued, and seems to argue for a significant repositioning of the World Bank's response to violent conflict. The three publications under review here reflect many years' fieldwork and evaluation from academia, the NGO sector, and UN/ World Bank practice. There is more focus on long-term, non-military approaches; far more emphasis on local capacities and institutional mechanisms; and a more modest tone about what international partners could contribute: in short, something like 'human security' perspectives.</p>	

Title	1-1-2 Human Security @ 20: Another One Bites the Dust?
Author(s)	Magdalena Ionescu
Affiliation(s)	Assistant Professor at Reitaku University, Faculty of Foreign Studies
Keywords	human security, neoliberalism, development, the “west”, humanity
<p>Ever since it emerged in the context of UNDP two decades ago, human security has been hailed as a new approach to security, capable of challenging the narrow focus and the established assumptions of the traditional concepts of security. The body of cross-disciplinary research and policy practice that has emerged since then has struggled with the challenge of making the concept policy relevant in a way that can lead to real change in the lives of those it seeks to empower. In the process however, by incorporating some of the main assumptions that it was claiming to challenge, human security has lost its “transformative ethos” and has become a tool of hegemonic forces seeking to incorporate challengers and their tools into the structures that justify and facilitate their domination. In criticizing the unidirectionality of the theoretical and practical debate so far, this article argues that, if it is to make a truly meaningful contribution, human security needs to engage with the assumptions it has taken for granted and consequently left out of the debate: the belief that economic development and growth lead to social progress, the lack of focus on the West, and the relationship between “humanity” and “security” in the neoliberal age.</p>	

Title	1-1-3 Critical Analysis on the Contribution of the ‘Right to Live in Peace’ in Human Security
Author(s)	Ryo Watanuki
Affiliation(s)	Research Associate and Research Assistant, Social Science Research Institute, International Christian University
Keywords	right to live in peace, constitution of Japan, risk reduction, recognition of threat, GA resolution 290
<p>On 10 September 2012, the UN General Assembly adopted a resolution on human security which attempted to finalise the definition of human security under the UN system. According to the resolution, human security is ‘an approach to assist Member States in identifying and addressing widespread and cross-cutting challenges’ that needs to be implemented ‘with full respect for the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations’ (A/Res/66/290). The primary objective of the United Nations is ‘to maintain international peace and security’, and it provides a mechanism of maintaining and restoring ‘international peace and security’ through identification of ‘any threat to the peace, breach of the peace, or act of aggression’. In short, the maintenance of peace under the UN system relies upon ‘threat’ by the authority. While the Responsibility to Protect, sophisticated form of the narrow approach, entailed questions of authority in ‘international society’ (Orford 2011), human security for both ICISS and Barcelona Report was ground more on the risk reduction, rather than the recognition of threat in ‘international society’. In fact, the establishment of the Responsibility to Protect and risk reduction based approach suggested that the validity of the UN mechanism with regard to the promotion of human security has been taken for granted even though the key feature of human security is ‘the shift from ‘national security’ paradigm (Thakur 2009; Shani et al. 2007). On the other hand, Japanese approach of human security tends to narrate the historical connection between the Constitution of Japan and the UN principles based on the criminalization of the use of force (see Okubo 2007; Urabe 2006; Tsujimura 2012; Arai 2001). In particular, the idea of the right to live in peace (heiwateki-seizonken) played a key role in the Constitution of Japan as well as debates on human security, which is employed to criticize the narrow approach as a return for state-centric approach or ‘black humour’ (Okubo 2007). However, this does not say anything on whether ‘the right to live in peace’ transforms state-centric approach in contrast to the narrow version of human security based on risk reduction. To this end, this paper examines the scope of the right to live in peace from both constitutional and international political perspectives. First, the relationship between human security and the Constitution of Japan is examined in order to clarify the background idea, that is, the prohibition of the use of force’. Second, series of debates on the ‘right to live in peace’ will be overviewed and then discussed with comparison in detail. Third, the scope of the ‘right to live in peace’ will be discussed. Overall, this paper will argue that the ‘right to live in peace’ does not provide sufficient alternative to human security, as indicated by the GA resolution, since the achievement of ‘security’ still ties with the recognition of threat.</p>	

Title	1-1-4 Human Dignity as a New Standard of Civilization?
Author(s)	Hiromi Satoh
Affiliation(s)	PhD Student, Dpt. of Advanced Social and International Studies, The University of Tokyo. Research Fellow, Japan Society for the Promotion of Science (JSPS)
Keywords	human dignity, human rights, international society, international relations
<p>What is the standard for being a member of the International Community since 2000s? As Jack Donnelly argues, importance of human rights has become increasingly salient over the past century. And protection of human rights is one of the critical standard of 'civilization' for become a member of the International Society, English School name of the International Community in International Relations, in the late 1990s. According to Donnelly, this phenomenon is mainly caused by a norm change for more human rights-oriented legitimacy of the states after the end of the Cold War in his big picture of the history¹.</p> <p>However, the increasing importance of human rights is not recent trend. In fact, the concept of human dignity has already been mentioned in 1948 as Article 23rd of Universal Declaration of Human Rights and many countries set the term of dignity in their constitutions. Also, concept of human dignity has occupied a large part of constitutional design in the statebuilding process after the breakdowns of former polities or serious abuse of human rights since 2000s. Furthermore, the practical demands for human dignity in the constitutions at the place of immediate aftermath of serious human rights abuses in 2000s is different from symbolic stipulations of dignity in the constitutions in early stages of the declaration. It is, hence, worthwhile to examine why human dignity has become the new standard of membership of the International Community in the 2000s.</p> <p>This paper adopts a simple coding approach for the qualitative analysis. The cases are examined (1) whether and how many coding terms are included (or not) and (2) how the terms located in the constitutions. These terms are set in 'Human Dignity' for the priority, 'Human Rights,' 'Humanity' as a positive and other practically positive words with negative verbs, prefixes and prepositions with negative words (such as: 'all violence are prohibited' and 'against any aggressions of torture' and so on.) In addition, the materials of analysis are limited to 'renewed states' whose constitutions, are set as a new constitution in the new-borne political units or successor political units since 2000. These constitutions of South Sudan (2011), Kosovo (2008), Iraq (2005) and Afghanistan (2004), and East Timor (2002) are examined in the analytical part.</p> <p>In the conclusion, it insist that the main reason to stipulate human dignity in the constitutions renew states is that human dignity is one of the most fundamental for critical promotion of human rights. And human dignity does not only constitute the right of membership of international community but also restrain how a new polity and to behave as the member.</p> <p>¹ Donnelly, Jack. 1998. "Human Rights: a new standard of civilization?" <i>International Affairs</i>. 74 (1): 1-23. He argue that "human rights represent a progressive late twentieth century expression of important idea that international legitimacy and full membership in international society must rest in part on standards of just, humane or civilized behavior".</p>	

Session 1-2 Human Security Issues in Africa

Title	1-2-1 Is Federalism a Viable Solution to Political Repression, Social Inequalities and Human Insecurities in Uganda?
Author(s)	Vick L. Ssali
Affiliation(s)	Graduate School of Global Studies, Doshisha University
Keywords	plural society, cleavages, inequalities, political repression, violent conflicts, human insecurity, federalism
<p>Revolutions and coups in Uganda, as in many other African countries, are usually greeted with relief and enthusiasm in many parts of the country. Joy and relief however soon turns into mourning when the revolutionaries and so called liberators resort to a cruel and severe control of real and imagined “enemy” groups. On account of the centrifugal tendencies typical of plural societies, a vicious circle of repression and sharp cleavages emerges. This is usually followed by deep social and political divisions and inequalities, a breakdown in democracy, and a threat to human security.</p> <p>This has been the trend in Uganda since 1966 when the first Prime Minister Milton Obote abrogated the first post-colonial constitution hardly 4 years after independence from Great Britain. Obote endowed himself with excessive power, sought to protect it by recruiting large contingents of Langi and Acholi tribesmen in the security apparatus, and triggered off events that culminated in Idi Amin’s coup and 8 years of unprecedented political repression. The post-Amin era (1979-2014) has also seen many political divisions and violent conflicts. The 1986 revolution that brought the incumbent Yoweri Museveni and the National Resistance Movement to power had promised so much in terms of individual freedoms, equality and sustainable development across the ethnic and political divide. Almost 30 years down the road, there is no end in sight to nepotism, corruption and social inequalities. Also, for a big part of this period of lost opportunities, areas of Northern Uganda were subjected to unprecedented human insecurity and untold suffering.</p> <p>In this paper I look at the possible role a federal system of government can play in combatting political repression and social inequalities in Uganda. I focus on the research notes of my ongoing inquiry into the <i>grassroots perceptions of ethnicity and federalism in Uganda</i>. (1) My research focuses on people or society at a local level: the ordinary people as distinct from the active leadership of (political) parties or organizations. I look at their awareness of their own ethnic and social identity values, and how these have been represented or promoted during the last 50 years of independence. What do selected samples of these ordinary people in the different tribal areas of Uganda comparatively think is the best way forward? What do they think about the issue of federalism? Based on the qualitative research done so far, I argue in this paper that using our ethnic boundaries as the fundamental organizing principle of a federal system of government with what Lijphart (2) has called the “cooperative attitudes and behaviour of the leaders of the different segments of the population”, can be a viable solution to political antagonism and the gross socio-economic and political horizontal inequalities Uganda is experiencing now. It will also guarantee the peace and security of the ordinary people in their respective tribal areas.</p> <p>Notes</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. My ongoing research topic is: “ Ethnicity and Federalism in Uganda: grassroots perceptions”. 2. Lijphart, Arend, <i>Democracy in Plural Societies – a Comparative Exploration</i>, New Haven and London Yale University Press, (1977) p. 1 Lijphart argues for the possibility of what he calls <i>consociational democracy</i> even in plural societies where deep social divisions and political differences are held responsible for instability and the breakdown in democracies. <p>(Editor’s Note: Some references were omitted for page balancing)</p>	

Title	1-2-2 Toward the Reintegration and Rehabilitation of Children in Conflict with the Law in Sierra Leone
Author(s)	Ayako Hatano
Affiliation(s)	Graduate School Student in the University of Tokyo (Graduate School of Arts and Sciences) (PhD candidate)
Keywords	child justice, rule of law, human rights, Africa, post-conflict society
<p>The child justice system in Sierra Leone was devastated by the decade-long civil war. Although the government has ratified the Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989) (hereafter “CRC”), many of whose provisions are codified into domestic legislation in Child Rights Act, there is still big gap between the national and international standard and practice. This study focuses on the situation of children in conflict with the law¹ as they are one of most vulnerable groups in the justice system most of whom are grown up in poverty and have lost their ties with family, which Human Security should highlight for support. According to Articles 37 and 40 of the CRC, children in conflict with the law have the right to treatment that promotes their sense of dignity and worth takes into account their age and aims at their reintegration into society. Also, placing children in conflict with the law in a closed facility should be a measure of last resort.</p> <p>However, based on the assessment during the field work of author in Sierra Leone, the study reveals the gap between beautiful human rights ideal and the reality of the children in Sierra Leone. Many children are sent to the poor child detention facilities for lengthy periods of detention, often for very minor offences, which make the rehabilitation and reintegration of the children most difficult. With the idea to aim to reduce incarceration while protecting children from violence, abuse and exploitation, the author recommends to promote rehabilitation that involves families and local communities as a safer, more appropriate and effective approach than punitive measures.</p> <p>The report analyzes not only Sierra Leone’s legal framework and the country’s obligations in light of relevant international human rights standards but also social structure of the government, civil society organizations and the family in Sierra Leone. This reveals the governmental project is significantly under-resourced to achieve the objectives of rehabilitating child offenders with the limited budgetary appropriation. Also CSO’s programs are not well-coordinated and the ignorance of families with poverty and cultural background of polygamy creates the root-cause of the problem.</p> <p>This study concludes, with limited resources and capacity of the government, it is necessary to direct children away from judicial proceedings and towards community solutions(diversion), restorative justice (promoting reconciliation, restitution and responsibility through the involvement of the child, family members, victims and communities), and alternatives to custodial sentencing (counselling, probation and community service). To realize this, the cooperation of government, CSOs and family are essential for providing the children concrete and structured rehabilitation and reintegration program for the sake of the best interest of the child and social securities.</p> <p>[Note]</p> <p>¹ The term refers to anyone under 18 who comes into contact with the justice system as a result of being suspected or accused of committing an offence.</p>	

Title	1-2-3 Strategic Shift on Youth Employment in Post-Conflict: Lessons Learnt from Sierra Leone
Author(s)	Natsuko Imai
Affiliation(s)	Former UNDP Sierra Leone Programme Manager of Youth and Peacebuilding
<p>Across the globe, the recent financial and economic crisis has led to soaring youth unemployment. Before the crisis, however, youth unemployment was already a major concern for human insecurity in most of the developing countries. The government of Sierra Leone recognized youth unemployment is a national threat and enormous international aid was spent for the past decade. Nevertheless, the issue remains unresolved and appeared to be more complicated.</p> <p>Upon the end of conflict in 2002, DDR programme to reintegrate ex-combatants has been implemented till 2007. Following the DDR, Youth Employment Programme (YEP) with the budget of USD 8 million, which was funded by Peace Building Fund and Basket Fund, was initiated in collaboration with UNDP to address the issue. The key activities were agriculture, training (electricity, mechanics, masonry, metal, catering, tailoring, carpentry, plumbing, computer and hair dressing) and microfinance. The main approach was to provide youth with basic vocational skills, equipment and capital to start Small and Medium Enterprises for self-employment. The good results of YEP was the increased income of the 10,299 beneficiaries on average by more than 197 percent by the end of 2010.</p> <p>However, the programme still faced a challenge with this approach not being able to cover the larger target of other 800,000 unemployed youth with two limitations. One was its social-oriented, individual-targeted and training-focused approach which has not been shifted from DDR approach as it repeated the same contents of reintegration such as agriculture, vocational training and microfinance. After the continuous implementation of DDR and YEP, the local market was saturated with small service providers of hair-dressing, mechanics, masonry etc and it resulted in many youth unemployed giving up their business without sustainable income. The other was lack of system to stimulate young entrepreneurship. Many youth failed to sustain their SMEs with limited business skills and mind. This was due to short of additional support for youth to access to market demand information, demand-supply matching and business coaching.</p> <p>Main cause of these limitations was lack of strategic shift from social-oriented approach on DDR during the emergency phase to economic-oriented approach on employment creation with the start of recovery phase. Since youth employment has to be addressed from economic perspective, it should not be remained in the category of social affairs. In Sierra Leone, for essence, the youth employment issue narrowly remained within the mandate of the Ministry of Youth and Sports which was an advocacy ministry without enough collaboration between other technical line ministries, moreover, they competed over a leading role and it paralyzed decision making process.</p> <p>Based on the experiences of Sierra Leone, I strongly recommend that any practitioner who addresses youth employment in post-conflict situation has to determine the best timing of strategic shift from social-oriented to economic-oriented approach. As youth employment is wider cross-cutting issue with both social and economic aspects, an integrated institutional model to develop and implement strategies has to be developed for better results and bigger impacts. Otherwise, a potential cause of conflict reoccurrence remains unresolved.</p>	

Title	1-2-4 Rural Communities, Artisanal/Illegal Crude Oil Refining and Environmental Pollution: A Human Security Dilemma in Nigeria's Niger Delta?
Author(s)	Tubodenyefa Zibima
Affiliation(s)	Graduate School of International Development (GSID), Nagoya University, Graduate Student (Doctor Course)
Keywords	rural communities, environmental pollution, livelihood, artisanal refining, crude oil, human security
<p>For decades, the activities of oil companies have been the source of environmental pollution in rural communities in the Niger Delta. This has resulted in the destruction of traditional livelihood structures contributing to economic hardship, heightening poverty and health risks associated with hydrocarbons. However, in the last four years there has emerged a newer source of environmental pollution in the form of artisanal/illegal refining of crude oil by members of these communities. A process that employs a simple fractional distilling technique using improvised metal barrels and makeshift open furnaces in refining diesel and kerosene from crude oil. The proliferation of these artisanal crude oil refining outfits is not without its significance for human security in these communities. These refining outfits have increasingly become an alternative livelihood and sustenance opportunity for rural dwellers, while at the same time a veritable source of environmental pollution as the activity further destroys already diminished traditional livelihood structures. In coming to terms with this development, a few questions emerge: Why and at what point will communities condone efforts at self-empowerment and sustenance with environmental impacts that reinforce the risks and human insecurities for which they have previously sought to escape? In what given contexts can short term survival goals outweigh long-term environmental sustainability goals? How do these issues constitute a human security dilemma and what are the implications? By focusing on rural communities' actions and behavior towards artisanal refining and the resulting environmental externalities, this research article explores the dynamics of human and natural interaction in the Niger Delta, the transition of rural communities from victims to perpetrators of environmental pollution and the implications for human security in the region.</p>	

Session 1-3 Human Security in Disasters

Title	1-3-1 An Interdisciplinary Analysis of the Impacts of Disasters & Societal Response to Threats
Author(s)	Terri Adams¹, Everette Joseph²
Affiliation(s)	¹ Ph.D. Associate Professor, Department of Sociology, Howard University ² Ph.D. Director, Atmospheric Science Research Center
Keywords	disaster, atmosphere, social impacts
<p>In recent years, a number of natural disasters have caused loss and devastation to people across the globe. From the Hurricane Katrina disaster that hit the Gulf Coast of the United States in 2005 to the Tōhoku earthquake and tsunami disaster in Japan in 2011, natural disasters have resulted in an enormous amount of damaged infrastructure, property loss, and fractured lives. While much attention is placed on the affects of disasters on the immediate impacted communities, little attention is paid to the long-range effects of disasters on the global community. This paper will explore the potential effects of two disaster types on the global community.</p> <p>This paper will explore the potential affects of disasters on the global community through an interdisciplinary analysis of the atmospheric and social impact components of the phenomenon. Understanding the interconnectivity of environmental hazards globally may impact peoples' perceptions of risk and influence willingness to support preparedness and mitigation strategies. As society has become increasingly vulnerable to severe weather (Kunkel et al., 1999), and vulnerable to other natural hazards it is important to understand the potential local and global affects of disasters. The ineluctable threat of extreme weather events and other natural and manmade disasters makes it imperative to advance the understanding of various dynamics associated with the impacts of these events and societal response to these threats.</p>	

Title	1-3-2 Rethinking the Boundaries of Human Rights in Disaster with Human Security
Author(s)	Florence Seow
Affiliation(s)	Ph.D., Kanagawa University
Keywords	human rights, human security, disaster, indeterminacy of disaster, disaster vulnerabilities
<p>The relationship between human rights and human security is not easily discernible; scholarly reflections on the question range the spectrum from arguing that the two are essentially synonymous (Dunne and Wheeler 2004) to those that posit that human security discourse competes with and undermines the human rights regime as a result of its policy focus and its lack of clarity as an analytical tool (Howard-Hassman 2012). While most works have insisted upon the importance of the discourses for the other, and others have sought to downplay its importance, few have approached the parallel discourses – which both have the goals of assisting individuals to live dignified lives free from want and fear – constructively to theorise what a mutually beneficial relationship would look like in practical terms. This paper addresses whether and how the commonalities and differences between these two discourses might be utilized in a positively reinforcing manner in the context of disaster, so as to concretize human security studies, and expand the practice and theory of international human rights law. Using the social vulnerability model of disaster, which understands disaster as being the product of a collision between social vulnerabilities such as poverty and external geophysical or manmade events, as the starting point for analysis, the paper will analyse the human rights mechanisms that can be used in disaster, and how the human security concept may identify new rights holders, new disaster threats and responsibility holders through the adherence to human security as the freedom from want, fear and the freedom to live in dignity. In particular, mechanisms such as the Universal Periodic Review, a mechanism that straddles the gap between law and politics, will be considered. The paper will argue that the disaster context shows us that the use of one discipline does not preclude the other; the commonalities of the two discourses are as significant as their divergences. The paper will contribute to understandings of the relationship between the two disciplines by demonstrating that among other things, human security can be taken advantage of in the political aspects of human rights law to expand its disciplinary boundaries, while simultaneously creating a more solid foundation for human security studies.</p>	

Title	1-3-3 A Quantitative Study of Social Capital in the Tertiary Sector of Kobe: Has Social Capital Promoted Economic Reconstruction Since the Great Hanshin Awaji Earthquake?
Author(s)	Go Shimada
Affiliation(s)	Ph.D. Senior Research Fellow, JICA Research Institute
Keywords	social capital, SMEs (Small Medium Enterprises), natural disasters, panel data analysis, Kobe
<p>Social capital is thought to have both positive and negative aspects. This paper examines how social capital has worked in the process of recovery and reconstruction in Kobe since the Great Hanshin Awaji Earthquake. The paper focuses on the tertiary sector of Kobe because since the earthquake there has been a structural shift from the secondary sector due to the damage caused by the earthquake, and because the sector accounted for 80% of employment, the most important factor for reconstruction in the mid- and long-term. The paper proves that both bonding and bridging social capital are important factors for employment. This finding provides empirical evidence for the on-going debate on how to rebuild Tohoku.</p>	

Title	1-3-4 In Search for the ASEAN Community Haze in the Way
Author(s)	Gong Xue
Affiliation(s)	PhD candidate from Rajaratnam School of International Studies, Nanyang Technological University
Keywords	haze pollution, ASEAN community, management mechanism
<p>The sustainability of environment is the fundamental start of human development. Abundant in natural resources, Southeast Asian economies are undergoing industrialization and urbanization with unprecedentedly rapid speed. A large number of people in the region live on the explorations of these resources, resulting in expected pollutions and even natural disasters. Different from the Cold War context, ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations) has been shifting from counter-communism to economic growth. Echoed with the concept of human development, the recent notion of ASEAN Community has incorporated handling environment challenges into its agenda. Environmental challenges such as transboundary haze pollution have haunted several Southeast Asian countries each year, therefore, posing threat to the development of civil society. The more recent haze pollution occurs mostly from Sumatra, Indonesia, where lands are cleared by fire for agriculture or manufacturing purpose. ASEAN has been handling the regional haze disaster ever since from the early 1980s, including signing the Regional Haze Action Plan, establishing ASEAN Agreement on Transboundary Haze Pollution and launching funds to implement the agreement. Such steps aim to prevent, monitor and mitigate the environmental problems. However, with such efforts made, Southeast Asia is still seen to face even more severe air pollution. In June of 2013, Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia and parts of Thailand were masked with the hazardous haze, which was lifted to breaking life-threat level. Since ASEAN is on the way of establishing a community consisting of economic, political-security and socio-cultural aspects, the effective regional cooperation level will be even more demanded in realization of these targets. So the research question is: will the ASEAN community integration process contribute to addressing haze problems. This paper argues that, narrowly defined economic interests, lack of strong enforcement provision, and ineffectiveness of the local regulation enforcement, as well as unwillingness to accept external assistance of Indonesian government set barriers to the regional cooperation. This paper aims to provide a detailed analysis of the rationales behind decades' air pollution covering Southeast Asia in the backdrop of a promising ASEAN Community integration. Moreover, it suggests a more effective ASEAN way of building consensus and more committed enforcement of enacting provisions is a definite sine qua non to solving environment and even broader human development issues.</p>	

Session 1-4 Health Issues

Title	1-4-1 Enhancing Community Mental Health Care: With a Central Focus on Care Ethics
Author(s)	Mana Takasaki
Affiliation(s)	Department of Basic Science, Graduate school of Arts and Sciences, The University of Tokyo
Keywords	schizophrenia, community care, care ethics, empathy
<p>The purpose of this study is to clarify the problems of the current mental health care community and attempt to contribute to an improved concept of mental health.</p> <p>In 2009, the Mental Health Medical Welfare Law was revised with the introduction of two amendments introducing the idea of community mental health and welfare. The amendments state that there exists a required a shift "from hospital-centered medical treatment to community-centered health care", and a "realization of a society in harmony." In response to such realities, much research in the field of mental health care has been published in recent years. Mental health care is an idea that is carried out to provide comprehensive care using local resources. All efforts aim to raise the quality of life, the well-being of users and autonomy of users in communities. That is, community mental health care is an attempt to make the most of the potential therapeutic energy that is hidden in the community. Therefore, it is the realm that local residents are also included in, along with hospitals and function groups.</p> <p>However, in previous studies, it appears that there are some points that must be argued further in order to achieve such a concept. When looking at the description of the way to relate local residents to people with schizophrenia, the policy states that "local residents are the subjects who are provided with explanations from experts", or "work as volunteers targeted in the care systems or programs." This problem comes from inefficiencies within the fundamental discussion surrounding the question: "What is care?" To address this problem, it is suggested that the manner in which experts serve users through successive and continuous support, is replaced with a final goal of enhancing community mental health care. It is true that giving continuous supports is important, but it cannot be a sufficient condition to ensure well-being or autonomy for service users. As previous studies indicate that more than half of the schizophrenic population feels they are victim to discrimination and prejudice from others in everyday life , the problem of care should be considered at the level of every-day life communication, by examining relationships with local residents and schizophrenia patients, just as we take communication with others for granted in daily life.</p> <p>This study attempts to point out the limitations of recent studies on community mental health care and address how community mental health care should be using a theoretical framework of care ethics, as well as concepts related to health recovery as a human security issue for people suffering from schizophrenia.</p>	

Title	1-4-2 Between Fear and Acceptance: A Case Study of Radiation Literacy for Children by an NGO in Fukushima
Author(s)	Moeko Minagawa
Affiliation(s)	Research Associate at the Organization for Research Initiatives and Development and Faculty of Global and Regional Studies in Doshisha University in Kyoto, Japan
Keywords	NGO, children, vulnerability, radiation literacy, care
<p>More than three years has passed since the nuclear disaster occurred in Fukushima in 2011. As a result of the nuclear accident at Fukushima, a broad area of soil, air and water have become polluted and the safety standard for human exposure to radiation, especially for children, remains a highly contested issue. The population in Fukushima is faced with the necessity of acquiring knowledge of radioactivity itself and its risk. As children are particularly vulnerable to exposure to radiation, radiation literacy for children is one of the largest issues for children's health care. The ministry of education published a supplementary reader in October 2011 (revised edition published in February 2014), though the content did not coincide with that expected and needed by the victims in Fukushima. In December 2011, Fukushima's prefectural board of education started dispatch lectures for teachers in Fukushima to train for radiation literacy. However, due to the pre-determined annual curriculum, a lack of time and also of teachers to take charge of radiation literacy classes, a small number of schools carry out radiation literacy in actuality.</p> <p>In view of this situation, some concerned Non-Government Organization (NGO) s and Non-Profit Organization (NPO) s contend that this education is insufficient, and have begun to take part in radiation literacy in schools in Fukushima. One NGO proposes a 'guarantee of the best profit of the children' as its principle and it claims that government should take care and take measures to prioritize children based on this principle. Along with this principle, the NGO aims for listening to children's voices, providing knowledge of radiation such as the radiation risk to health and let children talk freely about their fears and their questions regarding radiation literacy.</p> <p>Concerning children's health care, how does an NGO conduct radiation literacy in school? It is presumed that the actors who take charge of radiation literacy should not only be an NGO but also a school and lectures outside of school. Actors cooperate together to execute radiation literacy though their aims might differ between each other. For this reason, there might be a limit to the effectiveness of radiation literacy. In this presentation, the role of an NGO is in focus. To examine these perspectives qualitative investigation of the NGO, which has been taking part in joint class of radiation literacy in a junior high school in Fukushima, was conducted. Besides investigation of the NGO, participant observation in radiation literacy class was also conducted to understand the contents of radiation literacy and how they grasp the meaning of care for the children.</p> <p>The findings show that radiation literacy conducted in school by the NGO shows how to live with radiation even the NGO taught how to avoid it. It might reduce the fear of children to some extent, however the literacy is limited in call children's attention to radiation risk to their health. The care concept helps us to reconsider the role of an NGO.</p>	

Title	1-4-3 Eating Disorders in Japan: Family Distress with Mental Disorders
Author(s)	Rie Yamada
Affiliation(s)	University of Tokyo (Doctoral Student)
Keywords	mental disorders, eating disorders, family, looping effect, medical discourse
<p>In many countries, the increase of people who are suffering from mental disorders has been big problem. It can be said that the concept of Human Security is deeply related with diseases and illnesses. In this presentation, I will argue the problem of mental disorders in Japanese society from the concept of Human security. Especially, I will focus on “eating disorders,” which became much more prevalent in Japan from 1970s. We can say that eating disorders is still social problem in Japan from the fact that it is included the list of Japan Intractable Diseases and that the movement of requiring for establishment of special center for people with eating disorders.</p> <p>It have been argued what is the cause of the eating disorders and how should it be treated. Although there are number of theory and the way of treatment, one of the most influential discourse was concerning about patient’s family. In other words, the theory of family as a cause of eating disorders was in fashion at particular time. On one side, some therapists who relied on the theory helped patients. However, as the theory spread thorough media, it influenced on people negative way. Until now, previous works have indicated the negative side of “family theory” from social scientific point of view.</p> <p>The patients would “understand” that their eating disorder comes from family problem when they know “family theory,” even though the relation between their illness and family problem is not very clear. In other words, “family theory” could explain all type people with eating disorders because there is no “perfect” family in reality. When some patients “understand” their illness using “family theory,” they tend to shift their responsibility to their family, which leads them to give up recover from eating disorders without family effort. Thus, paradoxically “family theory” could took patients’ will to recover by themselves away, and it lead to maintain the mechanism of eating disorders.</p> <p>In this way, the negative effect of “family theory” to patients has been unraveled. However, the effect to patients’ families remained unclear even though they suffer severe distress when they face family members’ eating disorders. In this presentation, I will indicate the direction and possibility of focusing families of caring eating disorders.</p> <p>References</p> <p>Bruch, H., 1978, <i>The Golden Cage: The Enigma of Anorexia Nervosa</i>, Harvard Univ. Press.</p> <p>Garner, D. M., Garfinkel, P. E., 1997, <i>Handbook of Treatment for Eating Disorders 2/E</i>, The Guilford Press.</p> <p>Gordon, Richard A., [1990] 2000, <i>Eating disorders: Anatomy of a Social Epidemic</i>, 2nd ed., Blackwell Publishers.</p> <p>Phelan J. C., Evelyn J. B. and Bruce G. L., 1998, “Psychiatric Illness and Family Stigma”, <i>Schizophrenia Bulletin</i>, 24(1), 115-126.</p>	

Title	1-4-4 Doctor-Supply Responses to a Large Expansion in Health Insurance Coverage in Thailand
Author(s)	Tomonori Ishikawa
Affiliation(s)	International Post Graduate Program in Human Security, Graduate School of International Cultural Studies, Tohoku University
Keywords	universal health coverage, the shortage of physicians, physician mal-distribution, health care, demand and supply
<p>This paper analyzed shortage and mal-distribution of physicians in Thailand. Based on statistical survey from 2002 to 2010, the evidence presented in this study shows that physician shortage is worsening throughout the country. By using data provided by Ministry of Public Health and Monitoring & Management System (MMS), it was found that inequality in the distribution of physicians has been falling over time, and more physicians are likely placed in the provinces based on the number of out-patient admissions. However, Thai physicians work on a ratio of one doctor to 7,000 patients, which is above the maximum tolerance doctor-patient ratio that is set by the World Health Organization. This is because every province is lacking physicians, even though the total number of physicians has been increased. It is assumed that there is more demand than supply. Data shows that the growth rate of out-patient admissions is higher than that of physicians.</p> <p>Moreover, when comparing the growth rate of physicians from 2002 to 2010 with the number of consultations per doctor in 2002, some provinces with a low growth rate of physicians have not been supplied with enough physicians to make up for insufficient part.</p> <p>In 2002, after achieving Universal Health Coverage (UCS), Thai health care system added 14 million previously uninsured people to healthcare system and offered comprehensive health care that included not only basics but also more expensive medical services. However, the addition of millions of people to the health care system caused an influx of patients into public hospitals and more patients come to see doctors.</p> <p>Since the introduction of UCS, supply side responses have not been able to catch up with the growing number of patients, even though the disproportionate number of physicians in rural areas has been reduced.</p>	

Session 1-5 Protecting the Vulnerable Societies

Title	1-5-1 Japanese Language Learning Support for Refugees in Japan: Possibilities and Problems
Author(s)	Takao Tomono
Affiliation(s)	Tokyo University of Agriculture and Technology
Keywords	refugees in Japan, Japanese language learning support, RHQ support center, <i>Chiiki Nihongo Kyoushitsu</i>, NPO/NGO
<p>This presentation will discuss current problems and future possibilities about Japanese language learning support for refugees in Japan.</p> <p>Since most refugees face financial difficulties, language learning supports for them for free or at a low cost are strongly desired, but as of now are not sufficient. When it comes to official/public supports, they are provided by RHQ Support Center, entrusted by the government. The center provides some settlement support programs; not only providing language classes but guidance for life in Japan, and also supporting continuous learning of Japanese language through multiple means. However, the problem is that it is merely for refugees who are already granted status legally, that is, Convention Refugees and their families and Resettled Refugees: others, for example asylum seekers, are not allowed to take the course, even though it takes a very long time, sometimes more than eight years, to finish procedures for recognition of refugee status.</p> <p>How about <i>Chiiki Nihongo Kyoshitsu</i>(Japanese language classes in local communities)? In fact, many foreigners go there to study and/or enjoy communicating with people from same areas or communities. Then, can the problems be solved if we introduce refugees about the classes and make them go there? Surely, the classes can also meaningful for refugees if they can/willing to participate, but the problem are not so easy in practice. To give one reason, some refugees are unwilling to meet other foreigners because of the experiences of persecution [3], but of course, in <i>Chiiki Nihongo Kyoshitsu</i> are also many other foreigners. So, there are certain limits for depending only on <i>Chiiki Nihongo Kyoshitsu</i>: providing other places and opportunities for refugees is greatly required. Working toward improvements, we should ask <i>Chiiki Nihongo Kyoshitsu</i> to understand the situation of refugees, and at the same time, should ask for cooperation of NPO/NGO that assists refugees.</p> <p>The tight situation of refugees in learning Japanese leads to not only problems in their daily life, but to the obstacle of applying for social welfare, of finding jobs, and even of obtaining information in emergency situations. What is more, as is well known, inability to speak the language(s) of the host country is one of the major factors of mental disorder among migrant and refugee populations [1][2]. We should review the problems from a broader perspective and offer improvements on Japanese language learning for refugees regardless of whether they have stable legal statuses.</p> <p>【References】</p> <p>[1] Canadian Task Force on Mental Health Issues Affecting Immigrants and Refugees (1988) Review of the literature on migrant mental health. Ottawa: Department of the Secretary of State of Canada, Multiculturalism Sector, and Health and Welfare Canada</p> <p>[2] MOH: Ministry of Health (1997) Chapter11: Refugees and Immigrants. Mental Health in New Zealand from a Public Health Perspective</p> <p>[3] MORITANI, Yasufumi(2010) 難民のメンタルヘルス 『外国人をめぐる生活と医療 –難民たちが地域で健康に暮らすために』 Gendaijinbunsha</p>	

Title	1-5-2 The Contribution of Entrepreneurship and Social Capital to the Human Security in Afghanistan: A Case Study of Local Entrepreneur's Community in Herat Province
Author(s)	Parviz Ahmad Valizadah
Affiliation(s)	Ph.D Student at Doshisha University
Keywords	entrepreneurship, social capital, human security, Herat, Afghanistan
<p>The concept of Human security, as a by-product of post-Cold War, is a multi-disciplinary understanding of security involving a numerous of research fields, including development studies, international relations and strategic studies. In the field of human security, the 1994 HDR report, has introduces a new perspective in which equates to the security with people-centered rather than their territories, with development rather than arms. Especially through ensuring freedom from want and freedom from fear for all persons as a better manner to tackle the problem of insecurity especially in most vulnerable societies both in national and international level. Thus, improving the human security entail to investing in entrepreneurial employment through engaging policy makers to address in such vulnerable and conflict affected society like Afghanistan.</p> <p>In this study, Social capital generally refers to entrepreneurs' personal networks, organizational networks and trust, concern for ones associates, a willingness to live by the norms of one's community. In this study, I explore the contribution and relation of social capital and other influential characteristics of the individual entrepreneurs to their safety and security concerns to their performances into their communities. The study suggests that, the personal networks, and trust to the local and community authorities among the other factors are the most common coping strategies and influential factors while the vulnerable and uncertain conditions exist during their activities in this region.</p> <p>The main objectives of this study are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. To identify the factors (mainly, social capital) that can contribute to the safety and sustainability of entrepreneurship activities in Herat province. b. To explore the relationships among those influential factors to the entrepreneurship development and economic security in Herat province. <p>The primary data for this study collected based on structured questionnaire through a fieldwork survey of 35 entrepreneurs. The primary data for this study were collected from the field based on a random sampling method. The sample of entrepreneurs and their businesses are located in two districts of Herat city, Herat province in western region of Afghanistan.</p>	

Title	1-5-3 The State of Human (in)Security in Pakistan: The Case of Religious Minorities
Author(s)	Zulfiqar Ali
Affiliation(s)	Graduate student (Masters) at Rotary Centre for Peace studies at International Christian University, Tokyo
Keywords	religious persecution, political repression, structural violence, minority rights, human empowerment
<p>Islamic extremism and militancy poses a serious human security threat to Pakistan. Its impact has been particularly disastrous for the religious minorities who constitute about 20% of the total population. Ahmadis, Christians, Hindus, Shias and others are increasingly being targeted for their religious beliefs by Islamist extremist outfits. This paper aims to utilize the 'broad' and 'critical' approaches to human security to trace out the causes of this human insecurity of religious minorities in Pakistan. Whereas the broad approach seeks to explain the discrimination and the violent socio-economic, and political persecution of religious minorities through an <i>agent</i>, involving both non-state actors such as the extremist sectarian outfits and the state itself through constitutional and legal provisions, the critical approach addresses the <i>structural</i> causes of this insecurity such as famine, cultural, and religious shaming that limits their 'empowerment' to live with freedom, dignity, and security.</p> <p><u>References:</u></p> <p>Buncombe, A. (2014, May 08). <i>Rashid Rehman shooting: Pakistan human rights lawyer who received 'death threats' over high-profile blasphemy case is shot dead</i>. Retrieved May 27, 2014, from The Guardian.</p> <p>Fukuda-Parr, S., & Messineo, C. (2012, 1). Human Security: A critical review of the literature. <i>Centre for Research on Peace and Development (CRPD)</i>.</p> <p>HRCP. (2012). <i>State of Human Rights in 2012</i>. Lahore: Human Rights Commission of Pakistan.</p> <p>Khan, A. M. (2003). <i>Persecution of the Ahmadiyya Community in Pakistan: An Analysis Under International Law and International Relations</i>.</p> <p>Nasr, S. V. (1994). <i>The Vanguard of the Islamic Revolution: The Jama'at-i Islami of Pakistan</i>. Berkeley: University of California Press.</p> <p>OHCHR. <i>Minorities Under International Law</i>. Retrieved from United Nations Human Rights</p> <p>Shani, G. (2007). Introduction: Protecting Human Security in a Post 9/11 World. In M.Sato, M. K. Pasha, & G. Shani, <i>Protecting Human Security in a Post 9/11 World: Critical and Global Insights (pp. 4-6)</i>. New York.</p> <p>Shinoda, H. (2004). The Concept of Human Security: Historical and Theoretical Implications. <i>IPSHU English Research Report Series No.19 Conflict and Human Security: A Search for New Approaches of Peace-building (2004)</i>, 9-11.</p> <p>Siddiq, A. (2013). <i>The New Frontiers: Militancy & Radicalism in Punjab</i>. Centre for International and Strategic Analysis. SISA.</p> <p><i>Universal Declaration of Human Rights</i>, Article 18. (1948, 12 08). Retrieved 05 27, 2014, from Berkeley Centre for Religion, Peace, and World Affairs.</p> <p>United Nations Development Program. (1994). <i>Human development Report</i>. United Nations Development Program. New York: Oxford university press.</p> <p>Walbridge, L. S. (2003). <i>The Christians of Pakistan: The Passion of Bishop John Joseph</i> (1st ed., Vol. 1). London: MPG Books Ltd.</p> <p>Waterman, S. (2013, March 27). <i>Heavy price: Pakistan says war on terror has cost nearly 50,000 lives there since 9/11</i></p>	

Title	1-5-4 Possibility of Alternative Protection by Complementary Protection
Author(s)	Chiaki Tsuchida
Affiliation(s)	MA course's student of Graduate Programme on Human Security, Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, The University of Tokyo
Keywords	international refugee regime, complementary protection, asylum seekers, Kurds, Japan
<p>This research clarifies the possibility of alternative protection by complementary protection for those who are excluded from category of refugees.</p> <p>First, what is refugee protection? International Refugee Regime is consisted by both the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and the 1967 Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees. Under the regime, once a nation state ratifies the Refugee Convention, the state party obligates to construct refugee protection policy and implement it in the country. Refugee certification depends on the member states also it gives free discretion to the states. Therefore, it is sometimes carried out arbitrarily or the judgment whether an asylum seeker is a refugee or not comes into collision with national interests. One of the reasons is accepting refugees are regarded as harmful influence for diplomatic or economic relationship in two countries between an asylum seekers' country of origin and a host country. As a result of it, there are some people who do not correspond to refugees.</p> <p>Second, how is the refugee protection policy implemented in the states for those in need? The treatment and rights afforded to certificated refugees and un-certificated refugees are significantly different. As a result, the later is forced into the life which is luck of human rights. Moreover, one of the issues for treatment of un-certificated refugees is that there are limited supporters such as NGOs although the number of them is more than certificated refugees. One of the biggest reasons is that it is easier to give protection for certificated refugees than those who are un-certificated on the perspective of target.</p> <p>Third, according to this kind of matters, this research particularly focuses on case of Kurdish asylum seekers in Japan. Kurdish asylum seekers have begun to apply for refugee status from early 1990s. The rate of Kurdish asylum seekers from Turkey came into the first or second of all asylum seekers in past few years. However, none of them have been accepted as refugees. Therefore, the issues regarding un-certificated refugees specifically come out from the situation of Kurds.</p> <p>Finally, this research concludes the significance of complementary protection also its possibility towards un-certificated refugees specially whose applications have been chronically rejected such as Kurds. The importance of complementary protection is raised in the world since the refugee ratification is gradually becoming more difficult. Then, complementary protection could be one of the solutions to compensate for implementation of refugee protection policy in Japan as one of host countries.</p>	

Session 2-1 Disasters and the Society

Title	2-1-1 Between Freedom from Fear and Freedom from Want: Resettlement Planning after Indian Ocean Tsunami and Great East Japan Earthquake
Author(s)	Oscar Radyan Danar
Affiliation(s)	International Post Graduate Program in Human Security, Graduate School of International Cultural Studies, Tohoku University. Lecturer in Public Administration Department, Brawijaya University
Keywords	post tsunami resettlement planning, human security, freedom from fear, freedom from want
<p>The loss of human security can be slow, silent process or an abrupt loud emergency. It can be human-made due to wrong policy choices; it can stem from the forces of nature; or it can be a combination of both as is often the case when environmental degradation leads to a natural disaster and followed by human tragedy. Besides economic and conflict crises, natural disasters inflict the greatest shocks on society and people's human security (UNDP, 1994, Commission on Human Security, 2003).</p> <p>Natural disasters, such as Indian Ocean Tsunami (IOT) and Great East Japan Earthquake (GEJE), demonstrate that human security remains relevant for both; developing and developed countries. Indonesia, as the most seriously country affected by IOT is the developing country, which is Great East Japan Earthquake, hit Japan as developed country. That is why, it is imperative to consider the differences between the way human security can be understood and applied in different countries and contexts, including the post tsunami resettlement in Indonesia and Japan.</p> <p>Since the early stage of reconstruction, Indonesian Government focused the reconstruction process on the housing needs of tsunami victims. Two years after tsunami, around 57.000 permanent houses had been completed in tsunami impacted areas. It means the housing reconstruction effort, reached the half way mark for housing needs (BRR and Partners, 2006).</p> <p>Within a similar time frame, Japanese Government has not rebuilds permanent houses. Tsunami impacted area focused on the spatial planning issue and the consent of the collective household relocation plan from Minister for land, infrastructure and transport. The main aim of this relocation plan is to create future tsunami-resilient community (Reconstruction Agency, 2013).</p> <p>This paper explores the resettlement planning formulation and its implementation in post IOT in Indonesia and GEJE in Japan, using human security approach. Through case study in Banda Aceh City and Minamisanriku Town, this paper using two key components in human security, freedom from fear and freedom from want, in analyzing the difference of post tsunami resettlement in both areas. It argues that resettlement process in Banda Aceh (Indonesia) and Minamisanriku (Japan) has a different orientation. In Banda Aceh, post tsunami resettlement oriented to fulfill the housing needs after tsunami as many dwellings as quickly as possible - freedom from want-; while in Minamisanriku post tsunami resettlement, oriented to create "a town without fear" -freedom from fear- to the future tsunami.</p>	

Title	2-1-2 Food Logistics at the Time of Disaster Merapi Volcano Eruption in 2010
Author(s)	Sarastomo Ari Saptoto
Affiliation(s)	International Post Graduate Program in Human Security, Graduate School of Agricultural Science, Tohoku University
Keywords	food stock, transportation, human resource, coordination
<p>【Objective】</p> <p>In one decade later, Indonesia struck by several disasters, such as eruption of Merapi volcano in Sleman in 2010. From 1672 to 2010, Merapi Volcano has erupted for 80 times or approximately once in 4 years. Eruption in 2010 was the biggest than the five latest eruptions since 1994. Big eruption and huge number of Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) in that event caused some problems in disaster management, not exception in food logistics. Coordination in food logistics among government and other parties involved is important. This study describes food stock, transportation and human resource as factors influencing in the food logistics and points out the problem of coordination of food logistics. Based on comparative study, this study also derives policy implications for improving the food logistics management.</p> <p>【Method】</p> <p>Data were collected from secondary data and interviews conducted with the 16 respondents consist of 3 local government officers, 7 village officers and 6 society institution members in 7 villages in Sleman District.</p> <p>【Results】</p> <p>In Merapi Volcano eruption case, there were several problems in food logistics. Those problems impacted broken and expired food and goods, much more time for loading and unloading food and goods, more than one vehicle needed for distributing in one point, overload capacity of vehicle in distributing, over workload of officer in distributing, multiple role of officer. In coordination, after big eruption several problems occurred: (1) facilitator was not effective caused changing situation and number of IDP could not be monitored; (2) data and information of needs of IDP were often delayed, uncertain and unclear.</p> <p>【Conclusion】</p> <p>Food logistics in Merapi Volcano eruption in 2010 was experienced improper time, quality, quantity and needs. Based on comparative study, the policy implications for improving the management of food logistics are: (1) data and information of IDP as a base for purchasing food and goods; (2) collecting data and map of halls and also upgrading main warehouse in district level; (3) collaborate in distribution with other parties, such as military, to provide truck and personnel with better capacity and capability; (4) collaborate with professional logistician in disaster warehouse management; (5) involve and optimize society institution/social worker as facilitator between Sleman District Local Government and village/camp.</p>	

Title	2-1-3 Land Ownership Insecurity after the Sidoarjo Mudflow Disaster, East Java, Indonesia
Name	Prasojo Bayu Suwondo Putro, Hitoshi Yonekura
Affiliation	International Post Graduate Program in Human Security, Graduate School of Agricultural Science, Tohoku University
Keywords	mudflow, purchase, land, acquisition, titling, insecure
<p>A devastating mudflow exploded in the Sidoarjo District, Indonesia, on May 29, 2006, allegedly triggered by a technical error of oil and gas exploration. It has been inundating a large number of individuals', communal, and even governments' lands and assets. The Oil and Gas Company and the State were obliged by law to purchase the affected lands in disaster area, equal to the agreed value, which ranging from 7 to 11 times of normal price.</p> <p>The Indonesian Agrarian Law strictly regulates the land ownership for individuals, corporate and governments. Several regulations also issued regarding the acquisition and the titling process of Sidoarjo mudflow disaster land. The acquisition of disaster lands in Sidoarjo, however, was executed improperly and cursorily.</p> <p>This paper aims to investigate the status of disastrous land. As the data record keeping seems unclear, the process of land acquisition and land titling of the communal lands, the individuals' lands, and the governments' lands might be insecure.</p>	

Session 2-2 Disaster Preparedness

Title	2-2-1 Dynamic Selection of the Optimal-Efficient Paths for Delivering Aid after a Big Earthquake
Author(s)	Yoshihito Shigeno
Affiliation(s)	Graduate School of International Cultural Studies, Tohoku University
Keywords	emergent delivery, supply chain, agent- based model, discrete event model

During a big quake like Great East Japan Earthquake, the road network is partially destroyed, resulting in more human casualty due to the delay of delivering medical aid, foods, clothing etc. In such a case, we should manage to find routes to the disastrous areas quickly. To establish the supply-chain, a simulation of the action for delivery is necessary to cope with the anticipated traffic troubles on the road network. For this objective, ABM (agent-based model) is proposed, that can find the routes on the road network in which agents (as proxy for vehicles) can pass. In the present study, a maze is used as the road network for simplicity.

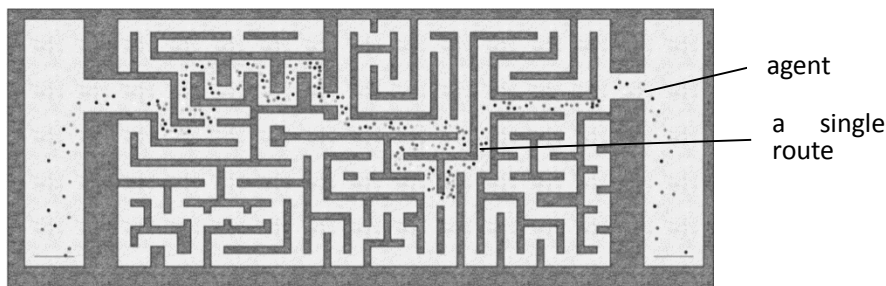


Fig.1 decision of a single route in a maze (by AnyLogic**).

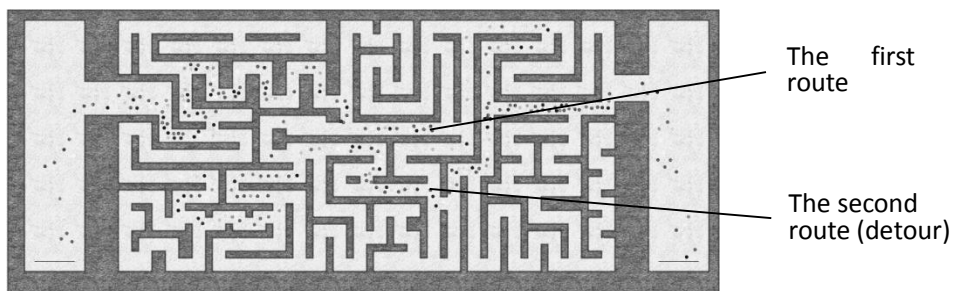


Fig.2 decision of an alternative route in a maze (by AnyLogic**).

Human behavior in evacuation process has been studied with ABM by various authors, however, there are very few researches on supply-chain. S. Wohlgemuth *et al.*¹⁾ proposed an ABM which finds the routes with a minimal traveling time after a disaster. However, the model route is taken just as the linear connection of point to point; neither dead-end nor jam is considered.

The present model can find the alternative routes if the en-route is dead ended or congested. Additionally, it takes account of the traffic density, so that it can find the most efficient supply-chain routes. Figure 1 shows how the agents find a single route in the maze. In the case of a dead end or congested pathways, they can choose an alternative path as the second route shown in Fig 2.

Thus, emergent delivery is possible depending on the road situation. The result is expected to apply to an actual road network, decreasing the number of the second casualties.

**AnyLogic is a simulation modeling software developed by the AnyLogic Company.

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Title	2-2-2 Building for Security of Human: Lessons Learnt from GEJE
Author(s)	Ogata Koichi^a, Dinil Pushpalal^b
Affiliation(s)	^a Tokyo Engineering Consultants, Sendai ^b Graduate School of International Cultural Studies, Tohoku University, Sendai
Keywords	disaster preparedness, GEJE, Minamisanriku, Sendai sewage purification center
<p>Buildings are building to provide comfortable living for its occupants, protecting them from natural phenomena such as heat, wind, rain, and snow; and protecting them from intruders. In earthquake-prone countries like Japan, buildings are building to resist disastrous earthquake too. However, in popular architectural practices there are neither design methods for designing buildings against tsunami nor design methods for designing buildings to provide evacuation platform for escapers.</p> <p>When building the buildings for security of human in disaster-prone areas, disaster preparedness, for example, identifying risk-prone areas and applying tsunami-resistant building techniques should be given a particular attention. Human Security Now 2003,¹ the well-known blueprint of human security discourse, has reported that disaster related deaths in the 1990s were 40% of their level in the 1970s, despite the fact that there were more than twice as many reported disasters. This implies that technical developments in the 1990s prevent the people. The report also mentioned that on average, 13 times fewer people die in countries with high human development than in those with low, implying that developing nations are more vulnerable to the disasters than developed nations.</p> <p>Of course, building strong buildings is a matter of wealth, but it also matters the availability of promising technologies. GEJE had given us invaluable opportunity to learn how to make tsunami-resist buildings; those important findings what we have learnt will be revealed in this presentation.</p> <p>As a result of unprecedented tsunami happened 11 March 2011, in the coastal Tohoku area of Japan, around 126,000 buildings were destroyed. Some of the buildings withstood the strong tsunami, though the number of such buildings is small. Obviously the strength of the waves was the strongest determinant of the destruction or endurance, some other factors such as inundation height, depth of the building parallel to the tsunami direction and opening ratio have also been understood as the factors supporting the survival.² This presentation investigates Sendai sewage purification center which survived the GEJE and tsunami in the context of its endurance.³ Based on above findings the authors proposed a town plan for a tsunami resistive city, which is good for a situation like Minamisanriku Town.</p> <p>References</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Human Security Now 2003, p. 85. 2. Matsutomi, H., Yamaguchi, E., Naoe, K., Harada, K., 2012. Damage Conditions to Reinforced Concrete Buildings and Coastal Black Pine Trees in the 2011 Off the Pacific Coast of Tohoku Earthquake Tsunami (in Japanese), Coastal Engineering Journal, 68 (2), 351-355. 3. Ogata, K., 2014. The Role of Obstructions in Disaster Risk Reduction: Focusing on the Great East Japan Earthquake, Master Thesis, Department of International Resources Policy, Graduate School of International Cultural Studies, Tohoku University, 100-131. 	

Title	2-2-3 The Role of Agriculture Sector in Post-Disaster Recovery as Viewed from the Experience of Typhoon-Affected Communities in the Philippines
Author(s)	U-Nichols A. Manalo
Affiliation(s)	Ph.D Student, International Post Graduate Program in Human Security, Graduate School of Agricultural Science, Tohoku University
Keywords	food security, agriculture, typhoon, disaster response and recovery, livelihood
<p>The agriculture sector plays an integral part in disaster response as food security and nutrition along with water supply and sanitation; shelter; and health services are the major needs of affected people and communities. In the case of natural disasters such as typhoons, floods, and drought the sector of the economy that is commonly and severely impacted is the agriculture sector. And these impacts generally disrupt food production activities and affect the income and livelihood of a large portion of the population as experienced in most developing countries.</p> <p>In the Philippines, the agriculture sector is highly vulnerable to the effects of natural disasters. Given its geographical location, an annual average of 20 tropical typhoons swept through the country, some of which were very destructive as the case of Super Typhoon Haiyan (Typhoon Yolanda) that hit central Philippines on November 8, 2103. It is a category 5 tropical cyclone and one of the strongest and deadliest on record. But in spite of this ever present risk the agriculture sector also offers the vulnerable population that is highly dependent on it to increase their resilience and help them recover from the disaster.</p> <p>This paper discusses the significant role of the agriculture sector during the event of typhoons, from the food assistance/emergency relief phase until the early recovery and reconstruction period that includes also the restoration of income generating activities and livelihoods. The data and information are sourced mainly from the progress and accomplishment reports of emergency agriculture programs implemented in typhoon affected communities by the Philippine government, the international donor agencies and non-government organizations.</p> <p>The impacts of typhoon to food production and agriculture sector as well as the strategies applied to address these impacts are identified and evaluated. The importance of coordination and collaboration among key stakeholders in the conduct of post-disaster needs assessment and the effective implementation of quick recovery activities such as provision of inputs (seeds, livestock and poultry, fingerlings, fertilizers) and farm/fishery implements, and cash/food for work are discussed. The repairs and restoration of valuable infrastructure like irrigation systems and post-harvest facilities as well as the training and capacity building activities to improve resiliency of the people and the community are the main activities in the reconstruction phase.</p> <p>The paper also highlights the lessons learned and best practices in the implementation of agricultural activities and programs in the areas of disaster risk management and adaptation and mitigation.</p>	

Session 2-3 Migration and Refugees

Title	2-3-1 An Overview of Asylum in Developed and Developing Countries: Looking Beyond the Numbers in Refugee Status Determination
Author(s)	Cremildo Abreu, Dinil Pushpalal
Affiliation(s)	International Post Graduate Program in Human Security, Graduate School of International Cultural Studies, Tohoku University
Keywords	refugees, asylum seeker, refugee status determination, burden-sharing, “bogus” and “genuine” refugees
<p>This paper analyzes the asylum applications and Refugee Status Determination in developed and developing countries based on a sample of selected countries with very high and low Human Development Index. It focuses on the patterns and trends of destinations for asylum seekers and the decisions on asylum claims by the receiving country in the period 2001-2010. In general figures, biggest volume of asylum claims are lodged in developed countries and lowest proportion in developing countries. However, the majority of refugees are hosted in developing countries. This clearly illustrates the existing contrast between the asylum seekers' current and intended country of destination. In developed countries, the vast majority of refugees are denied asylum mostly based on three main arguments: (1) the increasing numbers of asylum seekers associated risk factors; (2) the expenses attached to management of asylum seekers; (3) the idea of “bogus” and “genuine” asylum seekers. However, the concepts of bogus and genuine refugees are used as an acceptable argument to legitimate the exclusion of asylum seekers from the developed borders in order to decrease the flow of asylum seekers to developed countries. The uneven sharing in refugee protection with higher burden on developing countries hinders the efforts to mitigate refugee problems after they flee home. However, burden-sharing agreements in developed and developing regions are scarce and/or inefficient due to the fact that the applications for asylum by refugees and the decision that follows which will be taken by the receiving country, resembles the principle of supply and demand interacting to reach its equilibrium as it happens in market mechanism mostly popular in the field of economics. However, unilateral decisions by nations hosting refugees constrain the efforts to reach a “point of equilibrium” which would benefit the receiving nations as well as the refugees seeking for help.</p>	

Title	2-3-2 Perceiving the Represented Image of Foreign Residents: In the Context of Deportation in Austria and Switzerland in 2010
Author(s)	Corinna Verena Goto
Affiliation(s)	International Post Graduate Program in Human Security, Graduate School of International Cultural Studies, Tohoku University
Keywords	Austria, deportation, foreign residents, representation, Switzerland
<p>In this research I tried to subsume two opposing positions on the image of foreign residents in the neighboring countries of Austria and Switzerland in 2010. It was initiated upon the observation of timely coinciding events in the Austrian news. While in Austria demonstrations against deportation of “well integrated” juvenile asylum seekers and their families happened, in Switzerland a referendum in favor of a general deportation upon conviction for criminal offense was held. These positions of the needy and the felonious foreigner are neither new nor are they unique to one of these countries. But the coincidental synchronic occurrence demonstrated, with exceptional directness, the double sided image of “foreign” and “group-member” thinking.</p> <p>First I illustrate the Swiss case. Starting with an overview over the migration statistics, I continue with the background, occurrence of, and the images used for the referendum. The Austrian case follows, also starting with a statistical background and then providing three deportation cases, all of which led to broad public sympathy. Thereafter I give a very brief discussion on the representation as it occurred in the cases. I try to show how visual images and wording created certain images of the foreign residents and how this influenced the public opinion. In the concluding remarks I mention further issues revealed in these cases.</p> <p>This research is based on text analysis, mainly utilizing newspaper articles and adding national statistics. Since the Swiss case affects all groups, foreign residents in this research are migrants, refugees, as well as asylum seekers.</p> <p>Selected references</p> <p>BM.I. (2011). Asylstatistik 2010. Republik Österreich, Bundesministerium für Inneres.</p> <p>Bundesamt für Statistik. (2010). Polizeiliche Kriminalstatistik (PKS)-Jahresbericht 2009.</p> <p>Bundesamt für Statistik. (2013). <i>Bevölkerungszahlen, Strafverfolgungs- und Strafvollzugszahlen im Vergleich</i>.</p> <p>Coenders, M., Lubbers, M., & Scheepers, P. (2005). <i>Majorities' attitudes towards minorities: Key findings from the eurobarometer and the european social survey, summary</i>. Belgium: European Monitoring Centre on Racism and Xenophobia.</p> <p>DerStandard.at. (2010a). Widerstand gegen Abschiebungen wächst. Retrieved from http://derstandard.at/1285200925227/Kinderabschiebungen-Widerstand-gegen-Abschiebungen-waechst</p> <p>Eybl, A. (2009). „Unkonventionelle politische Partizipation gegen den mainstream: Was bewog einige BewohnerInnen von Frankenburg dazu, für Familie Zogaj einzutreten?“. Universitaet Wien.</p> <p>Müller, A. (2010). Gründe für ein JA zur Ausschaffungsinitiative. Zurich. Retrieved from http://www.dailytalk.ch/grunde-fur-ein-ja-zur-ausschaffungsinitiative/</p> <p>orf.at. (2010, October 6). Asyl: Aufregung um Schubhaft für Achtjährige. Retrieved from http://wiev1.orf.at/stories/474324</p> <p>ament. (2011). Bundesrat: Grünes Licht für Kinderrechte in Verfassung. Retrieved from http://www.parlament.gv.at/PAKT/AKT/SCHLTHEM/THEMA/2011_01_10_Kinderrechte.shtml</p> <p>Reich, J. (2008). Verletzt die “Ausschaffungsinitiative” zwingende Bestimmungen des Völkerrechts. <i>Zeitschrift für Schweizerisches Recht</i>, 499–520.</p> <p>Sommaruga, S. (2012). Umsetzung der Volksinitiative “Für die Ausschaffung krimineller Ausländer”: Statement von Bundesrätin Simonetta Sommaruga. Eidgenössisches Justiz- und Polizeidepartement.</p>	

Title	2-3-3 The Dilemma of Refugee Return: When the Decades of Displacement Ends for Karen Refugees and IDPs in Southeast Myanmar
Author(s)	Yuki Nishimori
Affiliation(s)	International Post Graduate Program in Human Security, Graduate School of International Cultural Studies, Tohoku University
Keywords	refugee, protecting the vulnerable societies, violent conflicts
<p>This study explores the issues of return and settlement for Karen refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs) of Myanmar. Many of them have been in protracted situation due to decades of armed conflict between the national army and Karen non-state actors (NSAs). Partial ceasefire was brought by a negotiation between the Myanmar government and non-state actors by 2012. Even though minor incidents sometimes occur around the contested areas in southeast of Myanmar, the stability and security of the areas have been improved. Most of refugees and IDPs, however, are still reluctant or hesitating to return and remain displaced.</p> <p>Karen refugees and IDPs seem to have many difficulties and dilemmas that prevent them to decide return to their homeland. Many of the displaced still have remaining fear against recurrence of conflict due to unsolved political situation. At the same time, they have strong concern over livelihood after return. This is also related to the difference of living standard and environment depending on the situation of displacement. Another issue is the difference of institutions on social affairs such as education and health between the ones established by Myanmar government and the ones by NSAs.</p> <p>Return to homeland should be a process to regain human security for those who are displaced. There are, however, a series of difficulties on the way forward. This study analyzes the ways to prevail the difficulties upon return from displacement through analyzing the case of Karen refugees and IDPs.</p> <p>REFERENCE</p> <p>Abe, A. (2014). Whose Peace and Development? –Aid Struggles: The Dilemma of Stakeholders in the Field-, <i>The Waseda Journal of Social Sciences</i>, 23: 91-103.</p> <p>Jolliffe, K. (2014). <i>Ceasefires and Durable Solutions in Myanmar: a lessons learnt review</i>. Geneva, UNHCR.</p> <p>Kubo, T. (2014). Anthropology in the Field of Aid: the Resettlement of Karenni Refugees from Burma to the United States. <i>Kokuritsu Minzokugaku Hakubutsukan Kenkyu Hokoku [National Museum of Ethnology Research Report]</i>, 38(3): 337–375.</p> <p>Mushakoji, K. (2003). <i>Introduction to Human Security: Facing Global Fascism</i>. Tokyo, Kokusai Shoin.</p> <p>RECS., et. al. (2013a) <i>Preparatory Survey for the Integrated Regional Development for Ethnic Minorities in the South-East Myanmar, Final Report, Main Report</i>. Report Prepared for Japan International Cooperation Agency, Tokyo. RECS International Inc., Nippon Koei Co., Ltd., and Oriental Consultants Co., Ltd.</p> <p>RECS., et. al. (2013b) <i>Preparatory Survey for the Integrated Regional Development for Ethnic Minorities in the South-East Myanmar, Final Report, Peacebuilding Report</i>. Report Prepared for Japan International Cooperation Agency, Tokyo. RECS International Inc., Nippon Koei Co., Ltd., and Oriental Consultants Co., Ltd.</p> <p>South, A. (2014). <i>Commentary: IDPs and Refugees in the Current Myanmar Peace Process</i>. Geneva, UNHCR.</p> <p>UNHCR. (2012) <i>Framework for Voluntary Repatriation – Refugee from Myanmar and Thailand</i>. Myanmar: UNHCR.</p>	

Session 2-4 Case Studies of Vulnerable Societies

Title	2-4-1 Protecting the Vulnerability of Mangyan Society, BOLT/BUKID Outreach at Baniland: Sustainability in Agriculture and Education
Author(s)	Peter John Wanner
Affiliation(s)	Ph.D. Balsamo Outreach for Learning and Teaching Founder Graduate School of International Cultural Studies, Tohoku University
<p>Balsamo Outreach for Learning and Teaching (BOLT) and Buhay at Kinabukasan Development Foundation (BUKID) have been working with each other to develop agricultural production at Banilad and also develop educational opportunities for the youth by providing education over the past ten years.</p> <p>The Mangyan people have been left far behind the development of the Philippines. They have no social services such as electricity, water, roads, transportation, medical care or education. Furthermore, the lack of education on the part of the parents has been a drawback that also prevents children from often getting the education that they desire. The Mangyans need to learn to become sustainable in their development of their agriculture first and then they might be able to develop in other areas. However, despite assistance and help from many organizations to teach various ways of improving efficiency of growing crops such as tiered farming. They have developed these areas to a certain degree, but many difficult variables have held back development that still is difficult to teach and explain to the Mangyan community, especially, the Alangyan Mangyans.</p> <p>It was the hope of BOLT and BUKID that the Alangyan Mangyan parents would let their children go to school and help maintain the school. BOLT and BUKID constantly emphasized to the parents that if their children could get an education, they could get steady literate jobs. However, because many family's do not have enough food or necessities for life, they require their children to help them in the fields or in other work preventing them from getting a better education.</p> <p>The Mangyans are agriculture vocational based people and they have land in the mountains they can use to sustain their life. This land has been placed in their name with the help of BUKID. However, the Mangyans do not have enough food to support their family members because they do not know how to sustain a family. The families do not have enough food to support the large number of children they are having, there is no family planning program or education in place, not even in the school.</p> <p>The mother of the family often has to work to supplement the income of the family since the father's income is insufficient. In this case, it is often necessary for the older children to stay home and care for the younger brothers or sisters while the parents are away. Somehow, the older children try to maintain their education with limited attendance at school, but it limits their learning curve drastically.</p> <p>Another reason for the difficulty in getting the Mangyan community to have effective and prosperous agriculture is the inability of the community to work together as a whole. Some people work hard to grow things while others just try to take the harvest off the land while they do not contribute to cultivating it.</p> <p>Because of the difficulties and their heavy reliance on relief money and aid, many of the adults have expected assistance and do not make any effort to create a harvest by planting crops such as three tier planting. People come and assist and teach how to develop their land, but they do not continue to keep it sustainable. The people have not learned how to live sustainably even though their community owns land and they have housing.</p> <p>Inappropriate use of money is another big problem. If BOLT or BUKID provide money for the children or education, the parents think that 20 percent of the money is theirs to help feed the young children and themselves or meet their needs to get alcohol or cigarettes. Thus, recently BOLT and BUKID do not give money to the Mangyans to purchase and do necessary maintenance work because they illegitimately distribute the money elsewhere and it is not given to the children in the long run.</p> <p>Despite all the difficulties of helping the Mangyans realize what is necessary to sustain themselves and act on it by themselves, the large majority cannot maintain the school and do not seem interested in doing so. They will only send their children to school for the minimum time if the government will pay their family a basic stimulus, a certain amount of money for each child who is registered in school. The biggest problem is that almost 150 children are enrolled in the school and yet only about 20 to 30 children attend it regularly. The population of the tribe has grown over 5 times what it was ten years ago. Hence, it is still a challenge to realize sustainability in the Mangyan Tribe.</p>	

Title	2-4-2 Fishermen in the Northern Territorial Waters: Focusing on the Four Islands
Author(s)	Noriko Watanabe
Affiliation(s)	Graduate School of International Cultural Studies, Tohoku University
Keywords	fishermen, northern territorial waters, four northern islands, territorial dispute, human security
<p>The Four Northern Islands consist of Etorofu, Kunashiri, Shikotan and Habomai off Hokkaido. The government of Japan insists that they should be called the Northern Territories and are an inherent part of the territory of Japan. However, the Four Northern Islands have been under occupation by the Soviet Union, and then Russia, since the Soviet Union occupied them at the end of WWII in 1945. By 1949, all Japanese residents of the Islands (about 17,000 people) had forcibly been deported.</p> <p>The waters around the Islands are fertile fishing grounds. They have been counted as one of the three great fishing waters around the world for many centuries. Therefore, Japanese fisheries flourished in these waters before the war. Since 1945, however, a lot of Japanese fishing boats had been seized by the Soviet Union, because they entered the waters around the Islands to which the Soviet Union claimed the right. Japanese fishermen's and their family's security were heavily threatened by the Soviet Union's (or Russian) border security officers.</p> <p>Various authorities concerned as well as local fishermen and their family have made efforts to solve the issues. On the other hand, Russian who came to live in the Islands since 1945 also have been in difficult situations, because the Islands are far away from Moscow and Russian's life in the Islands has depended on Moscow's political decision. In 2009, about 16,000 Russian are said to live in the Islands.</p> <p>It is very difficult to solve the territorial issues because of having a direct impact on their national interests. However, after long and complicated negotiations, Japanese government as well as Japanese private sectors concluded bilateral agreements with Soviet Union and then Russia to improve Japanese fishermen's life and Russian's life in the Islands. Both countries tried to compromise with each other on fisheries by shelving the territorial dispute over the Four Northern Islands. This case shows us how to resolve the issues by focusing on human security.</p>	

Title	2-4-3 Environmental Protection and Development of Traditional Community: A Case Study of Ngadas Village in Bromo-Tengger Mountain Area
Author(s)	Dani Arief Wahyudi
Affiliation(s)	International Post Graduate Program in Human Security, Graduate School of Agricultural Science, Tohoku University
Keywords	environmental degradation, expansion of farming land, village community's participation
<p>In Indonesia, deforestation has caused serious environmental degradation (15.16 million ha of forest has been lost from 2000 to 2009). Bromo-Tengger National Park (BNP), a conservation area of 50,270 ha, is rich in biodiversity but seriously degraded. Forest fires damaged 1,688 ha of the BNP forest from 2004 to 2011. Up to 2012, at least 475 ha of the forest were occupied by Ngadas villagers, without a permit from the Bromo-Tengger National Park Office (BNPO), for vegetable farming. As Ngadas is an upland isolated village, the environmental impact could spread to downstream areas (sedimentation rose to 11 meters in some nearby downstream locations in 2007), mainly due to farming activities in Ngadas. This study clarifies the reasons why the villagers do not follow the environment protection policy.</p> <p>Original data were collected from interviews conducted in Ngadas with 50 households from March to April 2014. Other necessary data and information sources were collected from BNPO, the Malang District Government, and Ngadas Village Office.</p> <p>Vegetable farming has rapidly and widely developed in Ngadas and is highly commercialized. Opening up a large forest land caused serious environmental problems, but it was an unavoidable consequence of expanding vegetable farming to obtain higher income. BNPO did not monitor the most critical cause of deforestation due to inadequate labor resources. Villagers' participation could be a good way of environmental monitoring, particularly monitoring the process and mechanism of opening forest land for farming. The traditional rule of villagers regarding forest use and farming are still maintained and it contributes to community integration and conservation of the forest environment sustains the villagers. Their active participation in or cooperation towards the government programs of forest conservation, however, has not been realized.</p> <p>BNPO implemented various programs to protect the environment, but villagers do not follow the programs. These programs were not welcomed by the villagers but rather regarded as a means to hide BNPO's ultimate intention of prohibiting farming without a BNPO permit and implementing reforestation. Any program implemented by BNPO merely resulted in a symbolic solution.</p> <p>There is no scientific justification of the illegality, asserted by BNPO, of the newly opened farming land. There has been no reliable and scientific monitoring about the environmental condition, particularly the impact of extensive vegetable farming in both legal and illegal land. An environmentally feasible and sustainable scale of farming has not been disclosed. Under this condition, ornamental solutions cannot derive the villagers' participation in or cooperation for environment protection and forest conservation. It is impossible to stop extensive commercial vegetable farming without providing profitable business activity alternatives with a lesser damage to the environment.</p>	

Session 2-5 Infectious Disease

Title	2-5-1 Epidemiological Study of Reported Dengue Cases in Riau Province, Indonesia
Author(s)	Tuti Rahmawati^{1,2}, Taro Kamigaki¹, Hitoshi Oshitani¹
Affiliation(s)	¹ Virology Department, Tohoku University Graduate School of Medicine, Sendai, Japan ² Faculty of Medicine, Padjadjaran University, Indonesia
Keywords	dengue, epidemiology, hotspots, land use, Riau, Indonesia, GIS
<p>Background: Dengue is a mosquito-borne disease and remains one of public health issue in Indonesia. Riau Province is one of 34 provinces in the country and has $\geq 1\%$ case fatality rate (CFR) that is the target level set by the Ministry of Health (MoH). It is crucial to understand disease epidemiology for the control and prevention. The environment factors, such as climate and the land use changes are one of key factors for dengue since those affect not only human population but also vectors. This study was aim to characterize the epidemiology of dengue at both province and district level.</p> <p>Method: This study was designed as descriptive epidemiological study in Riau Province and Pekanbaru district from 2008 to 2013 by using retrospective secondary data collected from various records. Dengue cases were defined as those who developed fever for 2-7 days with or without hemorrhagic manifestation determined by physicians. This definition was standardized by the MoH and was adapted from the WHO classification in 1997. Cases were mapped to define the spatio-temporal patterns at province as well as district level, then hot spot analysis as well as simple spatial linear regression analysis at district level was carried out to study the association with land use by using ArcGIS 10.2 module. A correlation between climatic factors and larvae index with dengue cases was also studied.</p> <p>Results: In Riau Province, annual dengue incidence was the highest in 2011 (54.5 per 100,000) while the highest CFR was observed in 2012 (3.8%). The high cumulative incidences were observed at coastal districts, and 2 inland districts became new "hot spots" in 2011 and 2013. In Pekanbaru district, the capital of the province, the number of cases was generally less during April to August compared with other months. In 2011, sharp increase of cases was observed in March, then the number stayed significantly high from April to August (p-value = 0.01). Dengue cases dominantly (46%) reported in productive age group (> 15 years old) while children of less than 1 year occupied only 3%. The unbuilt-up land was significantly correlated with dengue cases in 2008, 2009 and 2011. Dengue case was found to be weakly but significantly negative correlated with temperature (correlation coefficient = - 0.13, p-value = 0.02). There was no significant correlation between larvae free index and incidence rates per sub-district (correlation coefficient = -0.052 and p-value = 0.32).</p> <p>Discussion and Conclusion: Our study found that hot spots of dengue were along with coastal districts at provincial level. At district level, we could map the higher number of cases was occurred in residence area during 2011 epidemics as well as unbuilt-up areas. Population growth and mobilization, land use changes, and behaviour in utilizing water may affect mosquito population and epidemiological pattern in this area. This epidemiological information may respond health authorities to implement appropriate control measure in targeted area and minimize the threat for human security due to dengue in communities.</p>	

Title	2-5-2 The Levels of Matricellular Proteins in Plasma of Active Tuberculosis and Latent Tuberculosis Infection in the Setting of Helicobacter Pylori Co-infection
Author(s)	Fakhrial Mirwan Hasibuan¹, Muhammad Andrian Senoputra¹, Beata Shiratori^{1,2}, Haorile Chagan-Yasutan^{1,2}, Raspati Cundarani³, Lika Apriani³, Bacht Alisjahbana³, Toshio Hattori^{1,2}
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Keywords	tuberculosis, latent tuberculosis infection, matricellular proteins, Osteopontin, Tenascin-C, Galectin-9
<p>Tuberculosis (TB) remains a global public health problem, causing high mortality and morbidity of million people each year. One-third of people around the globe are infected with Mycobacterium tuberculosis (M.tb), the causative agent of TB. Latently infected individuals are prone to developing the disease, and serve as a huge reservoir for TB. However, current immunologic diagnostics do not sufficiently differentiate LTBI from active TB, while outdated TB tests are too slow or do not have sufficient sensitivity and specificity. We investigated levels of plasma matricellular proteins as potential biomarkers for LTBI diagnosis, and compared these matricellular proteins in the setting of H. pylori infection. We found that levels of Osteopontin (OPN) and Tenascin-C (TN-C) were highest in TB group ($P < 0.0001$ respectively, compared to both LTBI and healthy control groups). LTBI had higher levels of OPN compared to healthy controls ($P = 0.0008$), but had not higher levels of TN-C. No significant differences were found in Galectin-9 (Gal-9) levels among groups. Plasma levels of matricellular proteins correlated each other in TB group, but not in LTBI and healthy control groups. Anti-H. pylori IgG antibody titers were measured to compare matricellular protein levels between H. pylori infected and uninfected individuals. We found significant difference in TN-C levels between H. pylori-positive TB and those without H. pylori infection ($P= 0.014$), neither in other groups nor in OPN and Gal-9 levels. We propose that OPN and TN-C are associated with active pulmonary TB, hence, these biomarkers serve as suitable candidates for differentiating LTBI from TB. The detection of their levels in plasma could have diagnostic and prognostic values for TB as well as LTBI, and may serve as valuable tools in eliminating the threat of the disease against human security.</p>	

Title	2-5-3 Antibody Responses against Multiple Antigens of Mycobacterium Tuberculosis to Differentiate Active TB Infection from Latent Form
Author(s)	Muhammad Andrian Senoputra,^{1,2} Fakhrial Mirwan Hasibuan,^{1,2} Beata Shiratori,^{1,3} Haorile Chagan-Yasutan,^{1,3} Raspati Cundarani,⁴ Lika Apriani,⁴ Elsa Pudji Setiawati,² Bacht Alisjahbana,⁴ Toshio Hattori^{1,3}
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Keywords	tuberculosis, latent TB, Antibody, antigen
<p>TB is the second leading cause of death from an infectious disease worldwide, after the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV). Moreover, estimated one-third of the world's population infected by MTB (latent TB; LTBI) and 5-10% of them are progressing become active TB. Recently, the TB diagnosis is largely based on acid-fast microscopy and culture. However, microscopy based on the acid-fast stain has low sensitivity. Although culture more specific and sensitive, but requires growth of bacteria for up to 6–8 weeks. Moreover, until now, available tests TST and IGRAs cannot differentiate between active TB and LTBI. Serological antibody detection test may offer the potential to improve diagnosis. Thus, we investigated antibody responses against 10 kinds of prospective M. tuberculosis antigens to evaluate the serodiagnosis performance for pulmonary tuberculosis.</p> <p>We studied numerous mycobacterial antigens to show the evidence for their usage as potential serodiagnostic tests in each phase of TB development (latent and active), which eventually can potentially improve the means of diagnosis not only for early detection of active TB but also for distinguishing from latent TB Infection.</p> <p>This study demonstrated that mostly antigens can significantly differentiate between active TB and LTBI (LAM, TBGL, TDM, ACR, Ag85, and HBHA) ($p < 0.05$). The sensitivity and specificity for glycolipid antigen ranged from 62 to 81% and 67 to 81% respectively, which the best sensitivity was reached by LAM (81.25%) and the best specificity was showed by TBGL (81.82%). Protein antigens demonstrated similar result for sensitivity and specificity ranged from 65 to 81% and 68 to 71%, which the best sensitivity and specificity was reached by ACR 81.25% and 71.21% respectively.</p> <p>This study served heterogeneous antibody responses. Even though none of antigens achieves satisfactory sensitivity and specificity, our findings indicate that some antigens provide promising performance with moderate sensitivity and specificity as single antigen as prospective antigens to discriminate between active TB and LTBI. Furthermore, the investigation and confirmation to find the combination of the selected antigens as well as to find specific antigens to distinguish LTBI from HC should be performed further. This effort was a part of basic strategy of public health prevention and control to reduce the rising burden and prevalence of TB infection and disease as a health security threat in the community.</p>	

Session 3-1 Resource Management

Title	3-1-1 Is Violent Action Effective in the Social Movement? Making a Virtual Society by Multi-agent Simulation
Author(s)	Hiromi Makita
Affiliation(s)	Doctoral student, The University of Tokyo
Keywords	violent conflict
<p>Why inhabitants engage violent conflict despite the danger of the state repression? Bolivia had experienced three major social movements in the 2000s. First, “Water War” in 2000 was anti privatization movement on public water service, and it eventually changed the water law and incurred withdrawal of private company. Second, “Gas War” in 2003, its issue was on the export plan of natural gas, and the then president was defeated and changed hydrocarbon law. In these movements, a lot of inhabitants were attacked by the military police. However the participant did not give up to support to anti-privatization movement. Lastly, “Second Water War” in 2004 was also anti privatization movement on public water service. This movement finished in unprecedented scale in Bolivian contemporary history and then they could change the political situation by the social protest.</p> <p>In fact, first two movements used the violent strategy of appealing the dissatisfaction toward the privatization and then the military police repressed inhabitants severely. In these movements, violent actions were effective to justify the anti-privatization movement. However, only the third movement used the non-violent action. Why all of these movements were succeed by using different tactics, violent and non-violent action? Why these two different tactics were effective and the participants did not decrease despite the severe penalty by the military police?</p> <p>Considering the difficulty of analyzing causal relationships among the relevant factors solely based on the documents and the fieldwork data, this paper proposes Multi-Agent Simulation (MAS) as a powerful tool for comparative investigation of social movements. Combining fieldwork data and computational technology, MAS overcomes the difficulty just mentioned, thus helps to illuminate the complex causal mechanisms behind the divergent social movement outcomes such as the relationship between cultural composition of the society concerned and spread of social movement.</p> <p>In this paper, I will verify that why inhabitants engage to the violent action if there is a possibility to engage in the non-violent action. I will present the variable to decrease the violent actions in a social movement and then apply the consequence to the violent conflict.</p>	

Title	3-1-2 Natural Resource Administration and Human Security Issues in Resource Rich Area: A Case Study in Cepu Block
Author(s)	Asti Amelia Novita
Affiliation(s)	International Post Graduate Program in Human Security, Graduate School of International Cultural Studies, Tohoku University. Lecturer in Public Administration Department, Brawijaya University
Keywords	human security issue, natural resources, resource-rich regions, natural resource administration, cepu block
<p>It is broadly known that resource rich region always faced two potential conditions, luck of being endowment or a curse. In one condition, being luck means that natural resources can bring people in to welfare. In the other side, natural resources endowment can be a curse by triggering conflict, detriment of ecosystem, worsening poverty, and create opportunities for rent-seeking behavior. In this sense, natural resources administration became a critical factor to ensure the economic and social stability for many developing countries that depend on natural resources. Indonesia has been known as one of the natural resource dependent country in the world which is shown by natural resource contribution to the Indonesian GDP. More than 30 % of Indonesian GDP is contributed by natural resources revenue (fisheries, forestry, mining, agriculture).</p> <p>As the third largest producer of natural gas and oil in Indonesia, East Java has 42 potential exploration area spread over region which is found since 18th century. One of the biggest producers in East Java is Cepu Block which is located on Bojonegoro District, Blora District and Tuban District. More than 20,000 barrel oil production capacity per day, Cepu Block estimated to give more than 2 Trillion Rupiahs per year for those districts. It is expected to bring welfare for Blora, Bojonegoro and Tuban peoples. Contradictory, the percentage of Blora (16.3%), Bojonegoro (18.78%), and Tuban (20.19%) peoples experiencing in poverty always much higher than the national poverty line (13.33%). Conflict also became an issue has occurred between two regions (Blora and Bojonegoro) in term of resource revenue sharing. Contravention on natural resource administration also took place between central and local government (Tuban District). In the other side, environmental problem threat people's daily life caused by Cepu waste production which drained agricultural areas as a main income source.</p> <p>This paper examines the human security issues in Cepu Block. It will analyze the resource administration in Cepu Block within economic security, food security, health security, personal security, environmental security, and political security framework.</p>	

Title	3-1-3 Institutional Challenges in Managing Marine Protected Area: The case of TWP Gili Matra, West Nusa Tenggara, Indonesia
Author(s)	Antonius Boby Yefry Adi Rianto
Affiliation(s)	International Post Graduate Program in Human Security, Graduate School of Agricultural Science, Tohoku University
Keywords	marine protected area, twp gili matra; centralized management
<p>【Objective】 Indonesia has 51.000 km² of coral reef which provides food and livelihood to approximately 154 million Indonesians living in coastal communities. But nearly 95 percent of these coral reefs are highly threatened by human activities. In response, the Indonesian government passed the national policy on Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) with the aim of addressing this concern. One such MPAs is the TWP Gili Matra in West Nusa Tenggara that is being managed by the central government since 1993 and whose main focus is on tourism promotion and biodiversity conservation. However, recent studies showed that despite the numerous MPA-related activities undertaken, threats to coral reefs and other environmental problems in marine areas still persists. The main cause is attributed to the varying levels of MPA management that is allowed under national policies. There are four bodies allowed to manage MPAs and these are Ministry of Forestry, Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries, and also local informal leaders. This paper will look into the case of TWP Gili Matra as a “case study” to describe the current situation of MPAs in Indonesia. The objective of this research are to: review the performance of the marine protected areas program under the Ministry of Forestry to the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries; identify the manmade cause of the degradation of coastal resources; analyze the reason of the rejection against government program; and to identify the possible ways of participation of people without governmental forcing.</p> <p>【Method】 Data were collected from surveys of 78 local people of Gili Indah Village, Lombok Utara Municipality, West Nusa Tenggara and interviews with the management body of TWP Gili Matra.</p> <p>【Results】 The TWP Gili Matra has not been properly managed due to the lack of organizational capability, technical personnel, enforcement, and inadequate management framework particularly in the zoning and management plan for the use of marine resources. This resulted to conflicts among the local users such as the tourism sector and the fishermen due to overlapping resource utilization. The poor management and the conflicts among users contributed more in the degradation of the coastal and marine ecosystem. The local community implemented the Awig-awig (a local rule) to address the destructive fishing activities within the area. This effectively stopped the blast and use of poison activities but not the Muroami fishing. The govt is trying to come up with management and zoning plans needed to effectively govern the area but this is still being rejected by the local people particularly the fishermen because it will restrict their fishing activities.</p> <p>【Conclusion】 The centralized management of TWP Gili Matra makes it difficult to manage the area because of the constraints on financial and human resources that negatively affects monitoring and enforcement of regulations. In the absence of an effective management and zoning plans, the govt should explore cooperative arrangement with the local community in order to promote conservation of the area.</p>	

Session 3-2 Gender and Education

Title	3-2-1 Inclusive Education from the Perspective of “Capability Approach”
Author(s)	Tomo Noguchi
Affiliation(s)	Graduate Program on Human Security, University of Tokyo
Keywords	inclusive education, capability approach, disability, live in dignity
<p>This research aims to reassess multi-dimensional values in Inclusive Education from the perspective of “Capability Approach.” The implementation of Inclusive Education was included in the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, with the intent of abolishing discrimination in education. However, when it comes to the theory of Inclusive Education and its method of implementation, there are mainly two theories contradiction to one another. Under one theory, Inclusive Education is a situation in which regular school and special education or special-needs school coexist, but learning occurs in separate places and limited inclusive settings. (Hereafter, the author will refer to this theory of regular and special education coexistence as the “coexistence theory”) The other theory is “full Inclusive Education theory,” and it emphasizes on comprehensive inclusion that close down special school and include them into mainstream schools. In other words, these two theories can be seen to show conflict and dilemma between the “Difference” which intention is to treat them as different in consideration given to individual needs, and the “Equal” which is aware of the equality in the treatment of all children. This research states that the continuation of these contradicting theories not only distorts the original definition of Inclusive Education, but also influences the degree of vagueness in learning objectives, the impact on policy, and commitment to the final goal (conviviality). Inclusion is an abstract concept with multi-dimensional values, and those aspects make it difficult to apply in policy and in daily practice. If a theory or implementation remains unestablished, then methods of instruction and school environments will differ. Additionally, the simultaneous existence of different education system can mean that significant costs will emerge.</p> <p>This research uses the “Capability Approach” introduced by Amartya Sen and Martha Nussbaum to propose solutions to the issue. This is based on following four points.</p> <p>First, limitations on functioning and capability of children with disabilities result from interaction between individual factor of child and school environment, rather than either of those factors individually. The important question is whether special and separate education can provide sufficient interaction factor for children with disabilities to develop their function.</p> <p>Second, how Inclusive Education can overcome the contradictions between difference and equality which Warnock and Norwich pointed out?</p> <p>Third, how Capability Approach treats reasonable accommodation that seeks equality of capability for children with disabilities.</p> <p>Lastly, how conviviality, affiliation, and belonging—presented by Nussbaum as very important function of capability —developed as a human centric and human right approach, will be achieved under full Inclusive Education, and talk about important implication for live with dignity in human security .</p> <p>In conclusion, this research proposes as a solution to the issue that the full Inclusive Education theory, as opposed to the coexistence theory, should hold dominance of Inclusive Education from the perspective of the capability approach. In this discussion, the research covers mainly education in the developed countries rather than in the developing countries.</p>	

Title	3-2-2 Peace at Home, Peace in the Nation? Gender Analysis as a Powerful Tool for Effective Security Strategies?
Author(s)	Sabine Becker-Thierry
Affiliation(s)	PhD Candidate, Graduate School of Asia Pacific Studies, Waseda University
Keywords	gender analysis, gender equality, women's empowerment, peacebuilding
<p>During conflict, women are exposed differently than men. Women are not victims of conflict and human insecurity only, they also experience conflict situations differently than men, and their reactions mostly are different as well. Such arguments underline the benefit of conducting assessments that are sensitive to gender when preparing post-conflict, reconciliation or peacebuilding activities. In fact, peacekeeping missions and most development partners today have gender advisors, whose role is to ensure that gender is considered as an important variable for planning.</p> <p>It seems that gender analysis is mainly conducted during the planning and evaluation stages of an operation. Its primary focus is that an operation is not negatively affecting women and men. However, a thorough gender analysis can highlight more. For example, it can help assessing how women perceive their security – freedom from fear, from want and living in dignity – both in the public sphere and in their private sphere (home). It can also help identifying women's roles in conflict and differentiate between their roles and influence in the public and in the private sphere.</p> <p>Such information is essential for planning purposes of meaningful interventions that address women and men. In situations of insecurity, such as in post-conflict settings, it is also crucial for actively engaging women and men in peacebuilding activities. Interventions should not only be confined to the public sphere. Specific topics of the private sphere, as would be highlighted by the gender analysis, should also be addressed through specific interventions. It is their combination – addressing both the public and the private sphere - that will shape the security situation over time.</p> <p>Ideally, using various tools from gender analysis ensures that the private sphere and role(s) of women at home will also be considered; an aspect that is often left out by traditional peacekeeping and peacebuilding interventions. Will it be possible to define security strategies and design interventions that are a) cognizant of the different spheres and b) that specifically target the role of women and their private sphere in order to effectively strengthen human security in the society? In simple words: Peace at home, peace in the nation?</p> <p>This presentation will provide an overview over the various gender analysis tools that have been discussed in the context of gender mainstreaming, programme/project planning and evaluation. It will particularly highlight their benefits as well as their limitations and discuss how they could possibly further be used in the programming of post-conflict strategies.</p> <p>Overall, this presentation argues that, despite a trend of gender mainstreaming programming, gender analysis as a tool remain misunderstood and under-utilized. Using gender analysis more and better, and building on its strengths would allow catalyzing the different and specific influence women have in their immediate society. By capturing – through these various tools - women's specific influential sphere with regard to peacebuilding could facilitate the design of more effective security strategies.</p>	

Title	3-2-3 The Impact of Regional Disparity on Education in Indonesia
Author(s)	Yuni Azzizah¹, Muhammad Rifqi², Hanami Yuliana³
Affiliation(s)	¹ International Post Graduate Program in Human Security, GSICS, Tohoku University ² International Program in Economics and Management, GSEM, Tohoku University ³ International Graduate Program of Language Sciences, GSICS, Tohoku University
Keywords	Indonesia, education, inequality, human security, regional disparity
<p>Basic education has long been the objective of generations of teachers, parents and government leaders. Education as a fundamental human right is one that enables students to address direct threats to their survival, livelihood and dignity. This is true now and in the future. Attaining education, even the basic level education, leads people to a brighter future and better survival rate.</p> <p>The lack of education often leads to poverty and discrimination, especially in the developing countries, such as Indonesia. It is unfortunate that even though Indonesia is the largest economy in Southeast Asia, it still faces the problem of uneducated children. Although under the vision of "<i>Bringing national education system as a strong and respected social institution to empower all citizens of Indonesia to become enlightened human beings who are able to keep abreast the challenges of the time</i>" various policies have been developed by its government but these policies are still not well-implemented and well-distributed. The education level varies unevenly across its provinces. Suryadharma in 2006 explained that there are two types of regional segregation in Indonesia: Java and Bali versus outside Java and Bali and Western Indonesia versus Eastern Indonesia. Western Indonesia consists of Java, Bali, Sumatra and Kalimantan, while Eastern Indonesia are made up of Sulawesi, Nusa Tenggara Archipelago, Maluku Archipelago, and Papua. Western Indonesia, especially Java and Bali, are significantly more developed than Eastern Indonesia in terms of economic activity, infrastructure, and population. In addition, he also disaggregates the country into urban and rural areas.</p> <p>Because Indonesia is a multicultural country, it is exposed to a conflict of interest between the national system and the regional system. In 1998, regional provinces in Indonesia received greater autonomy due to the commencement of reformation movement across Indonesia, the large portions of education managements are delegated to the regional governments. These laws and regulations were created with the objectives of empowering the regional governments in managing education in their area, especially from preschool to high school educations.</p> <p>Referring to the data provided by the Indonesian Bureau of Statistics, it was found that Eastern Indonesia generally has higher rate of uneducated than the Western Indonesia. The gap between rural areas and urban areas are also larger in Eastern Indonesia than in Western Indonesia. We study the correlation between inequality in education and other related aspects, such as social and economic conditions. We found that inequality issues on socio-economic conditions are reflected in the education disparity between Eastern and Western Indonesia. It has been found that the difference between regional developments among Indonesian provinces influences its education issues.</p>	

Title	3-2-4 Women Empowerment Through Model of Sustainable Food Houses (MKRPL) Program in Indonesia
Author(s)	Tian Mulyaqin
Affiliation(s)	International Post Graduate Program in Human Security, Graduate School of Agricultural Science, Tohoku University
Keywords	woman empowerment, food security, MKRPL, household
<p>Unbalancing between food demands grows and production grows is critical problem deal with Food security issues. To achieve food self-sufficiency and food security, the Ministry of Agriculture Indonesia through Indonesian Agency for Agricultural Research and Development develops The Model of Sustainable Food Houses Region (MKRPL) and its replication, namely the Sustainable Food Houses Region (KRPL). MKRPL is a sustainable community-based urban farming which is utilizing household home garden and involve many interrelated households in certain region as a community of neighborhood so that the residents in certain area have the willingness to participate and build their own sustainable region of foods. This program already implemented at all region in Indonesia. Implementation of this program empower woman to become main actor at this program. The objective of this study is to give description about the role of woman in Model of Sustainable Food Houses Region (MKRPL) program in Indonesia and implication of this program to their household food security condition. The study shows more than 90% activity of this program was done by woman. The type of activities covered preparing farming site, production vegetable and fruit cultivation, fish farming, raising chicken and post-harvest activity. This program not only provides a fresh food from their home garden but also decreasing of their household expenditure of food consumption.</p>	

Session 3-3 Human Security & Governance

Title	3-3-1 The Role of Human Security Analysis: the Necessary Embedding of 'Personal Security' Work in a Broader Human Security Framework
Author(s)	Des Gasper and Oscar Gomez
Affiliation(s)	Des Gasper is with the International Institute of Social Studies, The Hague Oscar Gómez is with the Japan Association for Human Security Studies
Keywords	human development, personal security, citizen security
<p>This paper aims to clarify the role of human security analysis in relation to human development thinking and work on 'personal security'. To do so it reviews the rationale and streams of work within research on human security since the 1994 Human Development Report. It draws on two commissioned studies done by the authors for the UNDP Human Development Report Office, in 2012-13 and 2013-14. Human security analysis considers the intersection of deprivation and vulnerability. Through giving special attention to risks and forces of disruption and destruction, such analysis is an essential part, or partner, of human development thinking. The paper contrasts six strands in such work since 1994 (out of more, including on, e.g., migration or social protection), respectively on:- 1. violent conflict and its prevention and resolution; 2. crime and 'citizen security'; 3. psychological insecurity; 4. environmental change; 5. comprehensive identification and comparison of all major threats; and 6. study of selected priority threats in a particular time and place. Special attention goes to (a) strands 1 and 2, as some authors and organizations have tried to claim the 'human security' mantle exclusively for one or both of these, and (b) strands 5 and 6, which match the thrust of the 1994 HDR. The 1994 listing of seven categories of frequently threatened values was not intended to promote consideration of each in isolation, for threats interconnect, their relative importance changes, and comparisons are required. However, the flexibility needed can run counter to vested interests and established patterns of inclusion/exclusion; and security is too often equated to familiar means instead of related to the changing agenda of threats. The paper proposes regular alternation of broad-horizon studies that help to identify priority areas and their linkages, with, second, narrower-horizon studies that explore in depth the threats and alternatives within pre-selected priority fields.</p> <p>(Views expressed in this paper do not represent the views of either institution.)</p>	

Title	3-3-2 Human Security Issues on Seafaring Work Patterns and its Effect on Well-being: The MAAP Seafarers Point of Views AY 2013-2014
Author(s)	Angelica M Baylon
Affiliation(s)	Maritime Academy of Asia and the Pacific, Mariveles Bataan , Philippines
Keywords	seafaring work patters, seafarers' well-being, seafarers' family coping mechanisms
<p>This is an exploratory study that aims to develop a critical understanding and prepare the basis of improvement for seafaring life in its interaction with and within the changing global environment and to explore alternative approaches to the prevailing trends in seafaring lifestyle from the perception of the seafarers themselves affected by the challenges and opportunities for "life <i>that is worth living</i>". This study presents the human security issues on seafaring work patterns and how this affects their well-being and that of their family from the MAAP seafarers' perspective. The paper presents the points of views of the MAAP seafarers in terms of: how they and their family cope up with these work patterns; the attractions/benefits of the seafaring career; the potential difficulties and problem areas and some coping strategies and sources of support from the family in ascertaining a healthy, secure and happy environment to the seafarer whether at home or at sea. This is a basic research driven by the curiosity or interest of the researcher thru a scientific exploratory study that makes use of the following methods of data collection: observation, a questionnaire, documentary analysis from internet and library research and structured interview The respondents were seafarers on vacation, and were teaching at MAAP in 2012-2013 who had voluntarily agreed to a structured interview intended for the study. Demographic details of respondents were collated by means of a questionnaire and verbatim quotes are also included from the interviews, providing a vivid account of how respondents think, talk and behave. Previous studies <i>on seafaring work patterns; on health research; on ship-shore communication opportunities; on role of the family as support system; on family life and its impact on work performance and safety, had all been validated</i> thru the responses by the alumni seafarers who are on vacation and currently teaching in 2013- 2014 in MAAP. Of the 19 respondents, their profile shows that half (10) are married while the other half (9) are single. Majority of them are Catholics (84%) and most of them are from provinces outside Bataan (73%). On educational attainment, 58% of the respondents are BSMarE graduates while 42% are BSMT graduates. The identified appealing aspects of seafaring career are: <i>Money; Tax benefit ; Flexibility ; excitement with being reunited with family and travel around the world</i> whereas the identified problems and difficulties of seafaring career are: <i>Impact of Children; intensity of family relationship; communications ; routenary of activities ; social isolation; role displacement; transitions between ship and shore and health and sexuality</i> The family particularly the wife and the children have an important role to play to successfully cope with seafaring lifestyle by making the necessary adjustments and deal with the periodic presences and absences of the seafarers through the following suggestions from the seafarers themselves : <i>Trust (in the context of sexual fidelity); regular communications; support social networks; confident and competent wife and keeping busy.</i> The paper ends with concluding remarks.</p>	

Title	3-3-3 Embracing Human Security: The New Directions of Japan's ODA in the 21st Century
Author(s)	Sachiko Goto, Oscar Gomez, Yoichi Mine
Affiliation(s)	Sachiko Goto and Oscar Gomez are Research Fellows at JICA Research Institute. Yoichi Mine is Professor at Graduate School of Global Studies, Doshisha University, and Visiting Fellow at JICA Research Institute
<p>This paper will review the recent history of Japan's ODA from the perspective of human security (HS) – one of the key principles introduced to Japan's ODA in the last 10 years. We will start by suggesting two ways in which the influence of human security ideas can be examined: 1) becoming a shared principle and/or 2) influencing framework of operational practices. The chapter will reflect on the Japanese experience in both accounts in order to suggest a set of implications for policy and practice of global governance after 2015 renewal of development agendas and partnerships.</p> <p>The first part of the paper will review the process of evolution of HS principle in the multilateral arena and the process of their incorporation into Japanese ODA, especially in JICA. This part will present a synthesis of Japanese and JICA's understandings of HS, mainly through the examination of literature and policy documents, including <i>Human Security Now</i> (2003), Japan's ODA Charter (2003), and UNGA resolution on human security (2012). Such key notions as freedom from fear, freedom from want, freedom to live in dignity, and the combination of protection and empowerment will be explained and contextualized.</p> <p>The second part of the paper will explore how the practice of Japanese ODA has been evolving in addressing changing priorities of major threats to HS. It will provide more detail on JICA's activities and/or other examples of Japanese ODA in several selected areas/issues highlighted in HS ideas explained in the first part, such as climate change, natural disasters, infectious diseases and violent conflict.</p> <p>The third part of the paper will commend the relevance of HS ideas to the global governance beyond 2015. The possible advantages to be suggested from the analyses include (i) addressing gaps between humanitarian and development assistance, (ii) gathering attention on the remaining disparities within individual countries, and (iii) facilitating action during crises in countries already graduated from the development agenda.</p>	

Title	3-3-4 An Episode of a Good Mayor Who Tells How to Promote Human Security in the Developing Nations: A Tale of Sabas Mabulo
Author(s)	Hideo Agarie
Affiliation(s)	Ph.D. International Development, Part-time Lecturer at Chubu University
Keywords	human security, good governance, the Philippines, local politics, southeast Asia
<p>Good Governance based on the democratic political system is one of the vital aspects of Human Security. And the good governance calls for decentralization and devolution for the better participation of the citizens of the localities to development process and for reflecting the voices of the weak to political and administrative process. In other words, Good governance liberates people from political repression. However, such system, it is often said, has benefited ruling class that has good access to the state apparatus and has wealth giving them power and authorities to manipulate local political economy in some developing countries as the Philippines.</p> <p>Most of the researchers researching the Philippines point out cheatings of the public budget and arbitrary exercises of powers to accumulate wealth by the traditional power holders after they get elected as well as anti-democratic traditional political culture as the Patron-Client Relationship and the Political Machine during the election process. Most of traditional power holders use 3Gs: Guns, Goons, and Gold to get the votes during election process.</p> <p>Though it is true that these are the predominant tendency of the local politics and governance in the Philippines, some successful non-traditional democratically elected local powers have emerged. Democratic legitimacy has prevailed in the mayoral election of the municipality of San Fernando in the province of Camarinez Sur overcoming traditional political culture. This democratically elected local political power showed outstanding performance in his governance.</p> <p>Ex-mayor Sabas Mabulo was not only elected without 3Gs in the election but selected as one of “the most outstanding mayor in the Philippines award”. Ex-NGO worker Mabulo joined the politics as municipal councilor first, and was elected as vice mayor of the town before he assumed the mayor. His family background was not that rich, the middle class and was not a political protégée of the traditional power holders of the province. When he ran for the office, He had only two campaign cars, his brother’s and his own one. His campaign was just to go around the municipality and make public speeches and to hold small campaign rally in many places in the town to explain his policy and to ask for support. After getting elected, He tried to uplift the lives of the poor. He paved the concrete road called “people’s road” to remote area of the town which had difficulty in reaching to the urban center of the town to buy and sell commodities and to commute mobilizing local people, the beneficiary of the project, without hiring construction workers to cut the cost of the construction. He also put in place the basic infrastructure necessary for wet-field rice cultivation, the main industry of the town. Furthermore, he created water supply system with the same method as the people’s road. His policies were widely accepted among constituencies of the town and He gained a reputation as excellent mayor in the whole Philippines.</p> <p>His story tells us how to promote human security in developing nations as well as what it is like the good governance.</p>	

Session 3-4 Case Studies and Methodologies

Title	3-4-1 Neglected Victims in a Drug-disrupted Community. Case Study: Tejalpa, Morelos, Mexico
Author(s)	Luisa Isabel Hernández
Affiliation(s)	PhD at KEIO University in the Human Security and Communication Program
Keywords	children, vulnerability, drug violence, disruption, and human security
<p>The present research calls attention to an unexpected problem: the increasing involvement of the Mexican government in the drug trafficking issue, through a policy of direct confrontation against drug cartels, has resulted in the increase of drug related violence and the creation of new drug local markets. The policy, implemented after December 2006, has two main lines of action: arrest of drug kingpins and confiscation of illegal drugs. As a result, Morelos province changed its status from a place where the drugs used to pass through to a potential market for drugs, a place for destination and consumption, facing increasing levels of drug related violence.</p> <p>Human Security has “the premise to move the security discussion away from an exclusive focus on States towards the welfare of individual human beings”¹. The Mexican War on Drugs is not affecting exclusively those actors directly involved: The Mexican government, the army, the police and the drug cartels. Human Security also deals with the negative impacts of violence among civilians. However, the present research does not deal with drug related violence itself. It aims to understand what are the disruptions created by the new presence of drug related violence and how they have changed the daily life of children from the low-income group living in the community of Tejalpa, Morelos highly exposed to drug related violence. According to fieldwork, these children are the most vulnerable group to the new source of risk. The purpose is to examine: 1) Why children from low-income group are more vulnerable to the new presence of violence, 2) if these children change their behavior and how they change it given the violence, and 3) the role of the community in reducing or increasing children’s vulnerability.</p> <p>Drug related violence itself is not the main problem faced by low- income group children living in Tejalpa. It is the expression of a much complex set of vulnerabilities that the Mexican government has failed to recognize. The policy itself and the way community members and police have constructed the new source of risk are making the most vulnerable group, children from the low-income group, more vulnerable to the presence of violence. Worse still, children from the-low income group are push to become a real threat for the community, increasing the levels of violence.</p> <p>The present research attempts to identify and highlight these vulnerabilities to have a better understanding of the problem. In order to propose a different perspective for the community members and policy makers that might lead to develop feasible measures, at the community level, to protect the most vulnerable group and prevent the levels of violence from rising.</p> <p>¹ Francis Furtado, “Human Security. Did it live? Has it died? Does it matter?“, <i>International Journal</i> 63, no.2 (2008):405, http://www.jstor.org/stable/40204370. (Accessed December 29,2013)</p>	

Title	3-4-2 Determinants of Housing Conditions in Africa's Slums: A Case Study of Korogocho
Author(s)	Mengxi Shen
Affiliation(s)	Graduate School of International Cooperation Studies, Kobe University
<p>Using data collected by the author from 100 households in Korogocho slum—the fourth biggest slum in Nairobi, Kenya, we find that the housing conditions in the slum are poor and unfavorable in both the structure qualities and the access to infrastructures. We also find that housing qualities are not necessarily reflected by the rents that tenants have paid. Next, we discover that owner occupiers' housing conditions are better than the tenants'. These findings have been examined by the regressions on monthly rent and housing qualities in this paper. Finally, we show that a low income is also one of the factors which hinder the improvement of housing in Korogocho slum. Our analysis suggests that, efforts to regulate the informal housing market such as strengthen enforcement of contracts is one of the solutions for better housing conditions in the slum. At the same time, increasing owner-occupiers' proportion and guaranteeing tenants' rights, as well as offer variety of measures to increase residents' income, such as reducing unemployment are also possible options to contribute to better housing conditions in the slum.</p> <p>Data</p> <p>This paper is based on data collected during November and December 2013 by the author. A household survey was conducted in the fourth biggest informal settlement -- Korogocho in Nairobi, Kenya. Data have been collected from four villages out of nine. They are Korogocho A, Korogocho B, Kisumu Ndogo and Nyayo. The data sample is 100 households and numbers in Korogocho A and Korogocho B are 25 each, 30 in Kisumu Ndogo and 20 in Nyayo. The households were selected as randomly as possible. However, according to limitations on time and funds, the data are comparatively small. There are two reasons to explain why not all nine villages are included in this survey. First, there was a limitation of time for this survey. Second is because the rest of the villages, like Highridge and Gitathuru have serious security concerns. And in Grogan B, a large number of structures were vacated after the 2008 clash are now occupied by young squatters without paying any rent.</p> <p>Hypotheses</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Housing qualities in the slum are not reflected by the rents sufficiently; 2. Owner-occupiers' housing conditions are better than that of the tenants'; 3. Housing quality, relationship with the landlords, ethnicity and worries of being evicted influence tenants' satisfaction about the house. 	

Title	3-4-3 Implementation of Humanitarian Desiderata without Benevolent Planners
Author(s)	Mutsuhisa Ban
Affiliation(s)	Graduate Student, Columbia University in the City of New York
Keywords	human security, implementation theory, mechanism design, game theory, humanitarian desiderata, non-benevolent planner
<p>'Human Security' is expected to satisfy conditions that even if governance or public organization is not working well, any persons must be able to be protected from fear, enjoy the freedom from wants and live in dignity. Implementation theory, known as inverse game theory, implicitly assume that the mechanism is designed and operated by benevolent social planners. In the situation which requires the concept of human security are difficult to accept this assumption. We relax this assumption and analyze how to implement humanitarian desiderata under the situation.</p>	

Title	3-4-4 Enhancement of Radioresistance by Long-term Fractionated Radiation Exposure with Stepwise Dose-escalation
Author(s)	M. Fonkoua, M. Suzuki, Y. Kuwahara, M. Fukumoto
Affiliation(s)	Department of Pathology, Institute of Development, Aging and Cancer, Tohoku University
Keywords	radiotherapy, ARR cells, CRR cells
<p><i>Background:</i> The conventional radiotherapy aims for the cure of cancer with 2 Gy/day of long-term fractionated radiation (FR), hence, enhanced radioresistance in cancer cells is one of the major obstacles for this treatment. We previously found that the cancer cells acquired higher radioresistance than the parental cells when they are exposed to FR with less than 2 Gy of a moderate daily dose (acquired radioresistance, ARR). ARR cells cannot yet survive from 2 Gy/day of FR, however, stepwise moderate dose-escalation enabled ARR cells to become the resistant cells for 2 Gy/day of fractionation (clinically-relevant radioresistance, CRR). It is still unknown the mechanism of CRR formation, especially the significance of stepwise dose-escalation which is necessary to form CRR cells. Here, we investigated if radioresistance is gradually enhanced in response to stepwise dose-escalation.</p> <p><i>Method:</i> The ARR phenotype was induced in HeLa cervical cancer cells by 0.5 Gy/day of FR (ARR_{0.5} cells). Following 31, 61, and 90 days of FR. ARR_{0.5} cells were additionally irradiated with 1 Gy/day following 31FR of FR with 0.5 Gy/day (ARR_{0.5-1} cells). On the other hand, ARR cells directly irradiated with 1 Gy/day of FR without pre-FR with 0.5 Gy/day were established as ARR₁ cells. Radiosensitivity of cells at each step was examined by the clonogenic cell survival assay.</p> <p><i>Result:</i> ARR_{0.5} cells became more radioresistant than the parental cells, especially at more than 4 Gy of single irradiation. Originally, 4 Gy of X-rays gave the approximately 2 % survival in the parental cells. The survival rate for 4 Gy was gradually elevated to 6, 8, and 27 % with the increasing FR such as at 31, 61, and 90FR in ARR_{0.5} cells, respectively. Although ARR_{0.5} cells underwent 61 and 90FR with 0.5 Gy of X-rays also showed higher radioresistance for 2 Gy of single irradiation (39 and 42 % of survival rate, respectively) than the parental cells (23 %), 2 Gy of long-term FR disabled ARR_{0.5} cells for proliferating. Compared with ARR_{0.5} cells with 31FR (ARR_{0.5, 31FR}), ARR_{0.5-1, 31FR} cells, which were additionally irradiated with 31FR of 1 Gy/day to ARR_{0.5, 31FR} cells, represented slightly enhanced radioresistance up to 6 Gy of single irradiation. Subsequent 1 Gy/day FR up to 61FR (ARR_{0.5-1, 61FR} cells) induced further radioresistant phenotype; however, such radiosensitivity was similar to that in ARR_{0.5, 61FR} cells. Finally, it was noticed a quit similar radiosensitivity in between ARR_{0.5, 90FR} cells and ARR_{1, 90FR} cells.</p> <p><i>Conclusion:</i> The current data demonstrated that long-term FR and stepwise dose-escalation introduced higher radioresistant phenotype. However, the data also revealed another function(s) of stepwise dose-escalation in CRR formation, instead of enhanced radioresistance to some extent.</p> <p><i>The impact of this research for human security:</i> Since CRR cells were successfully established from various human cancer cell lines, elucidation of the mechanism in CRR formation would be widely considered in the cure of radiotherapy-resistant cancers, which would improve cancer treatment for human security.</p>	

*Abstracts of
Poster Presentations*

Title	The Reconciliation and Peace Building After the Conflict of Mali in 2013: The Importance of the Civil Society and Regional Cooperation Network
Author(s)	Marie Taketani
Affiliation(s)	Graduate School of Global Studies, Doshisha University, PhD student
<p>In January 2013, the French government sent the army to the Republic of Mali in order to fight with anti-governmental groups in the north of Mali, so-called "Islamists", and this intervention was referred to as "the Fight with Terrorism". The aspect of the control of the independent movement in the northern region that occurred in the beginning of January 2012 changed into "the fight with terrorism" eventually.</p> <p>In May 2014, the cease-fire has been agreed on between the Malian government and several separatists groups that were called terrorists and Islamists. Now the reconciliation process is being undertaken under extremely unstable situations.</p> <p>There are several actors that had been involved in the conflict in Northern Mali, and the media has focused on them frequently labelled those actors as separatists, Islamists, army, and government. However, the question remains; is it enough to deal only with those military groups and stakeholders for creating a peaceful society? While the UN shows and uses the Human Security concept and applies it to eliminate the insecure situation, such approaches are practiced as human-centred activities. It needs to listen to the voice from the communities for achieving a long-term peace.</p> <p>This poster tries to introduce the role of civil society, its circumstances and the challenges they face in the reconciliation process in Malian contexts.</p>	

Title	The Lives of the Residents in the Disaster Areas of the Great East Japan Earthquake: From an Interview with the Residents Living in the Temporary Housing in the City of Tagajo
Author(s)	Naoki Furumoto
Affiliation(s)	The Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake Memorial Disaster Reduction and Human Renovation Institution, Chief Researcher
<p>Objective: To understand the issues, future goals and support for the lives of the residents who were victims of the Great East Japan Earthquake.</p> <p>Method: We conducted an interview with two men and six women among the affected residents who were living in the temporary housing in the City of Tagajo in July 2013 (This paper mentions the effective answers that we have extracted from them).</p> <p>Results: There are many acquaintances, so there is no big trouble. However, many of them are elderly people and people are afraid that they don't attend the meetings. In this temporary housing, volunteers from the whole country came quickly to support them. When they first moved into the temporary housing, there were some problems such as no reheating of the bath and dark surroundings due to the lack of street lamps. However, since we made requests to the City of Tagajo, they could get most of the things fixed. Among the residents who are living in temporary housing, many of them need to use a wheelchair. Therefore, people worry and wonder who will support them if a big earthquake occurs.</p> <p>Conclusion: Restoration housings are being constructed and they are gradually occupied. Therefore, no big problems were seen among the victims who had been gathered. However, the existence of the group of people who cannot come to the meetings and the issues that the elderly people have were clarified. Maybe it is necessary to support them (including health and so on).</p>	

Title	From Victims to Perpetrators: Rural Communities and Oil Related Environmental Pollution in Nigeria's Niger Delta
Author(s)	Zibima Tubodenyefa
Affiliation(s)	Graduate School of International Development (GSID), Nagoya University, Nagoya, Japan, Graduate Student
<p>This research highlights the dynamics of the transition in environmental behavior of rural communities in the Niger delta from being victims of oil related environmental pollution to becoming perpetrators of the same nature of pollution. Evidence from the fieldwork in the Niger Delta, so far, show that this transition is expressed in these communities condoning and engaging in artisanal crude oil refining, which is a veritable source of oil related environmental pollution. It is found that the change in rural communities' environmental behavior and the resulting condoning of artisanal crude oil refining is influenced majorly by the following factors (i) livelihood mobility as expressed in artisanal crude oil refining evolving into alternative rural livelihood activity; (ii) the activity's integration into the rural economy as an informal economic activity and source of energy; (iii) rural communities' social knowledge and interpretation of oil related environmental pollution perpetrated by multinational oil companies operating in the area. Bases for further research on the phenomenon will be on the measurement and evaluation of structural and psychological factors influencing rural environmental values and attitudes, as well as the human security implications of said environmental pollution for these rural communities.</p>	

Title	Acts of Resistance by the People Under the Violence: From a View of the Cultural Creation Around Timor-Leste Under the Indonesian Occupation
Author(s)	Haruka Ishihara
Affiliation(s)	Master's student, Graduate Program on Human Security, Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, The University of Tokyo
<p>The purpose of this study is to approach the trial of the resistance of people under the suppression from the cultural creative activity. How do the people express their feeling while human rights violations happen? It may express the story of the people not only a national/ruler story if something is created. Timor-Leste has experience the long-time occupation of the territory by Portugal, Japan, and Indonesia since the 16th century to 1999. Above all, it was said that about one third of the country's population died during the war against Indonesia that lasted 24 years from 1975. Under the military occupation by Indonesia, the Timorese resistance progressively consolidated itself, initially under the leadership of FRETILIN. The military resistance such as a guerilla war and underground activities were carried out. The Timorese who are civilians supported guerrillas who were called "people in the bush" and they sang songs secretly to continue resistance and enhance their unity. This study focused attention on the resistance activity of civilian through the case of artistic and cultural aspects. This study seeks to investigate the social influence of culture and its potential in the construction of a peaceful society by considering the case of Timorese resistance under the Indonesian occupation.</p> <p>In terms of Human Security, the narratives of the people who live under the violence show us a "human" voice against rulers who have a power and the act in itself to express becomes the empowerment.</p>	

Title	Situation of Children Conflict in Law in Sierra Leone
Author(s)	Ayako Hatano
Affiliation(s)	Graduate School Student in the University of Tokyo (Graduate School of Arts and Sciences) (PhD course)
<p>During much of the 90s there was civil war in Sierra Leone. Children paid a heavy price during this time -- watching parents be killed, being forced to fight, being forced into slavery. The war ended in 2012, however, children including former child soldier in Sierra Leone are still in vulnerable situation. Although the government has ratified the Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989) (hereafter "CRC"), many of whose provisions are codified into domestic legislation in Child Rights Act, there is still big gap between the national and international standard and practice. This study focuses on the situation of children in conflict with the law from street as they are one of most vulnerable groups, most of whom are grown up in poverty and have lost their ties with family, which Human Security should highlight for support.</p> <p>As for those street children, this study focuses on the situation analysis with analyzing the qualitative and quantitative data collected by the author, NGOs, Sierra Leone Government and UNICEF Sierra Leone, this study reveals the culture of violence and poverty are one of the root-causes for these children in the street. In the session it would be suggested that justice sector and social sector should cooperate more closely for protecting the best interest of the child. This presentation will be given with many pictures taken by the author in the field work in Sierra Leone.</p>	

Title	Freedom from Invisible Fears: Chernobyl Legacy in Zhytomyr Oblast in Ukraine
Author(s)	Hiroshi Okayama, Dinil Pushpalal, Teng Fei
Affiliation(s)	Department of International Resources Policy, Graduate School of International Cultural Studies, Tohoku University
<p>This poster shows the authors' observations on Chernobyl legacy in Luhyny District, Zhytomyr Oblast in Ukraine, which is situated 130 km away from Chernobyl Power Plant. The investigation was carried out in October, 2013. Doctors in the hospitals, teachers and students of Luhyny School, public service employees, Mayor of the time of the Chernobyl accident, and some of the leading inhabitants were interviewed. Luhyny School educates 6 to 17-year old 250 students. Within the students there were two leukemia cases in 2011; and 17-year old female student who suffered from muscle sarcoma and 17-year old female student from a thyroid cancer, in 2012. Besides, health difficulties such as disease of circulatory organ were frequently complained by the students. All the students were born after 10 years of the Chernobyl accident, therefore they did not expose to severe early radiation. Thereby, the students might be affected by radiation by the following means.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Genetic mutation of ova or sperm of parents 2. Internal radiation due to the radiated matters transformed from the mother's body during the fetal period 3. Internal radiation due to the absorption of radiated foodstuffs 4. Internal radiation due to the respiration 5. External radiation from the environment. <p>Cesium radiation level of inhabitants of Luhyny District has been measured by whole-body counter in every year. According to the records of the town office, even in nowadays more than 2000 Becquerel of radiation dosage has been found in the half of the adult population in the town. It can be deduced that an adult absorbs 20 Becquerel cesium through foodstuffs everyday. Luhyny School students were continuously internally radiated through the foodstuffs, they have taken everyday. We assume that this internal radiation causes the students' health problems.</p> <p>Finally this poster compares the lessons learnt from Luhyny with the present conditions in Fukushima.</p>	