



First Asian Conference on Human Security
5 - 6 May 2016
Overseas Chinese University, Taiwan

Program and Abstracts

Thursday, 5 May 2016

International Conference Room, Chiao Kuang Hall

08:15 Transfer from hotel to conference venue

08:30 Registration

09:00 Opening and Welcome

Moderator: Christian Schafferer, APISA

Yang Min-hua, Overseas Chinese University

Brendan Howe, APISA

Introductory Speech

APISA and Human Security Research

Brendan Howe, APISA

09:30 Keynote Speech

Human Security in the 21st Century: Challenges and the Way Forward

Peou Sorpong, Ryerson University, Canada

10:15 Coffee Break

10:30 Panel 1: Humanitarian Intervention and Peacebuilding

Moderator: Brendan Howe

Boris Kondoch North Korea and the Responsibility to Protect: Two Years after the UN
COI Report (15')

Christo Odeyemi BRICS' Common Positions on Syria: A Window into R2P's Future? (15')

Lee Chyungly Transmitting the R2P in Asia: The Role of CSCAP (15')

Do Huyen Trang Power, Humanitarian Intervention and Foreign Policy (15')

Dennis F. Quilala and N. Candelaria Peace Hybrids: Bridging the Peacebuilding Literature with the Human
Security Literature (15')

Soesilowati Sartika Indonesia's commitment in UN Peace Keeping: to Sustain Human Security
or National Interest? (15')

12:00 Discussion

12:15 Lunch



14:00 **Panel 2: Human Security: A corollary of national security?**

Moderator: Boris Kondoch

- Brendan Howe Security Spillover between Human and National Security (15')
- Luna Shamieh The impact of Counterinsurgency on Human Security: Iraq as a Case Study (15')
- Sehar Sabir and Shah Rukh Ideas, Structure and Struggle for Power: A System Centric Explanation of Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (15')
- Paul Chambers and Napisa Waitookiat Human security under military rule in Thailand (15')
- Siddharth Tripathi The Smaller Battles in Afghanistan: Reforming the Security Sector and the Impediments Ahead (15')
- Hamid Wafa Postcard from Kashmir: (Re)Writing the 'People' in Kashmir's History (15')

15:30 Discussion

16:00 Coffee Break

16:15 **Panel 3: Cross-Border Conflict and Human Security in the ASEAN Region****(Center for Khmer Studies Panel)**

Moderator: Krisna UK

- Oudom Ham Narrative Analysis of Cambodia's Hydropower Dam Development (15')
- Titipol The Prospects for democratic and human rights progress within ASEAN: Cambodia, Laos, and Thailand (15')
- Duy-Ly Chu Regional Border Conflicts and the role and responsibility of the ASEAN: The case of Preah Vihear (15')
- Jularat The concept of 'Common Space' as a tool for conflict transformation and human security in the Deep South of Thailand (15')

17:15 Discussion

17:45 Closing of Day 1

18:00 Transfer to restaurant

18:30 Dinner



Friday, 6 May 2016

International Conference Room, Chiao Kuang Hall

08:30 Transfer from hotel to conference venue

09:00 **Panel 4: Environment, Health, Poverty and Transgender**

Moderator: Siddharth Tripathi

Vo Tran Trung Nhan Dispute Between Basic Human Rights Principles And Local Norms:
The Invisibility Of Sexual Minorities Under ASEAN Human Rights
Regime (15')

Truong-Minh Vu The Environmental and Fishing rights dimension of the South China Sea
Dispute (15')

Singh Shantesh Kumar Global Health Governance and Peace-building in Post-Conflict Systems:
A critical Study (15')

Arun Kanti Jana The Indian State and the Rural Poor: MGNREGS and Economic Security
in Rural India (15')

10:00 Discussion

10:30 Coffee Break

10:45 **Panel 5: East Asia**

Moderator: Christian Schafferer

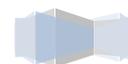
Fang-Ying Su Expecting a Harmonious society: Dynamics of State's Responsibility for
human rights protection in Taiwan (15')

Thomas Kalinowski Korean development cooperation and the legacy of the developmental
and Park Minjeong state (15')

Joel Atkinson ODA and Human Security as Instruments of Comprehensive Security in
Japan, South Korea and Taiwan (15')

11:30 Discussion

12:00 Lunch



14:00 **Panel 6: Southeast Asia**

Moderator: Paul Chambers

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| Ta-Wei Chu | Addressing Human Insecurities in Southeast Asia? An Impediment to Achieve the People-Oriented ASEAN (15') |
| Othman Zarina,
Mohd Kamal Omar
and Bakri Mat | Southeast Asia Neglected Human Security Issue: Crime Against Humanity over Persecution of the Rohingya (15') |
| Annisa Srikandini | Decentralized Disaster Risk Governance in Indonesia (15') |
| Sherly Saragih Turnip
and Baihajar Tualeka | Mothers' Role in Transferring Trans-generational Memory of Violent Conflicts to Their Adolescent Children in Maluku (15') |

15:00 Discussion

15:30 Coffee Break

15:45 **Concluding Discussion**

16:00 **Closed Session on APISA's Human Security Program**

17:00 **End of Closed Session**



Panel 1: Humanitarian Intervention and Peacebuilding*North Korea and the Responsibility to Protect: Two Years after the UN COI Report*

Boris Kondocho, Far East University

In 2014, the UN Commission of Inquiry on Human Rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (COI) published a landmark report. The commission arrived at the conclusion that "the gravity, scale and nature" of human rights violations in North Korea "reveal a State that does not have any parallel in the contemporary world." The COI determined that crimes against humanity have been committed by the DPRK and the North Korean regime had manifestly failed to the people of the DPRK. The ongoing human rights violations trigger the responsibility of the United Nations and the international community to act.

The following paper will discuss how the different recommendations by the COI have been implemented in practice from the perspective of the Responsibility to Protect. It will also discuss how the human rights violations by the current North Korean regime should be addressed in case of a potential reunification between North and South Korea.

BRICS' Common Positions on Syria: A Window into R2P's Future?

Christo Odeyemi, Victoria University, Australia

This paper begins to identify the common positions of Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa (BRICS countries) in debates about the implementation of Responsibility to Protect (R2P) norm. Using the Syrian conflict as a case study, a focus on BRICS countries is a worthy endeavour as more attention to non-Western perspectives is warranted. A number of works have accounted for some underlying features that made BRICS countries allow themselves to be convinced of the need for R2P based diplomatic and military intervention in Libya. Less so are accounts focusing on why BRICS countries – authoritative actors aligned with pluralist ideas of non-intervention and state sovereignty – permitted only diplomatic measures as response to the Syrian regime brutal suppression of what was initially peaceful protests. Analysis of BRICS countries' official statements on efforts to intervene in Syria showed three common positions of these countries: i) opposition to Chapter VII based draft resolutions means that ii) any intervention in Syria cannot and should not be considered separate from the implementation of military intervention in Libya in 2011; and perhaps more important is that iii) military intervention will dramatically increase the prospects for eviction of Assad from power, and therefore counterproductive to reasonable prospects criterion. This paper is compelling to begin to make a case for BRICS countries' common positions on R2P implementation.

Transmitting the R2P in Asia: The Role of CSCAP

Lee Chyungly, Institute of International Relations, National Chengchi University, Taiwan

Since International Commission on Intervention and State Sovereignty (ICISS), established in the United Nations General Assembly in September 2000, published the report: The Responsibility to Protect (R2P) in December 2001, the receptiveness and applicability of the concept vary across regions. In Southeast Asia where the non-intervention principle has been the cornerstone of international relations, the debates on how the goal of free from fears in pursuing human se-

curity can be achieved without breaking the non-intervention principle have never settled. The objective of this study is to explore how the concept of R2P has been transmitted in Southeast Asia through security dialogues at the track II level. Although ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF), an intergovernmental security cooperation mechanism, has not formally endorsed or institutionalize the concept of R2P, progresses have been made in several track II security and strategic networks. Among various media, the Council for Security Cooperation in Asia Pacific (CSCAP) has been recognized by ARF in its concept paper Enhancing Ties between Track I and Track II in the ARF in 2006. This study will thus explore the venues, routes, and measures of transmitting R2P to ARF via CSCAP. The objective is to evaluate how the CSCAP process might have reduced the impediment of ARF's state-centric approach to preventive diplomacy in adopting the concept of R2P to its people-centered human security agenda.

Power, Humanitarian Intervention and Foreign Policy

Do Huyen Trang, Faculty of Culture and International Communication, Diplomatic Academy of Vietnam

In the 21st century, two concerns are considered as high-ranking interests on the international relations agenda in the world: terrorism and humanitarian intervention. The September 11, 2001 events have pushed these concerns into a high level. Humanitarian Intervention is one of the most disputable issues in international relations research in terms of its ethics, legality and legitimacy, morality. Based on these, humanitarian intervention could be used as an effective tool for state power in foreign policy. But the issue could be unlikely to remain offstage for long, because the shadows were cast by humanitarian disasters happening in case of the genocide in Rwanda in 1994 to continue to be darkening the conscience of international community. Moreover, if military interventions in Middle East against terrorism prove successful, they may push the case for the use of military intervention in the cause of humanitarian relief by mentioning that military power could be effective to solve political issue at a distance and to add positive social transformation in other societies. But the dialectic is complicated, since any such antiterrorist interventions would be successful if they are precisely because their objectives are limited to the retaliatory or defensive. This paper will clarify the ethical questions whether to wage humanitarian war to go to the focus of moral justification available for any form of military intervention and could be used as an effective mean of foreign policy to gain national interests. The paper will begin with definitional debates of the key terms of "humanitarian intervention" to clarify the scope of humanitarian intervention with other humanitarian issues (e.g. genocide, disasters, civil war), to identify its ethics, legality, legitimacy to construct the norms of humanitarian intervention and to focus on using humanitarian intervention as a state power in foreign policy, especially the United States case to find out whether it could be an effective tool to gain national interest in foreign policy of one country.

Peace Hybrids: Bridging the Peacebuilding Literature with the Human Security Literature

Dennis F. Quilala and Nathaniel Punongbayan Candelaria, Department of Political Science, University of the Philippines Diliman

The study of peace has evolved from a conflict management approach to an approach that emphasizes the building of peace hybrids. There was recognition that while conflicts can be managed and the use of direct violence limited, these could be prevented by addressing structural and cultural violence. In practice and in theory, the conflict management

approach manifested limitations including the prevention of the re-escalation of violence. These limitations could also be observed in succeeding attempts of introducing liberal peacebuilding in intrastate conflicts.

Given the limitations of earlier attempts to build peace, Oliver Richmond proposes creating peace hybrids in conflict areas. Peace hybrids firstly address not only direct violence but structural and cultural violence. Secondly, peace hybrids require coordination among different actors and different processes. It is a product of the interaction among local state formation actors, local peace formation actors, international statebuilding actors, and international peacebuilding actors. Lastly, the goal of peace hybrids is to ensure the sustainability of peace. In terms of the goal and the means to achieve the goal, the creation of peace hybrids poses challenges to peace advocates. This paper argues that aside from the challenges, it presents learning opportunities for those who intend to use a human security approach in peacebuilding. It seems that the current peacebuilding literature could bridge that literature with the human security literature.

This paper intends to present a summary of the peacebuilding literature and relate it to the human security literature. It will also attempt to look at different peacebuilding cases to validate claims of both.

Indonesia's commitment in UN Peace Keeping: To Sustain Human Security or National Interest?

Soesilowati Sartika, Department of International Relations, Airlangga University, Indonesia

This study examines Indonesia's commitment in UN Peace Keeping Operation (UNPKO) with the objective of understanding the wider perspective of its foreign policy determinants and promoting human security values. Currently Indonesia has projected to become among major contributor country for UNPKO. In order to support this ambition, Indonesian government has increased significantly its personnel in UNPKO and to build special national facilities to support its involvement. Indonesia's stand and current ambition in UNPKO creates questions and concerns including: 1) Under what condition and for what reason does Indonesia seek to become major contributor in UNPKO? 2) What factors shape the scope and nature of participation? 3) How it has affected Indonesia's perception of International/regional relations, particularly in promoting human security and international/regional peace and securities?

Panel 2: Human Security: A corollary of national security?

Security Spillover between Human and National Security

Brendan Howe, GSIS Ewha Womans University, South Korea

The interconnectedness of human, national, and international security in the contemporary operating environment requires a broadening of both theoretical referent objects and the policy arena of peace, security, and governance. Global governance, as embodied by the three pillars of the United Nations, requires us to focus on security, development, and human rights, and human security can be found at the intersection of these three realms. Human security is, however, most properly considered to be a subset of security, as in order adequately to operationalize the concept it must be limited to freedom from existential threat to individual human beings, just as national security considers threats to the existence of a state. These threats to the individual can come from a multitude of sources –

interstate and civil war, genocidal policies carried out by both state and non-state entities, natural disasters, pandemics, food and water insecurity, environmental degradation, and even the inaction of those who govern or their governance failure. National and human security can be seen as mutually reinforcing, while national and human insecurity can be mutually undermining, but an undue focus on state-centric variants can also threaten human security. This paper, therefore, considers how national insecurity conditions can spill over into human insecurity, how an undue focus or concern with national security can likewise undermine human security, and finally, how human insecurity can become a source of insecurity for states. Material is referenced from a number of contemporary East Asian case studies in order to draw attention to the policy relevance of security spillover between human and national security.

The impact of Counterinsurgency on Human Security: Iraq as a Case Study

Luna Shamieh, National University of Public Service, Hungary

The nature of conflict has changed after World War II; where it became more of asymmetric nature. It started after the incidents of September 11, and has increased drastically in the last decade. Counterinsurgency is claimed to help protect civilians during such conditions, and the question arises if it really does help protect people, and more importantly, how does it affect the human security of the citizens.

Ideas, Structure and Struggle for Power: A System Centric Explanation of Islamic State of Iraq and Syria

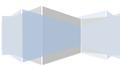
Sehar Sabir and Shah Rukh Hashmi, School of International and Public Affairs, Jilin University, PR China

The paper elucidates that the root of the ISIS (Islamic State of Iraq and Syria) phenomena lies in the second Gulf war. When the world witnessed a hasty attack on Iraq, allowed the actors to reconsider strengths and weaknesses of the global institution (UNO), as the latter was bypassed by the global hegemon. Although a glimpse into the history of International Relations highlights the reoccurring phenomenon of challenges to international system posed by the marginalized actors who were having potential ideational forces. However in the past such challenges were dealt by the coalition of stakeholders through convergence of interests, as in case of French Revolution, formation of first and second Coalition, Axis forces by Allied powers and containment strategy against communism. But it can be observed that most of the post-cold war conflicts are the outcome of contemporary international system: Loose uni-polar world with multiple regional pols who are neither strong enough to counter global hegemon nor weak enough to be shelved. Failure of the regional and global hegemon to converge their interests resulted into the revival of ideational forces of Afghan Taliban, Al-Qaida, IMU (Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan) and ISIS. The paper argues that divergence of interest among regional and global actors, and stimulus given by the international system, set the stage for existing ideational forces such as ISIS to transform its inert potential into an active moment.

The Smaller Battles in Afghanistan: Reforming the Security Sector and the Impediments Ahead

Siddharth Tripathi, Department of Political Science, Lady Shri Ram College, India

With the end of the Cold War, 'new wars' have flared up in many locations of the world. It has resulted in broadening the concept of security from territorial sovereignty and military aspects to incorporate non-military and human security



issues. This shift in the security discourse has led to a discussion on Security Sector Reform (SSR). This paper deals with Afghanistan as case study for hindrances facing SSR, especially police reforms, at conceptual and contextual level. It questions the idea that ‘human security’ is a corollary of ‘state security’. There are structural limitations in implementing this logic in Afghanistan, where there is a clear link between ‘human security deficit’ and the rise of insurgency and political instability. The study has incorporated a qualitative triangulation approach. Within a broader human security paradigm and based on empirical data, the analysis will exhibit the gap between rhetoric and reality in SSR in Afghanistan.

Postcard from Kashmir: (Re)Writing the ‘People’ in Kashmir’s History

Hamid Wafa, LADY SHRI RAM COLLEGE FOR WOMEN (LSR), India

The state of Jammu and Kashmir has been caught in a vortex of turmoil ever since its accession to the State of India in 1947. State orchestrated violence through draconian laws like AFSPA along with cross border infiltration have destabilized the entire fabric of the society. In such a society the intermittent end of physical violence does not actualize peace and people have little agency when the very providers of security become indistinguishable from the repressors. The paper examines this question through the poetry of Agha Shahid Ali. The act of writing becomes a continuous transgression questioning the history of Kashmir as not sacrosanct but narrative consisting as much of the presences as acknowledgement of the absences. The primary focus is to provide an alternate paradigm for understanding the human element within Neo-Colonial State based repression foregrounding the importance of literature as a medium of negotiating conflict and providing testimony within a broader human security paradigm.

Panel 3: Cross-Border Conflict and Human Security in the ASEAN Region

(Center for Khmer Studies Panel)

This CKS-sponsored panel brings together four scholars from mainland Southeast Asia whose papers examine regionalism, cross-border conflict and tools for conflict resolution. ‘Regionalism’ has been used by some nation states as a development paradigm to achieve economic efficiency, political dialogues and peace and security after WWII. The creation of the ASEAN was established with these purposes in mind amid growing tensions between the East and the West after the end of the Cold War. Although the association of the 10 nations is moving towards economic integration, ensuring political dialogues on major transboundary issues and ensuring peace and human security remain key challenges for the future of ASEAN as a whole.

This panel of ASEAN scholars explores these issues using case studies from Cambodia, Thailand, and Laos. Oudom Ham will examine different discourses used by various Cambodian stakeholders (government officials, environmental group representatives and local villagers) involved in dam projects along the Mekong and its subsidiaries and how these different discourses have been negotiated and reconciled. Jularat Damrongviteetham studies the concept of the ‘common space’, a tool a few countries across the world have used to effectively turn conflict into peaceful settlement and explores the extent which this concept can be applied to Thailand’s current political deadlock. Using a comparative lens that brings together Cambodia, Laos and Thailand, Titipol Phakdeewanich questions the bloc’s political commitment to realistically achieve human rights in light of the various stages of democratization in the

region. Duy-Ly Chu discusses the ASEAN working principle of ‘non-interference’ and state sovereignty in dealing with its members’ internal and transborder conflicts. Using the case of the Cambodia-Thai conflict over Preah Vihear temple, he explores ways whereby the limitations this principle entailed can be addressed.

Narrative Analysis of Cambodia’s Hydropower Dam Development

Oudom Ham, Center for Khmer Studies, Cambodia

With a growing need of energy security for local consumption and economic development, Cambodia is slowly shifting its energy policy towards hydropower. In the past ten years, dams have been built across the country without proper environmental impact assessments thereby leading to many cases when projects originally designed to secure water and energy security became a threat to human security in the lower Mekong basin. Indeed, large-scale hydropower projects were implemented at the expense of local people’s livelihood; polluting water, changing water flow and leading to involuntary resettlements. This paper investigates main stakeholders’ current discourses on dam construction in Cambodia, which include but are not limited to, government officials, NGO workers and local people. Oudom Ham seeks to answer how different discourses can be reconciled and lead to peaceful negotiations that will contribute to greater dialogues between the parties in the future and ensure the sustainable livelihood of the local populations who heavily depend on the Mekong.

The concept of “Common Space” as a tool for conflict transformation and human security in the Deep South of Thailand

Jularat Damrongviteetham, Berghof Foundation, Thailand

After 11 years of deadly conflict in the South of Thailand, the official peace talks (KL-process) emerged on the 28th of February 2013, which drew people’s attention and stimulated the Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) in the three south border provinces. The current government revitalized the process by establishing official structures for the talks to happen. This has led to 3 secret meetings with the participation of Malaysia as facilitator. Organizing peace talks under a military government creates mistrust among the local people, however. To support the peace process, the ‘Common Space’ concept can be one of the tools to transform current conflicts and bring all parties and stakeholders towards the negotiation table. This paper will demonstrate how this concept has been successfully implemented in Lebanon, Nepal, South Africa, and Myanmar and how human security needs to be framed under this new lens that helps re-define shared roles and responsibilities.

The Prospects for democratic and human rights progress within ASEAN: Cambodia, Laos, and Thailand

Titipol Phakdeewanich, Faculty of Political Science, Ubon Ratchathani University, Thailand

In 2012, the ten member-states of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) committed to both “promote” and “protect” human rights by means of the “ASEAN Human Rights Declaration”. However, this declaration was



strongly criticized by much of the international community, which included the United Nations and the U.S owing to its inconsistencies with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Importantly, although ASEAN has, at various times, reiterated such political ambitions in promoting ‘ democracy’ and ‘human rights’ - the ten countries forming ASEAN are strikingly different from the point of view of their political system and ideology. The question, therefore, arises as to whether democratic and human rights progress within ASEAN can be realistically achieved at this time?

This paper investigates the extent to which drawing on universal principles is a pre-requisite in the promotion and protection of democracy and human rights, when, for instance, mitigating “cross-border” problems, which may threaten national sovereignty. This paper will use case studies relating to border conflicts, human trafficking, and environmental security issues along the borders of Cambodia, Laos, and Thailand in order to examine the relationships between democratic and human rights progress, and the possibility of a more constructive and productive collaboration at the regional level to ensure the well-being of the populations living in and at the intersections of these three countries.

Regional Border Conflicts and the role and responsibility of the ASEAN: The case of Preah Vihear

Duy-Ly Chu (M.A.), Faculty of Oriental Studies, Vietnam National University, Ho Chi Minh

The Preah Vihear Temple conflict between Cambodia and Thailand is one of the typical case studies of conflicts in the ASEAN region. ASEAN consists of 10 country members, and its main vision is to maintain peace and stability in the region of South East Asia. The ASEAN approaches to conflict resolution are (i) consultation, (ii) consensus, (iii) quiet and informal way of diplomacy, and (iv) constructive or flexible engagement. This paper examines the ASEAN’s role in solving the case of the Preah Vihear Temple. How does ASEAN perform its role of maintaining peace and stability in the SEA region while its method of dealing with internal conflicts is predicated on the principle of non-interference and consensus-based decision that prevents proactive conflict resolution in the case of Preah Vihear Temple? Can ASEAN respond effectively to threats to human security that may affect its member states either individually or collectively?

The main arguments in this paper are that (a) ASEAN’s role is slow and ineffective, and has no real power to enforce its agreement, leading Cambodia to be disappointed with ASEAN’s role; (b) Non-interference as well as consensus-based decision making prevent effective conflict resolution, (c) to overcome this challenge, ASEAN will need to become a legal and more powerful entity to establish a dispute settlement mechanism for its sustainable future.

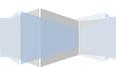
Panel 4: Environment, Health, Poverty and Transgender

Dispute Between Basic Human Rights Principles And Local Norms:

The Invisibility Of Sexual Minorities Under ASEAN Human Rights Regime

Vo Tran Trung Nhan, Vietnam National University, Vietnam

The politics of sexuality have been based on a gender concept that merely recognizes the cis-heterosexual group of people. Other aspects of sexuality such as sexual orientation, transgender, marriage or family have been little discussed in global human rights regime. Recently, the United Nations has shifted its focus on the rights of LGBTI people



(lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, intersex). However, the lack of a comprehensive agenda to promote and protect LGBTI rights is apparent. From that conceptualization of sexuality and such global context, this paper attempts to uncover specific problematic of sexuality with the case study of Southeast Asia region. In each Southeast Asia country, LGBTI people suffer from discrimination and prejudice. Five member states prohibit transgender women from cross-dressing. Six member states of ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asia Nations) criminalize same-sex relations and activities between mutually consenting adults. Moreover, none of the ten member states of ASEAN has national legal framework banning discrimination on the basis of SOGIE (sexual orientation, gender identity and expression). As the institutional mechanism of the region, ASEAN fails its commitment of “people-center” and “people-oriented” principles towards LGBTI rights, due to its refusal to affirm the principles of inclusion and non-discrimination. ASEAN has remained silent towards the state of LGBTI rights affairs in the region. The ASEAN Human Rights Declaration, drafted in 2012, struggles to justify the basic rights of LGBTI people, or to prioritize them over the so-called “public order” and “public morality” rhetoric. The grand narratives “public order” and “public morality” are much associated with the discourse of “Asian Values” which is relevant in the case of LGBTI rights within Southeast Asia region. The paper determines to shed light on the complex construction of sexuality by analyzing the dispute between sexuality and the local norms and values. Therefore, the demands of an interdisciplinary understanding of sexuality are prerequisite to the research and advocacy for LGBTI rights in Southeast Asia.

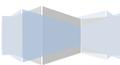
Global Health Governance and Peace-building in Post-Conflict Systems: A critical Study

Singh Shantesh Kumar, DEPT. OF POLITICAL SCIENCE, UNIVERSITY OF DELHI, India

Public health challenges are no longer just local, national or regional. They are global. They are no longer just within the domain of public health specialists. They are among the key challenges to our societies. They are political and cross-sectoral, intimately linked to environment and development and key to national, regional and global security. “Global Public Health” has become a dominant theme in international public health discourse. The term “Global Health” suggests commonalities in health care knowledge, provision, funding, and politics.

In conflict prone areas new kind of diseases are emerging and spreading like SARS, Anthrax, Chagas and Ebola, etc. In the process of adopting Confidence Building Measures (CBM’s) for peace-building in the midst of ethnic conflicts or civil wars, steps towards addressing the health issues can also be useful tools. In doing so, higher levels of human security and health can also be achieved. Global health governance can be a significant model for promoting co-operation among nation states for peace building. In today’s globalizing world, countries are increasingly interdependent and thus more vulnerable to health problems that originate outside of their borders. Yet it is also globalization that can help promote global health objectives. Building international research networks for health, supporting international public-private partnership to create new lines of drugs and vaccines and coming together to eradicate diseases can use globalization to promote public health.

Peace-Building is a multi-factorial enterprise that requires the participation of many sectors. Integrating public health interventions and involving community health workers in both short-term and long-term peace goals can add to the sustainability and stability of a community. A human security paradigm for the 21st century must include space for public health, and the role of many global public health interventions.



The Indian State and the Rural Poor: MGNREGS and Economic Security in Rural India

Arun Kanti Jana, Department of Political Science, University of North Bengal, India

In 1991 the Indian state initiated economic reforms which led to the liberalisation of the economy. This led to a marked decline in the regulatory role of the state in the economy. Though apprehensions were raised regarding the welfare role of the state but the Indian state continued with its social welfare and economic security programs. Some of these programs aimed to provide economic security (a basic component of human security) to the rural poor. The adoption and continuation of the programs in independent India were in conformity with the prescription of the United Nations that there are certain strategies needed for providing economic security to groups, which, includes assured access to basic income, public and private sector employment, wage employment, self employment, when necessary government sponsored social safety net etc. In 2005 the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) was passed by the Parliament and this led to the rolling of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) in 2006 in some select districts which was extended across the country in 2008. The scheme tends to provide basic social security to the rural households and provides for 100 days guaranteed wage employment per year to every rural household in the country. The aim of the scheme is to create durable assets to augment land and water resources, improve rural connectivity and strengthen the livelihood resource base of the rural poor. Almost a decade had elapsed since the scheme came into operation it is the right time to look at how far the MGNREGS, a scheme for providing employment security had affected the rural poor and had been able to protect the rural poor from the face of hunger and starvation. The paper makes an assessment of this unique as well as the largest scheme in contemporary India.



Panel 5: East Asia*Expecting A Harmonious society:**Dynamics of State Responsibility for Human Rights Protection in Taiwan and China*

Fang-Ying Su, University of Erlangen-Nuremberg, Germany

State responsibility for promoting and protecting human rights has enshrined in the human rights documents of the United Nations. In that, States should take the responsibility for human security automatically as well. States as a most possible instigator to violate human rights using the overpower entail the most responsibility for restricting the power and implementing human rights protection. In the East Asian Realpolitik, however, human rights tended to be sacrificed either by a prioritization of interests for all or by a consideration of cultural tradition, especially Confucian Politics. Given distinct questions, how to localize the state responsibility in East Asia varying totalitarian and democratic regimes, and what the dynamic factors to practice state responsibility to protect deserve to investigate. Under the presumption of common prospect for a peaceful and harmonious society, this thesis aims to reinvent state responsibility with traditional codes to protect human rights in East Asia. Drawing international relations, Human rights theory and practice, Confucianism in Sinology together, this study may decode the tension of international political commitment and diversities of cultural values. To sum up, a verification of the localization of state responsibility for human rights is not only benefit to impede human rights violation both in active and negative approach but also to contextualize a cultural basis of international norms.

Korean development cooperation and the legacy of the developmental state

Thomas Kalinowski and Park Minjeong, GSIS Ewha Womans University, South Korea

This paper investigates how the legacy of the Korean developmental state influences the way the country conducts its development cooperation policies. We want to understand what drives Korean development cooperation and find out about the origins of tensions between Korea style development cooperation and Western dominated global norms in this field. We argue that while institutions of the developmental state have been seriously weakened at the domestic level they remain instrumental in structuring Korea's cooperation with the developing world. By looking at two country case studies of Korean development cooperation and investment projects in Mozambique and Rwanda we show that state initiative and strong state-business partnership are defining elements of Korean development cooperation. At the same time both cases show substantial differences when it comes to type of project, type of state-business partnership in the Korean approach as well as national ownership and quality of governance in the recipient countries.

ODA and Human Security as Instruments of Comprehensive Security in Japan, South Korea and Taiwan

Joel Atkinson, Institute for Poverty Alleviation and International Development, Yonsei University, South Korea

Japan, South Korea and Taiwan inhabit an insecure world, both objectively and in terms of how threats are perceived through historically shaped beliefs. A similar conceptualization of “comprehensive security” forms the intellectual basis for foreign policy in all three countries. In addition to maintaining armed forces, threats are met through strengthening



the national economy, and attempts to influence others states and enhance national prestige. Official Development Assistance is seen as a modest instrument to assist in these aims. Similarly, the human security policies of these three countries seek comprehensive security through acquiring influence and prestige. Neither of the three gives substantive attention to the novel, challenging aspects of human security as a concept. This is problematic, as all three have a clear interest in the success of the key premises of the human security discourse given their precarious geopolitical situations.

Panel 6: Southeast Asia

Addressing Human Insecurities in Southeast Asia? An Impediment to Achieving a People-Oriented ASEAN

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In 2003, ASEAN issued the Bali Concord II. In this declaration, ASEAN pledged to create the ASEAN Community (AC). One of the AC's goals is to address Southeast Asian human insecurities and eventually achieve a people-oriented ASEAN, manifested in the blueprints of the ASEAN Political-Security Community (APSC) and the ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community (ASCC). I argue that a significant impediment to achieving a people-oriented ASEAN is the ASEAN Way, which ASEAN embedded in its roadmaps for the AC-building and AC-operating processes.

Southeast Asia Neglected Human Security Issue: Crime Against Humanity over Persecution of the Rohingya

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The Burmese ethnic minority known as Rohingya is one of the world's most persecuted ethnic minorities on earth. They have been massacred, discriminated, humiliated, gang raped, trafficked, abused and neglected. More than one million Rohingyas have been displaced internally and overseas. Currently, Rohingya asylum seekers can be found in India, Bangladesh, Thailand, Malaysia, and Indonesia. The sad truth is that the Muslim ethnic Rohingyas are "stateless" because they are denied a citizenship and they are not recognized as one of the Burmese ethnic minorities. This crime against humanity is unthinkable and unimaginable, especially when the state is supposed to be a security provider. Yet, in the case of the ethnic Rohingyas, the state has become the source of threat. While persecuted Rohingyas are neither Aung San Suu Kyi's nor ASEAN's priorities, this study argues that persecution of Rohingyas is a mass atrocity. Therefore, it is a world human security issue. Even though other states are constrained by sovereignty and non-interference in internal affairs principles, the responsibility to protect falls under the international community. To analyse and demonstrate the case, we adopt the BAGHUS or Bangi Human Security Approach, a Southeast Asian human security model designed to protect the weakest and the vital core of human life across national borders. The research will conduct interviews with 1) Rohingya respondents; 2) experts or scholars in the field, and 3) Burmese officials. Preliminary findings suggest that stability, peace and harmony are possible when human survival is protected and quality of life is ensured, which requires commitment from the international community.



Decentralized Disaster Risk Governance in Indonesia

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This paper identifies the critical juncture between decentralization and the dynamics of disaster risk governance in Indonesia. It presented decentralization as the induced factor of power distribution from central government to local governments as well as the stimulator for creating political arena at the local level. In DRR, the idea of ‘empowering local authorities’ has been constantly encouraged. However, studies have shown that the implementation of ‘decentralized Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)’ remains problematic. The paper strengthens this argument by studying the dynamics of disaster risk governance in Indonesia at the national and local levels. It approached the study by identifying the political context within the institutional-setting, power relations and advocacy politics of disaster risk governance in Indonesia. It would hindsight two critical questions: to what extent decentralization has contributed to disaster risk governance? What are the actual challenges within the dynamics of decentralized disaster risk?

Mothers’ Role in Transferring Trans-generational Memory of Violent Conflicts to Their Adolescent Children in Maluku

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The province of Maluku endured a long-term violent conflict in the period of 1999-2004. Despite of the remarkable physical and economical rebuilding of the province, little has been done to address the social trauma of the communities. Post conflict affected communities in Maluku were at risk by the effects of massive social trauma, which will hinder post conflict rehabilitation if not properly dealt. Unfortunately, the memory of the violent conflict period was easily transferred from older generation to the young ones, mainly conducted by women who were mothers and traditionally were the domestic carer for the children. The information was transmitted through verbal narratives from parents to their offsprings and had a personally relevant life altering effects to the offsprings attitude and behavior regarding post conflict rehabilitation.

This paper aimed to assess the role of women in selecting and transferring memory related to the violent conflicts to their children, and their intention of sharing those memories. We focused to identify the unprocessed cumulative memory of the violent conflicts that has become deeply embedded among Maluku people, the choice to transfer those memories to their children, and it’s impact to post conflict rehabilitation.

We conducted ten focus group discussions of mothers and adolescents in Kairatu district in Maluku province. The participants were recruited with convenience sampling technique from all 12 villages in the Kairatu district. The age of the adolescents in the FGD varied between 12 to 17 years old.

The results indicated that memory of violent conflicts were very much alive and shared in the communities with some variations between the Moslem and the Christian communities. Adolescents who have never been directly exposed to any violent conflicts received the knowledge of the conflicts from their mothers. The implications of the trans-generational transmission are discussed in the light of promoting post conflict rehabilitation.



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