



## International Conference

### Rethinking Human Security in the Asian Century

5 - 6 December 2013

Overseas Chinese University, Taichung, Taiwan

#### Conference Agenda

#### 5 December 2013

**8:30 - 9:15**      **Registration**

**9:15- 10:00**     **Welcome Remarks**

*Dr. Michael M. Wei*

President, Overseas Chinese University

*Dr. Wang Kuan Min*

Dean, College of Business and Management,  
Overseas Chinese University

*Dr. Mark Thompson*

President, APISA

*Dr. Julio Teehankee*

Executive Secretary, APISA

#### Conference Overview

*Dr. Christian Schafferer*

Chair, HSP Taiwan 2013

**10:00 - 10:15**     **Coffee Break**

**10:15 - 12:00**    **Panel 1: Multiple Approaches to East Asian Security**

Panel Chair: Alexis Littlefield, Department of International Trade,  
Feng Chia University, Taiwan

***The Establishment of Climate Change Regime and  
the Paradox of International Cooperation: Exploring China's Role***

Chang Hsun-Chih, Graduate Institute of International Politics,  
National Chung Hsing University, Taiwan

***Opportunities and Challenges in  
Realizing the Responsibility to Protect: A Case Study of the ASEAN  
Intergovernmental Commission on Human Rights***

Chen Han-Tang, Graduate Institute of International Politics,  
National Chung Hsing University, Taiwan

***Critical Security Studies and International Climate Change Politics***

Lee Szu-Hsien, Graduate Institute of International Politics,  
National Chung Hsing University, Taiwan

***Japan's Maritime Security Policy and East Asian Regional Security:  
A study of Japan's Basic Ocean Law***

Vicki Lai, Graduate Institute of International Politics,  
National Chung Hsing University, Taiwan

**Discussant:** Tony Liu, Center for Japan and Korea Studies,  
National Chung Hsing University

**12:00 – 13:30 Lunch Break**

**13:30 – 15:00 Panel 2: Governance**

Panel Chair: Julio Teehankee, International Studies Department,  
De La Salle University, Manila, Philippines

***Towards Analytical Frameworks of Human Security Study  
and Implementation***

Dmitry Baluev, Applied Political Science Department,  
Nizhny Novgorod State University, Russia

***Qualitative Democracy in Southeast Asia: Governance,  
Social Capital and Human Security***

Brendan Howe, Graduate School of International Studies,  
Ewha Womans University, South Korea

***Governing the Governors: The Development and Direction of China's  
Ongoing Corporate Governance Reform***

Alexis Littlefield, Department of International Trade, Feng Chia University,  
Taiwan

***Securitizing Corruption, or, is a 'Good Governance' Narrative  
sometimes Bad? – The Philippines and Thailand***

Mark Thompson, Department of Asian & International Studies,  
City University of Hong Kong, China

**15:15 – 15:30 Coffee Break**

**15:30 – 17:00 Panel 3: East and Southeast Asia**

Panel Chair: Mark Thompson, Department of Asian & International Studies,  
City University of Hong Kong, China

***Democratic Governance, Contestation and Troubled Democracies:  
the Cases of the Philippines and Thailand***

Paul Chambers, Institute of Southeast Asian Affairs, Chiang Mai University,  
Thailand

***U.S. Military Bases in Okinawa: Evaluating International Relations Theories***

Clifton W. Sherrill, Troy University, Okinawa, Japan

***Taiwan and Governance in East Asia***

Christian Schafferer, Department of International Trade,  
Overseas Chinese University, Taiwan

**Marketising Asia:  
The State, Development, and Market Led Development in Asia**  
Darryl S.L. Jarvis, Department of Asian and Policy Studies,  
Hong Kong Institute of Education, China

**19:00 Dinner (by invitation only)**

**6 December 2013**

**8:30 – 9:15 Registration**

**9:15 – 10:45 Panel 4: Southeast Asia**

Panel Chair: Pan Chao-min, Center for Chinese Social and Management Studies,  
Tunghai University, Taiwan

***Mainstreaming Social Movements into Political Parties in Post-Conflict Societies: The Experience of the MNLF and Lessons for MILF in Mindanao***

Julio Teehankee, International Studies Department, De La Salle University,  
Manila, Philippines

***A game-theoretic approach concerning the Communist Terrorists in Marinduque***

Elizabeth F. Milo, University of the Philippines, Philippines

***The Myanmarese Illegal Migrant Labors: Management Policy of Thai Government and Impact of Labor Security in Chiang Mai Province***

Supattra Tantijariyapan, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences,  
Uttaradit Rajabhat University, Thailand

***Social Empowerment and Quality of Life Satisfaction in Thailand***

Stithorn Thananithichot, King Prajadhipok's Institute, Thailand, and  
Wichuda Satidporn, Srinakharinwirot University, Thailand

**10:45 – 11:00 Coffee Break**

**11:00 – 12:30 Panel 5: Society and Human Security**

Panel Chair: Paul Chambers, Institute of Southeast Asian Affairs,  
Chiang Mai University, Thailand

***Assessing the Human Security Dimension of Interregionalism: The Case of Asia-Europe Cooperation against (Re)-emerging Diseases***

Vincent Rollet, Wenzao Ursuline University of Languages; French Center for Research  
on Contemporary China (CEFC), Taiwan

***Human Security and the Environment in Asia: The Case of E-Waste***

Armin Ibitz, Wenzao Ursuline University of Languages, Taiwan

***Transnational Crime and the Illegal Smuggling of Animal Parts in East Asia and the Pacific: The Impact for Human Security***

Fanie Herman, National ChungHsin University, Graduate Institute of  
International Politics, Taiwan

***Theoretical Constructs in the Matigsalug-Manobo Folk Literature***

Estrella D. Alfabeto, Shara Rose Virgini O.Dionaldo and Elisa L. Guimbao,  
Department of Languages and Literature, College of Arts and Sciences,  
Central Mindanao University, Philippines

**12:30 – 14:00 Lunch Break**

**14:00 – 15:30 Panel 6: South Asia**

Panel Chair: Christian Schafferer, Department of International Trade,  
Overseas Chinese University, Taiwan

***Being A Perpetrator of Intimate Partner Violence: Identifying Risk Factors  
and the Development of Violence Behavior in Adolescent***

Nathanael E.J. Sumampouw, Faculty of Psychology, Universitas Indonesia, Indonesia

***Food entitlement failure as a threat to human security: a case from far  
Western region of Nepal***

Nirmal Kumar, Kathmandu University, Nepal

***Rethinking Human Security: The Case of Malik/Militancy Conundrum  
and Transformations in Traditional Pakhtun Leadership***

Shahida Aman, Department of Political Science, University of Peshawar, Pakistan

***Human Security and Culture***

Plabita Das, Department of Political Science, D.D.R. College, India

**15:30 – 15:45 Coffee Break**

**15:45 – 17:00 Panel 7: South Asia II**

Panel Chair: Massoud Moslehpour, Department of Business,  
Administration, Asia University, Taiwan

***Right to Information, poverty and human security: Cases from Bangladesh***

Kazi Haque, Institute of Governance Studies, BRAC University, Bangladesh

***The Rise of Militant Fundamentalism in Bangladesh and Concerns  
of the Big Powers***

Faiz Ahmed Chowdhury, Institute of Governance Studies (IGS), BRAC University,  
Bangladesh

***Implications of Climate Change on Human Security in India: A Gender Perspective***

Dinoj K Upadhyay and Tanu Singh, Indian Council of World Affairs (ICWA), India

**19:00 Dinner (by invitation only)**

# Abstracts

**Baluev, Dmitry**

## **Towards Analytical Frameworks of Human Security Study and Implementation**

This article is drawing out major approaches to human security. On the one hand, in a nearest future such researches could be one of the main topics of security studies. On the other hand, this field of study is starting to be reflected in leading universities' curriculum and in growing number of research programs. However, common theoretical base for this field of study is still absent. An attempt to clarify terminology, picture out major approaches to human security is made in this paper. It is trying to depart from preexisting analytical schemes and develop frameworks of study that could be a starting point for more or less common understanding of human security as a field of study and as a policy formulation tool. The analysis of major approaches to human security leads us to the following conclusions.

First, the need for new approaches to security, departing from traditional focus on security of states is really long-felt. The human security concept emergence is in many respects the response to this need.

Secondly, the human security concept did not appear from scratch in the 1990s. Elements of the approach based on human security were present in both theoretical investigations of the second half of the twentieth century and in the security policies pursued by individual countries.

Thirdly, the human security concept is not yet coherent and harmonious. We can rather observe a variety of interpretations, united by a common idea that an individual or people should be the object of protection, not institutions, territories or sovereignty.

Fourth, in the most general form the human security can be defined as freedom from threats to an individual life and its quality, while creating the conditions for his free development and realization of his rights and opportunities to participate in social life (both at national and global level).

Fifth, the human security concept cannot yet replace the traditional concepts of national and international security. It can only complement them. The fact that the human security and the traditional concepts have many common points contributes to this idea.

Sixth, the human security concept in its current condition is a "unifier" for experts and stake holders in development and security fields and the means of getting additional budget allocations.

Seventh, the human security concept emergence is a response to the global system transformation, trans-nationalization and greater involvement of people in international life. Therefore, the concept may in the long term be developed into analytical tool useful for practical policy (especially for non-state actors, as well as weaker in political-military sense states), which allows creating environment for realization of individuals (in both physical and social sense) even in the face of a hegemonic state domination. This requires clarification of the basic terms, narrowing of the concept of human security and accurate study of the main threats and ways to ensure the human security.

**Chambers, Paul**

**Democratic Governance, Contestation and Troubled Democracies:  
the Cases of the Philippines and Thailand**

Using the theoretical approach introduced by Brendan Howe in another panel paper, this study examines qualitative measurements of democratic governance in Asia, including human security, human development, social capital, human rights, and access to community resources. It will assess ongoing barriers not just to participation, but also to the provision of environments conducive to the protection and promotion of human security, human development, and social capital for all, but in particular the most vulnerable sections of society. We will look at the case studies of the Philippines and Thailand through the prism of these variables, identifying particular areas of tension between those who govern and those who are governed including participation, trust and social capital, human development, human security, human rights, etc. We will also, however, highlight one or more groups within each state the plight of which embodies these challenges. Within the Philippines, two micro-cases will be scrutinized. First, the study will examine the conflict between the Government of the Republic of the Philippines (GRP) and various armed groups claiming to represent the Muslim population of the southern island grouping of Mindanao. A second micro-case is the clash between elite interests centered in Manila and the impoverished voices of farmers living in the Philippine countryside. Similarly, in Thailand, the study will first analyze the conflict between the Buddhist Kingdom of Thailand and secessionist-minded insurgents alleging to be the leaders of a Malay-Muslim southern Thailand population. Second, the study will look at growing tensions between organized rural farmers and the central governing elites of Thailand. In both country cases, the study argues that democratic governance and political space needs to increase in order to encompass the points of view of more community actors so as to achieve a more people-centric form of political development.

**Chang, Hsun-Chih**

**The Establishment of Climate Change Regime and the Paradox of International Cooperation:  
Exploring China's Role**

Since the 1970s, knowledge communities and NGOs came to emphasize the phenomenon of global climate change. States have attempted to solve the global public issue of climate change through these advocacy networks with collective force. States shared certain consensus over the establishment of regimes to deal with the effects of global climate change. Unfortunately, global carbon emission has not reduced but increased over the decades.

Noting that global regime has become the main way for solving public issues of global concern, this article attempts to explore how formation of a climate change regime could rather result in a paradox of collective actions. This paper explores the case of China and analyzes how the national interest of development clashes with the collective interest of cooperation to reduce carbon emissions. This author focuses on two questions: how is governance used as a way to used to promote cooperation among states, and how the international community can establish an environment that is sustainable.

**Chen, Han-Tang**

**Opportunities and Challenges in Realizing the Responsibility to Protect: A Case Study of the ASEAN  
Intergovernmental Commission on Human Rights**

In the United Nations World Summit of 2005, leaders from around the world agreed on the Responsibility to Protect (R2P). ASEAN states all concede on the summit document clauses that the state has the responsibility to protect civilians from genocide, ethnic cleansing, war crimes and crimes against humanity. In contrast, the Responsibility to Protect limits the range that the state can apply the principle of non-intervention, and demands the state to balance sovereignty and obligations towards its citizens at

the same time. However, R2P goes against the ASEAN tradition of non-intervention. In terms of realizing R2P, the paradox between the principle of non-intervention and the protection of human rights has become a challenge for ASEAN.

In the context of ASEAN, this paper seeks to discuss several observations regarding the goal and realization of R2P. First, as the principle of sovereign non-intervention has become more flexible over time, this author looks into the effects of this evolution on ASEAN. Second, this author examines the ASEAN Intergovernmental Commission on Human Rights (AICHR) and its realization of R2P in Southeast Asia. Finally, this author seeks to establish the connection between AICHR and R2P and the influences of AICHR on the meaning and working of the R2P.

**Herman, Fanie**

### **Applying the ASEAN-WEN Plan of Action in Combating the Illegal Trade in Elephant and Rhino Products between Africa and Asia**

This paper examines the measures taken by the Association of Southeast Asian Nation's Wildlife Enforcement Network (ASEAN-WEN) to combat the illegal wildlife trade between Africa and Africa. The illegal gathering, transportation and distribution of animals and their derivatives has dramatically increased in the last couple of years. Specifically, the increase is attributed to the rising demand in the derivatives of animals and the alleged healing effect such products might have on the health of people suffering from cancer and other terminal or chronic diseases. The smuggling of animal products is organized by crime syndicates or groups that have a direct benefit in the cost-effectiveness of these crimes.

ASEAN-WEN has developed a unique set of measures to crack down on these wildlife crime syndicates, which include coordination and collaboration between law enforcement officials, the exchange of law enforcement information regarding trade in wild fauna and flora, participation in the INTERPOL Wildlife Crime Working Group and promoting collaborative capacity-building efforts for improved law enforcement. With this in mind, the research aims to ascertain which measures already and which measures have the potential to play a part in strengthening Asian-African cooperation in the combating of illegal wildlife trade.

The smuggling of rhino horns and elephant ivory are identified as areas where law enforcement officers can cooperate. In each area of concern, the successes and the failures of cooperation and strategies implemented are evaluated against the measurement developed. Such an evaluation either applies the complete set of measurements or on an individual basis.

The motivation for the smugglers to engage in these illegal activities stems from the demand in Asia for traditional medicine made from rhino horns, jewellery made from elephant's tusks and abalone as a delicacy in the seafood market. There are many other reasons why people use these products, which are explained in the paper.

An important finding of these cooperative efforts is that information is shared across boundaries and law enforcement officials can learn from each other's best practices. On the grassroots level, the general public is also educated how to abstain from purchasing these products and made aware of the negative effects supporting the illegal trade in wildlife has for the environment.

**Howe, Brendan**

### **Qualitative Democracy in Southeast Asia: Governance, Social Capital and Human Security**

This research project seeks to examine the key characteristics of democratic governance in Southeast Asia and its shortcomings through evaluation of troubled democracies. The author examines theoretical and practical variables related to the quality of from a people-centered perspective. This requires a radical departure from traditional quantitative research methods which experience three major limitations: [1] they tend towards large-scale, state-centric, aggregate measurements of government and electoral efficiency rather than the quality of democratic life enjoyed by the citizens; [2] they tend to

assume a one size fits all model of democracy, missing regional divergence and cultural nuances; and [3] they reflect the tyranny of the majority under which significant sections of the demos may effectively be disenfranchised, persecuted, or sacrificed on the altar of conformity or for utilitarian measurements of the collective good. This framework paper first, therefore, reflects on the nature of governance, democracy, and the relationships between those who govern and different representations of 'the people' in Southeast Asia. We expect those who govern to do so in the interests of the governed, usefully providing services that can best or perhaps only be achieved through collective action. Democracy is generally seen as the best form of governance. Well-functioning democracies allow social capital to flourish, but also social capital is essential for the smooth functioning of democratic governance. Social capital constitutes the cultural component of modern societies, is generated through the interactions of all members and strata of society, is important to the efficient functioning of modern economies, and is the sine qua non of stable liberal democracy (Fukuyama 1999). This paper argues that 'Good governance' as opposed to merely efficient governance, is that form in which policy prescriptions and practices prioritize the interests of the most vulnerable sections of society. The most foundational interests of these individuals can be found in entitlement rights covered by the newly emerging paradigms of human security and human development. The fundamental purpose of qualitative democratic governance, therefore, is to empower and provide for the basic human needs of all, but particularly those whose needs are most endangered or threatened.

**Ibitz, Armin**

#### **HUMAN SECURITY AND THE ENVIRONMENT IN ASIA: THE CASE OF E-WASTE**

Since the end of the Cold War, the world has transformed into a multi-polar, dynamic but less stable place. While governments still play the most influential role for the lives of people, non-government actors have proven that they may also significantly contribute to peoples' wellbeing. Also, regional and international organizations could increasingly gain importance – not only by influencing the international agenda setting but also by implementing measures and policies aimed at helping people at the ground.

With the rapid deterioration of the environmental base and the destruction of vital ecosystems over the last decades, environmental challenges have received more attention from various actors. Particularly Asia – due to its rapid economic development and its large population – faces enormous ecological issues. The increase in global legal and illegal trade of electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE) as well as the enormous growth of volume of WEEE represents a major environmental threat that endangers the lives of millions. Due to economic development the demand for electrical and electronic devices is expected to rise tremendously. While many countries in the region seek to foster their domestic electronic industry in order to generate economic benefits, growing streams of WEEE destroy the lives of people across the region. The lack of appropriate recycling technologies and firm enforcement of WEEE-related legislation harms the local environment and provides a threat to human health.

The present study sets out to discuss ongoing developments of WEEE related efforts in the Asian region. Concentrating on the key players in the region, the work seeks to identify major difficulties of implementing effective legislation to protect people and environment. It further seeks to reveal major obstacles to introduce effective recycling schemes and to install sound recycling schemes and technologies.

The study is structured as follows. Section one will provide an introduction on the relationship between human security and environmental challenges. This part includes a review of relevant academic literature about the issue. Section two provides the basic theoretical framework and discusses the relevant processes at work. In section three the work elaborates ongoing developments by analyzing development of WEEE in Asia. By analyzing the involved players, this part explores the situation of human security in the region and its prospects. Section four closes the study by drawing conclusions and providing policy recommendations on how to improve human security in the region.

**Lai, Vicky**

### **Japan's Maritime Security Policy and East Asian Regional Security – A study of Japan's Basic Ocean Law**

Due to Japan's unique geography --- an island nation surrounded by sea --- maritime security is an important national interest. In fact, before WWII, Japan successfully developed into a maritime power. Japan's abolition of the right of war and military power after the great war in a sense equals the country's abolition to develop maritime power as well. Japan's promise is important in providing the foundation for countries in East Asia to re-establish cooperation with Tokyo, which in turn consolidates regional stability.

However, Japan's maritime security policy changed in the late 1990s from passive to active response. Japan's recent dealings with maritime disputes clearly demonstrate such development. The Diet's adoption of the Basic Ocean Law for Japan marks a turn in Tokyo's maritime policy. Japan is involved in several maritime disputes in East Asia. As Japan and China's competition over the Diaoyudao/Senkaku Islands become ever more intense, one can expect Tokyo's new maritime security policy to generate tensions and conflicts in the region.

In terms of Japan's new maritime strategy, will Tokyo lose its flexibility to maneuver among policies and stimulate active response from neighboring countries that raise tensions in the seas of East Asia? Or, will Japan's Basic Law indirectly increase the will of East Asian countries to participate in a maritime regime? This paper seeks to probe into the development of Japan's maritime security policy and understand the context, development and influence of changes in Japan's maritime policy.

**Lee Szu-Hsien**

### **Critical Security Studies and International Climate Change Politics**

Generally speaking, the biggest reason of the extreme weather is global warming. Extreme weather is a global problem that the solution requires concerted efforts of all countries involved, whether in developed countries or less developed countries on earth cannot outside of the non-traditional security challenges caused by global climate change. From this reasoning, unless every country willing to accept the global warming responsibility and implement measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, otherwise the problem of global climate change is impossible to obtain an effective solution.

However, from the perspective of critical security studies, if we view a "state" as the security principal mode of thinking, it is impossible to achieve effective way to slow global warming, because of "state" as the center will not avoid thinking for themselves between countries national interest considerations arising from a conflict of interest, making political calculations between countries to address global climate change issues has become the biggest obstacle. This is precisely what a "state" for the "purpose" of thinking, rather than a "person" as "objective."

Critical Security Studies is based on the view of the critical theory of Frankfurt School, rethink human security, and stressed that "emancipation" imposed a substance in humans and human bondage. Representative scholar Ken Booth and others, they believe that the current world order is the cause of insecurity, national sovereignty, weapons, nuclear, power, power-centric security concepts such concept cannot really reach safety.

Critical Security Studies core argument, questioning traditional security to national security as the center of thought, should be changed to human survival, well-being or co-humanity-centered focus. Therefore, critical security studies take a different "safe objective" research avenues. Ken Booth believes that in most cases, for individual well-being and interests of the nation's "source of threat" is not from neighbor army force, but "economic collapse", "political repression", "overpopulation", "ethnic conflict", etc. . In addition, Ken Booth emphasis should put "people" as an "end or objective", countries are "tools, means."

This article from the perspective of critical security studies in international climate change politics, the core argument is that: global warming caused by the global climate change problem results that are "non-traditional security" category, should not be a "traditional security" thinking to the National Center

face, should be "people" as the security principal to "people" as "end or objective", in order to avoid conflicts of interests of all countries of the obstacles. Because of the current global climate change issues facing the country as a security principal is thinking, it is always a conflict of countries interest and makes the measures of slow global warming difficult to implement.

**Littlefield, Alex**

**Title: Governing the Governors: The Development and Direction of China's Ongoing Corporate Governance Reform**

Abstract: Progress in China's economic reform and development depends upon continued efforts at strengthening corporate governance. The primary challenge is resolving the confused role of the Chinese state as both a regulator and a market participant. How can the state balance the need to maximize social welfare and maximize shareholder (principal-agent) profit? Further complicating this dilemma is that other external corporate governance (CG) regimes such as the media, banks and legal mechanisms are beholden to the state through their dense networks of ownership, personal relationships and appointments. What steps can the state make towards untangling this knot of conflicting interests? There is a paradox of needing to strengthen governance while relaxing control and ownership over the economy. In short, is there a prudent path towards a more laissez faire approach to economic development while protecting both the interests of minority shareholders and stakeholders at large?

**Milo, Elizabeth F.**

**A game-theoretic approach concerning the Communist Terrorists in Marinduque: how mobility, uneven power sharing, and information asymmetry affect the level of cooperation and coordination to address human security threats**

After more than eight decades, the Government of the Republic of the Philippines (GRP) with the defense and security sector at the front row of the Internal Security Operations (ISO) continues to struggle in pursuit of internal peace and maintaining human security while promoting national development. To some extent, human rights violations of alleged communist terrorists (CTs) by both the military and the police are widely publicized which result to the escalation of tension, further instigating social unrest, and growing sympathy to continue insurgency. Consequently, the cost of attaining peace in the country and maintaining internal security is hardly cost effective if not impossible to sustain as collateral damages assume a multi-dimensional range with respect to time: socio-cultural, political, economic, and psychological.

Marinduque is considered as the 2nd most peaceful province in the Philippines after Batanes Province. In the 2nd quarter of 2008, the province of Marinduque has been declared free of communist terrorists (CTs) influence with KLG 54 and its politico-military infrastructure dismantled. Thereafter, the armed component of the CTs ceased to exist, their activities contained and kept at manageable level under the supervision of the Provincial Peace and Order Council (PPOC) and oversight of the PNP. Since then, the primary responsibility for the Internal Security Operations was turned over to the Provincial Government and the PPOC.

Given the stark contrast in the diplomatic, informational, military, economic, and political (DIME-P) profile between the two provinces, Marinduque merits considerable emphasis and in depth examination, referenced as the Mobility Corridor of CTs from the Bondoc Peninsula, Quezon, Romblon, to Mindoro. The natural resources found in this province and the islands surrounding it i.e. mineral, land, and aquatic resources draws much attention from tourism, business, and commercial enterprises which logically encourages rent-seeking activities of CTs. The possibility of increased movement and migration of the CTs within Region IV-B is heightened, threatening the peace and order condition and essentially the development throughout the region. Consequently, the neighboring provinces especially the areas with active CTs become vulnerable to attacks and cleared areas susceptible to resurgence. The paper centers on the role and the level of involvement of the primary stakeholders, in particular the Local Government

Unit through the PPOC, the PNP, the local government agencies, and the local populace addressing human security threats in Marinduque. Not to be outdone, the paper will accentuate the strategic role of the Armed Forces of the Philippines in support of all the efforts to sustain the peace and development activities in the province. Following the DIME-P framework, the researcher seeks to identify the effective interagency convergence efforts, on one hand zeroing in on the capacity and confidence building programs at the provincial level, while on the other hand determining the effectiveness of the strategic operation and logistical coordination with particular emphasis on the activation of the Tactical Group Marinduque which manages the Integrated Territorial Defense System (ITDS). The study employs mixed methodology - qualitative in nature through the key informant interviews with local chief executives and PPOC members vis-à-vis the corresponding AFP and PNP officials with active involvement and participation in the ISO and COIN; while the quantitative component of the study features a game-theoretic and econometric approach in identifying the effectiveness of the two of the most critical COIN plans implemented in the country ultimately featuring the salient transition and transformation of the province.

**Rollet, Vincent**

### **Asia-EU Interregional Response to Human Health Security**

While approaches to “human security” matters have been different in Asia and in Europe, in both regions, highly pathogenic and (re)emerging diseases (HPEDs) such as pandemic influenza have been often characterized as threat to human health security notably because they cause serious crises, affect livelihoods and could potentially undermine economy as well as societal stability which at the end have impact on humans.

Over 30 new pathogens have been detected in the last three decades, 75% of which have originated from animals. These new pathogens from animals also called zoonosis remain unpredictable and continue to emerge and spread across countries, and many of them have profoundly affected countries and people in Asia.

In Asia and in Europe, governments as well as the European Union (EU), the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) and the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) have made significant efforts to face these challenges of human security with mixed results. Within the framework of the global response to the avian influenza, since 2006, Asia and the EU have been involved in several Asia-EU interregional initiatives aiming to respond to issues of human health security.

In that context and in the light of the current debate within the discipline of International Relations (IR) concerning interregionalism, notably the discussion related to its nature and role, this article proposes to appreciate how an interregional response to human health security has been conceptualized and materialized so far between Asia and the EU, to underline the potential functions of some of these related initiatives and by extension of the Asia-EU interregionalism in general in the field of human security.

The article concludes that the analysis of such a multiform and multifunctional phenomenon such as Asia-EU interregionalism in the domain of human health security helps to better appreciate how human security could be a constructive domain for interregional cooperation as well as the multifaceted dimensions of interregionalism in general, the Asia-EU complex relationship as well as the evolving nature of global health governance.

**Sherrill, Clifton W.**

### **U.S. Military Bases in Okinawa: Evaluating International Relations Theories**

Human security remains inextricably intertwined with the security threats perceived by nation-states. Accordingly, International Relations (IR) theories are key to explaining human security. This paper uses the current controversy over U.S. military bases in Okinawa to evaluate leading IR theories. With a variety of theoretically salient factors in place, including a dynamic balance of power, local opposition to

the bases, extant regional institutions, economic interdependence, and a well-developed anti-war identity, the bases dispute presents a prime opportunity to examine fundamental IR theories. Herein, we review six theories of interest: structural realism, neoclassical realism, pluralism, neoliberal institutionalism, liberal interdependence, and constructivism. We survey the bases controversy, explaining the background, the major issues behind the dispute, and the policy alternatives available to Tokyo. Using the degree of Japanese state support for retaining the bases on Okinawa as the dependent variable, we derive hypotheses from each of the theories to identify different causal variables. We then assess the factual situation relating to these variables, focusing on the impact of recent events, before comparing the predictions of each of the theories with the Japanese government's current policy. For each alternative, we focus specifically on whether the evidence is in accord with the respective theory's causal logic. Thus, in keeping with Mearsheimer and Walt's (2013) admonition to keep theory front and center, our project is based on process tracing rather than simply collecting evidence of covariation. We conclude with a recap of our findings, along with the appropriate admission of humility regarding generalizability of results drawn from a single case study.

**Sumampouw, Nathanael E.J.,**

#### **BEING A PERPETRATOR OF INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE: IDENTIFYING RISK FACTORS & THE DEVELOPMENT OF VIOLENCE BEHAVIOR IN ADOLESCENT**

Violence is a major public health issue. About 4400 people die every day because of intentional acts of self-directed, interpersonal, or collective violence. One of the violence that emerged as a serious public health issue is Intimate Partner Violence (IPV). IPV is a major public health and human rights issue. IPV as a gender – based violence is also a serious social problem that could be handled by the health professional especially: public health sector. Professionals in public health sector play important role not only because of the IPV's effect on health but also because of the significant contributions that can and should be made by public health professionals in reducing the consequences. Talking about the health outcomes of the IPV perpetrators, there are only few data about it comparing with the data of the victims.

The research focuses on the psychological aspects of perpetrators of IPV, in order to be able to recommend important points as basics of intervention. The core question is: "what psychological aspects learned by perpetrators, from early childhood up to adulthood, contributing to their violent acts?" More specific, aspects to study are socialization, psychological characteristics, attribution of the violent acts, gender ideology, as well as details of specific incidents before, during and after the violent acts. Using qualitative approach, the research uses case study. Findings indicate that socialization to violence may be brought about from examples or permissiveness in regard to violent acts by important figures of rearing, or by the lived sub-culture with peers. To more numbers of the perpetrators, stereotypical gender ideology roles as legitimation, while to some few others it is not stood out. Perpetrators also show defense mechanism of denial and 'maximalization of the fault of the partner'. Almost all seem to be intensely dependent on their partners, merge together with egocentrism and superiority feeling while in some others it is fused with inferiority feeling and inadequacy. Some subjects show difficulty in expressing and controlling emotion, while some others on the contrary, are clever to manipulating emotion to control their partner. Analysis on different continuums concludes that domestic violence is a matter of 'will' and might be prevented from happening. A fact that 'good man' may conduct violence with death as fatal implication tells that we need to work on the situational factors and escalation of emotion which preceding violence as steps of intervention.

**Teehankee, Julio**

#### **Mainstreaming Social Movements into Political Parties in Post-Conflict Societies: The Experience of the MNLF and Lessons for MILF in Mindanao**

For decades, a secessionist struggle for self-determination of the Bangsamoro people in Mindanao was waged; first by the Moro National Liberation (MNLF), then later, by its splinter faction, the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF). On September 1996, the Government of the Philippines entered into a Final

Peace Agreement (FPA) with the MNLF. As an informal part of the agreement, Lakas, the ruling political party at that time, supported the election of MNLF founder Nur Misuari as Governor of the Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao (ARMM). But the MNLF's participation in electoral politics and local governance was short-lived as it failed to institutionalize itself into a political party. In October 7, 2012, the Government of the Philippines and the MILF signed a "Framework Agreement on the Bangsamoro (FAB)" that will serve as a roadmap towards its own FPA. Soon after, the MILF made known its intention to either convert itself into a political party or organize a new political party in order to contest the 2016 elections. Political parties play an important role in consolidating the gains of negotiated peace settlements. And as in the experience of the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional (FMLN) in El Salvador, the Resistência Nacional Moçambicana (RENAMO) in Mozambique, the Front Patriotique Rwandais (FPR) in Rwanda, and the Gerakan Aceh Merdeka (GAM) in Aceh, Indonesia, some former armed movements have successfully transitioned into post-conflict political parties. Based on the Philippine experience in Mindanao with the MNLF and MILF, this presentation will delineate two major questions: First, what is the role of political parties in post-conflict transitional societies? Second, how can armed social movements transition into electoral and party politics?

### **Tantijariyapan, Supattra**

#### **The Myanmarese Illegal Migrant Labors: Management Policy of Thai Government and Impact of Labors Security in Chiang Mai Province**

This Study was a part of The Dissertation in title The Political Economy Analysis and the Transnational Labor Management in Thailand: A Case Study of the Myanmarese Labor in Chiang Mai Area. This study was conducted to analyze 1) the Low - skilled Myanmareses Transnational Labor Policy of Thai Government; and 2) the impact of Thai Government Policy to Labour Security in Chiang Mai Province. The concepts and theories used in this study were: 1) International migration theory; 2) Human Security Concept and 3) Political economy theory. The research methodology employed in this study were 1) Field study by interview, Observation and survey method and 2) Documentary study such as government's policy on evacuees, Myanmarese transnational labor, and related researches were studied.

Results of the study revealed that Thai Government had policy oriented humanitarian assistance for the Myanmareses evacuees who migrated to Thailand border from political conflicts and battles in Myanmar. Thai Government by supporting from UNHCR constructed temporary camps and controlled them in the camp area by the Council of National Security and the Ministry of Interior. The reason of Thai Government could not effectively manage the evacuees leading to escape out of the area and worked as illegal labors. Lot of evacuees were employed by Thai employers in many sectors both of a border and internal area of Thailand. It was found that Myanmarese evacuees could be well responsive to needs of Thai employers due to a low paid wage. Besides, Thai workforce did not prefer dangerous and dirty jobs. Thai employers formed themselves to call for the Thai government permission to allow Myanmarese evacuees to work in Thailand legally. Therefore, the Thai government agreed to allow the Myanmarese evacuees to work in the country legally by Section 17 of Immigration Act 1979 commencing in 1992 due to the cabinet solution. The results of Section 17 was Myanmarese evacuees who migrate to the Thailand due to political conflicts and battles to be employed temporarily under the condition of workforce shortage. Consequently, the Thai employers got a benefit from the Thai government permission on legal Myanmarese workforce.

It was also found that the impact of Myanmarese labors security in Chiangmai Province from Thai Government policy by Section 17 were following; (Chiangmai Province had the most of illegal Shan minority group in Myanmar who were allowed to work.)

1) Even the Myanmarese labors were allowed to work by cabinet permission but they were an illegal immigrant labors. (They were allowed to work as a servant and low-skilled labor only.) Therefore, many of Myanmarese labors got a low wage less than Chiangmai Province wage rate which required by the Department of Employment. Moreover, they could not access to work standard that affected to the safety operation to themselves.

2) The Myanmar laborers could not access to protection under Labor Protection Act 2008 that it covered up an illegal laborers who were allowed to work temporarily due to the limitation of the labor protection staffs of Chiangmai Labor Protection and Welfare Office.

3) Thai Government not allowed migrant laborers to form a labor union as same as Thai labor union. Therefore, they had not an opportunity to bargain with their employers when the employers ignored to protect a migrant labor according with Labor Protection Act, the Human Rights principle and all regulations were concerned.

4) Most of Myanmar laborers in Chiangmai Province lacked of mental security because the Government Policy allowed them to work as low-skilled labor only. It could refer that Myanmar laborers especially Shan minority group in Chiangmai Province became the second class citizen in Thailand.

## **Thananithichot, Stithorn and Wichuda Satidporn**

### **Social Empowerment and Quality of Life Satisfaction in Thailand**

Social Empowerment is one of the key components of Social Quality Approach, which measures the extent to which the quality of daily life provides for an acceptable standard of living, taking account of the structural features of societies and their institutions as assessed by reference to their impact on citizens. However, study on the impact of social empowerment and quality of life satisfaction is rare especially in the case of Thailand. Using data from the 2009 Social Quality Survey conducted in Thailand by King Prajadhipok's Institute in collaboration with the Asian Consortium for Social Quality (ACSQ), this paper examines the levels of citizens' satisfaction with their quality of life in Thailand. The major attempt made in this paper is to explain relationship between country's social empowerment and levels of satisfaction with quality of life. The concept of social empowerment is defined in both political and socio-economic terms, and is operationalized separately by three questions asking respondents: (1) how free or oppressed they think is public expression of opinions and/or communication in Thailand from/by external influences (such as political power); (2) how much help (such as free information and counseling) they expect they would be able to receive from either government or non-government organizations if they happen to be in a trouble (such as layoffs, sexual harassments, or physical handicap); (3) how important it is that politicians take into account the views of citizens before making decisions. Citizens' satisfaction with quality of life is measured by seven items asking respondents how satisfied they are with their education, present job, present standard of living, accommodation, family life, health, and social life. This paper finds satisfaction with quality of life in Thailand to be relatively high comparing to other Asian societies such as Japan, Korea, Taiwan, and Hong Kong. A multivariate regression model that considers satisfaction with quality of life as an index (respondents' satisfaction with a combination of the seven items) is constructed in order to compare the effects of the three political and socio-economic empowerment factors on overall quality of life satisfaction (when controlling for socio-economic factors such as gender, age, and level of education). The same models are also applied to examine which factors influence satisfactions with each quality of life item (i.e. education, present job, present standard of living, accommodation, family life, health, and social life). The findings show a significant and positive relationship between social empowerment for all political and socio-economic dimensions and overall quality of life satisfaction. However, such a causal link is true only in many, but not all, quality of life items. Implications of the findings for future research and suggestions regarding to social empowerment and its outcomes in Thailand are finally discussed.

