Lecture 1 Peking University ZHA, Daojiong (Professor)

1. Lecture title

   Human Security in East Asia: the case of disaster response

2. Abstract

   ‘Human Security’, as a way of framing intellectual understanding of international affairs, invites analysts to put human welfare as the center of security considerations. The notion can be applicable to many specific issue areas, with disaster response being one of the most fitting. In this presentation, we shall begin with reviewing key aspects underlying the notion of human security, to be followed by a summary of some of the most progress made in East Asian regional cooperation in disaster response. Then, we consider the competition between conventional and human security priorities over the role of the military in disaster relief operations. Through case studies presented in the readings and the lecture, students have an opportunity to challenge themselves in thinking through seemingly straight forward yet complex international issues.

3. Two questions for students’ presentation

   1) Assume yourself to be a desk office of the foreign ministry of your government. You were tasked to propose an answer to an offer of military help in delivering disaster aid to your country. What issues you would like to think through, before proposing a response? Give a brief justification, too.

   2) As you can see in the chapter “the management of disasters”, government-organized response can be rather bureaucratic. That’s why many people choose to join or form volunteer groups. What would be your choice? Why?

4. References


5. Bio

   Zha Daojiong is a professor of international political economy at Peking University, specializing in such non-traditional security issues as energy, food, and water, in addition to political risk management in Chinese investment abroad. His publications include five authored
and edited books and over sixty articles in international refereed journals, in Chinese and English.

Dr. Zha serves on the advisory boards of the Chinese Association for International Understanding, The Chinese People’s Association with Foreign Countries, and China-Myanmar Friendship Association. In the past few years he held teaching and research positions in Australia, Japan, the United States, Singapore and the Hong Kong SAR. He holds a Doctoral degree in Political Science from the University of Hawaii.

Lecture 2 Nanyang Technological University KOGA, Kei (Assistant Professor)

1. Lecture title
   Solution for Great Power Rivalry? Non-traditional Security Cooperation on Humanitarian Assistant/Disaster Relief (HA/DR) in the Asia-Pacific Region

2. Abstract
   The Humanitarian Assistant/ Disaster Relief (HA/DR) cooperation in the Asia-Pacific region has become one of the most important agendas since the 2004 Indian Ocean Tsunami and Earthquake. While East Asia has become a cynosure of the international community as the region of the rapid economic development and has been providing economic benefits to the region and beyond, the increasing number of natural disasters such as earthquake, typhoon, and tsunami, would easily hinder such development. Given the fact that natural Disasters are essentially transnational, East Asian states have strong incentives to cooperate for mitigating its negative socio-economic impacts. Nevertheless, the source of conflict still exists in East Asia. The rise of China’s economic and military capabilities increases strategic uncertainties, which would exacerbate political and military tensions with regional great powers, the United States, and to a lesser extent, Japan. In this context, this seminar explains the trend of natural disaster in East Asia, the existing international and regional HA/DR frameworks, and the past experiences in regional HA/DR cooperation. Then, the seminar discusses its limitation and possibility on the mitigation of geostrategic tensions among regional great powers.

3. Two questions for students’ presentation
   1) Can the HA/DR cooperation mitigate regional rivalry in East Asia? If so, how? If not, why not?
   2) Assess the effectiveness of the current HA/DR regional architecture in East Asia, and explain how to effectively cope with a number of natural disasters in East Asia.
4. References


Suggested Readings:
1) “Strategic Assistance: Disaster Relief and Asia-Pacific Stability” pp. 5-23.
2) OCHA, “Asia-Pacific Region 19-26 February, 2013”
   http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/OCHA_ROAP_Sitmap_130226.1_0.pdf
3) “Guidelines on The Use of Foreign Military and Civil Defence Assets in Disaster Relief—“Oslo Guidelines”” Updated November 2006, (Revision 1.1 November 2007)
   http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/8706B7B69BD77E00C1257233004F0570-OCHA-Nov2006.pdf
4) ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response
   http://agreement.asean.org/media/download/20140119170000.pdf

5. Bio

Dr. Kei Koga is Assistant Professor at the Public Policy & Global Affairs Programme, School of Humanities and Social Sciences, Nanyang Technological University (NTU). His current research focuses on IR theory, International Security, International Institutions, East Asian security, including transformation of U.S.-bilateral security networks and ASEAN–led institutions. Previously, he was a Japan-U.S. Partnership Fellow at the Research Institute for Peace and Security (RIPS), Tokyo, the Postdoctoral Fellowship in the International Studies Program, the Belfer Center for Science and International Affairs, Harvard Kennedy School, a Vasey Fellow at the Pacific Forum CSIS in 2009–2010 and as the RSIS-MacArthur visiting associate fellow at the RSIS, NTU in 2010. He has published on topics that include East Asian security, U.S. and Japanese foreign policies, the U.S.-Japan alliance, and ASEAN. He received a Ph.D. in International Relations at the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, Tufts University.

Lecture 3 Thammasat University KAMOLVEJ, Tavida (Assistant Professor)
1. Lecture title
ASEAN Collaborative Disaster Management

2. Abstract
Southeast Asia is prone to more large scale disasters, causing thousands of deaths and setbacks to development, as well as recurrent small to medium disasters that diminish the capacity to sustain resilient communities. Disasters travel across jurisdictions requiring each nation to not only be well prepared but also systematically coordinated with its neighbors. Some disasters are large in scale, resulting in long and severe disruption that exceeds the capacity of a single nation to cope with the devastation. Bilateral and multilateral cooperation have been established by each nation through existing relationships that facilitate technical assistant, knowledge sharing, and integrated joint-operation exercises. However, these patterns of coordination are fragmented and unorganized. The integrated system for the region is more likely to be effective and efficient. ASEAN has turned its attention to the establishment of regional collaborative disaster management since Indian Ocean tsunami in 2004. There are several mechanisms deployed to ensure the collaboration is systematized and organized. The lecture covers the development of ASEAN disaster related mechanisms, such as structural arrangement, authorized codes of conduct, policies and procedures, established and authorized agency, and resource allocation, whether they help institutionalize regional coordination.

3. Two questions for students’ presentation
1) Discuss the extent to which ASEAN helps coordinating humanitarian assistance in any chosen disaster case.
2) What are difficulties for ASEAN in the attempt to establish regional collaborative disaster management?

4. References
1) Mikio Ishiwatari, November 2013, "Disaster Risk Management at the National Level" ADBI Working Paper Series, No.448
2) Daniel Petz, November 2014, "STRENGTHENING REGIONAL AND NATIONAL CAPACITY FOR DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT: THE CASE OF ASEAN" BROOKINGS-LSE, Project on Internal Displacement

5. Bio
Dr. Tavida Kamolvej is currently the Associate Dean for Academic Affairs at the School of
Political Science, Thammasat University, Thailand. She received her PhD from Graduate School of Public and International Affairs, University of Pittsburgh, USA. Her academic expertise and research interests emphasize Disaster Management, Social Network Analysis, Research Methodology and Public Policy Analysis. Dr. Tavida used to be communication and coordination instructor for the US State Department Senior Crisis Management Seminar Program in collaboration with American University, Washington DC, USA.

In her field of expertise, she used to serve as Disaster and Emergency Management advisor to the National Disaster Warning Center in developing an end-to-end disaster warning system. She also joined the sub-committee on Disaster and Risk Communication of the National Committee of Broadcasting, Televising, and Telecommunication, to develop national and local communication regulations and a framework for action. Currently, Dr. Tavida serves as a Chief Technical Advisor to the Department of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation, Thailand, under the Technical Assistant program of United Nations Development Program (UNDP). At the international level, she served as Disaster Management Consultant to the Pacific Disaster Center, Hawaii, USA, and to UNESCO/IOC in Community Resilience and Education for Disaster and Risk Management Program.

Lecture 4 Korea University YOON, In-Jin (Professor)

1. Lecture title

Challenges of Cultural Diversity in the Age of Migration: International Migration, Migrant integration, and Multiculturalism

2. Abstract

Multiculturalism emerged as a discourse and policy of managing ethnic and cultural diversity in the 1970s. It met, however, a backlash in the mid-1990s as Western Europeans tend to believe that multiculturalism separated rather than integrated immigrants and ethnic minorities into a mainstream society. While multiculturalism lost popular support in Europe, it gained public interest and policy attention in Northeast Asia since the 1990s. The rapid increase of immigrants and the urgent need for accommodating new members of society and helping them integrate into mainstream society were the main reasons for the sudden interest in multiculturalism.

One important task of scholars of migration and multiculturalism is to distinguish between migrant integration and multiculturalism. Immigrant integration means “processes through which immigrants secure stable living conditions with a sense of identity and belonging as members of a host society and develop meaningful connections and relations with other local residents.” On the other hand, multiculturalism can be defined as “ideologies and social policies
that enable various ethnic and racial groups, without forcing them to assimilate into a mainstream culture, to acknowledge and respect each other’s diverse cultures.” If the former focuses on the incorporation of immigrants into a host society, the latter emphasizes the protection of cultures and identities of immigrants. I propose we need to pursue ‘multicultural migrant integration’ as an ideal model of migrant integration in a multicultural society.

3. Two questions for students’ presentation
   1) How are the concepts and measurement of migrant integration and multiculturalism different from each other?
   2) What are major differences in government policy and civil society action in relation to migrant integration and multiculturalism among Japan, Korea, and Taiwan?

4. References
   2) In-Jin Yoon. 2014. “From a Migrant Integration of Distinction to a Multiculturalism of Inclusion.” Chapter 5 in *Global and Asian Perspectives on International Migration*, edited by Graziano Battistella. Springer International Publishing.

5. Bio
   In-Jin Yoon graduated from Korea University with Bachelor’s degree in sociology in August 1985. He received his Master’s degree and Ph. D. degree from the University of Chicago and taught at the Asian American Studies Department of the University of California, Santa Barbara between 1992 and 1995. He is now professor of the Department of Sociology, Korea University. His academic careers include the former presidents of the Association for North Korean Migrants Studies and the Association for the Studies of Koreans Abroad, and head of the Brain Korea 21 Project Group for Conflict Society. He is now the vice director of the Asiatic Research Institute of Korea University.
   His research interests include social psychology, minorities, international migration, and
multiculturalism.

Lecture 5 Waseda University HONDA, Miki (Associate Professor)

1. Lecture title
   Is Japan at the crossroads? ---- Migrant workers and Japan’s challenges

2. Abstract
   After the peak of 2008, the total population of Japan is in a long period of decline due to the rapidly aging rate and prolonged low fertility rate. Based on this trend, the Japanese population will halve in 2100. It means that the working-age population, between 15 and 64, will decrease. Japan, however, needs more labors in preparation for the upcoming Tokyo Olympics and Paralympics and for promoting the reconstruction of the earthquake-affected Tohoku area.

   As one of the solutions of labor shortage, business communities are calling for a relaxation of labor-import control and, in response, the government is searching for possible ways to relax restrictions on employment of certain categories of foreign workers. However, this persistent labor shortage would be met through resort to irregular or unauthorized workers.

   The objective of this lecture is to analyze the current conditions and issues of migrant workers – both of ‘regulars’ and ‘irregulars’ -- in Japan. Firstly, the tendency of immigration flows in Japan will be overviewed by using statistical data. Secondly, issues and challenges both of migrant workers and the government are facing will be discussed. The lecture points out different statuses, circumstances and issues of irregular and regular workers. And as conclusions, the lecture makes a modest attempt to show the future direction of Japanese immigrant policy.

3. Two questions for students’ presentation
   1) Like other developed countries such as the United States and some European nations, the immigration policy of accepting the skilled and regulating the low- or unskilled may be one solution. But is this approach optimal for the Asian region, as the countries in fact benefit from migrant flows in various ways?

   2) The Japanese government stands at a crossroad of which way to go – a way of developing itself into a multiethnic nation by inviting more international labors or a way of keeping a small-populated nation by regulating them. Are there other possible options Japan should consider?

4. References
   1) Mike Douglass and Glenda S. Roberts, “Japan in a global age of migration,” in M. Douglas


5. **Bio**

Prior to joining the faculty of Waseda University, Dr. Honda worked for The Japan Times as a staff writer. She earned her Ph.D. and MA from the Graduate School of Asia-Pacific Studies (GSAPS), Waseda University; and B.A. from Seikei University. Her current research interests include international relations and security of East Asia; traditional/non-traditional security studies; UN studies. Her major publications include *UN Sanctions and Their Humanitarian Issues: Searching for 'Smart Sanctions'* (Kokusai Shoin, 2013); *Long Peace in Northeast Asia: War Avoided* (2012: co-authored, Keiso Shobo); and “The Role of UN Sanctions against DPRK in the Search of Peace and Security in East Asia: Focusing on the Implementation of UN Resolution 1874,” *East Asia and the United Nations: Regional Cooperation for Global Issues* (Japan Association for United Nations Studies, 2010), and “Japanese Policy of Immigration and Foreign Labors: Focusing on the Issues and Challenges Japan faces” (Bunshin-do, upcoming).