
2010 Keio-Rits JDS Workshop

December 3-4, 2010

Suzaku Campus, Ritsumeikan University,
Kyoto, Japan

ITINERARY & BRIEFING PAPERS

Workshop/Reception 1st Floor Multi-purpose Room



Graduate School of Media and Governance, Keio University

Graduate School of Policy Science, Ritsumeikan University



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Preface

The KEIO-RITS workshop is a forum for graduate students between Keio University and Ritsumeikan University to have a precious opportunity to interact with their peers and publicize and get feedback on their work, exchange experiences, make contact, and learn what other students are doing in the policy science area. The workshop will be a three-day program organized in such a way to promote lively discussions.

Workshop Title:

2010 Keio-Rits JDS Workshop

Venue:

Ritsumeikan University, Suzaku Campus, Kyoto, Japan



List of Participants

Univ.	No.	Name	Countries
Rits.	1	Monte Cassim, Vice President	Sri Lanka
	2	Akio Kamiko, Professor	Japan
	3	Hisaya Oda, Associate Professor	Japan
	4	Masato Kamikubo, Associate Professor	Japan
	5	Agustina Budi Hartati (M1, JDS)	Indonesia
	6	Chen Xiaoyan (M2, JDS)	China
	7	Dita Arif Yawana (M2, JDS)	Indonesia
	8	Gao Hongtao (M2, JDS)	China
	9	Khin Cho Win (M1, JDS)	Myanmar
	10	Kochakron Amatasawatdee (M2)	Thailand
	11	Kyi Kyi Han (M2, JDS)	Myanmar
	12	Pakdeeburee Penpathu (M1)	Thailand
	13	Puntita Tantiwatana (D2)	Thailand
	14	Qian Bailu (M1)	China
	15	Rennisca Ray Damanti (M2, JDS)	Indonesia
	16	Reuben Alitoni (M1, JDS)	Solomon Islands
	17	Sarunwit Promsaka Na Sakonnakron (M2)	Thailand
	18	Siyanee Hiransaree (D2)	Thailand
	19	Suly Meilani Hidayati (M2, JDS)	Indonesia
	20	Tegun Ismail (M2, JDS)	Indonesia
	21	Than Zaw (M2)	Myanmar
	22	Wang Nian (M1, JDS)	China
	23	Wang Wei (M1, JDS)	China
	24	Wang Xia (M1, JDS)	China
	25	Warangkana Korkietpitak (D2)	Thailand
	26	Wignyo Adiyoso (D1, JDS)	Indonesia
	27	Xin Hui (M1)	China
	28	Yasui Hirotada (M2)	Japan
Keio	1	Thiesmeyer Lynn, Professor	Canada
	2	Angelino Gammad (M1, JDS)	Philippines
	3	Bondan Winarno (M2)	Indonesia
	4	Do Angelito Oda (M2, JDS)	Philippines
	5	Edwin Daniel Seputra (M2)	Indonesia
	6	Efri Marliza (M2)	Indonesia
	7	Ferdinand de Leal (M2, JDS)	Philippines
	8	Kay Thwe Win (M1, JDS)	Myanmar
	9	Michelle de la Caruzada (M1, JDS)	Philippines
	10	Minn Htun Oo (M2, JDS)	Myanmar
	11	Mohamad Siarudin (M2)	Indonesia
	12	Tanyaruk na Wangkanai (M2)	Thailand
	13	Tarek Katramiz (M1)	Syria
	14	Tin Win Aung Moe (M2, JDS)	Myanmar
	15	Winston Set Aung (D1)	Myanmar

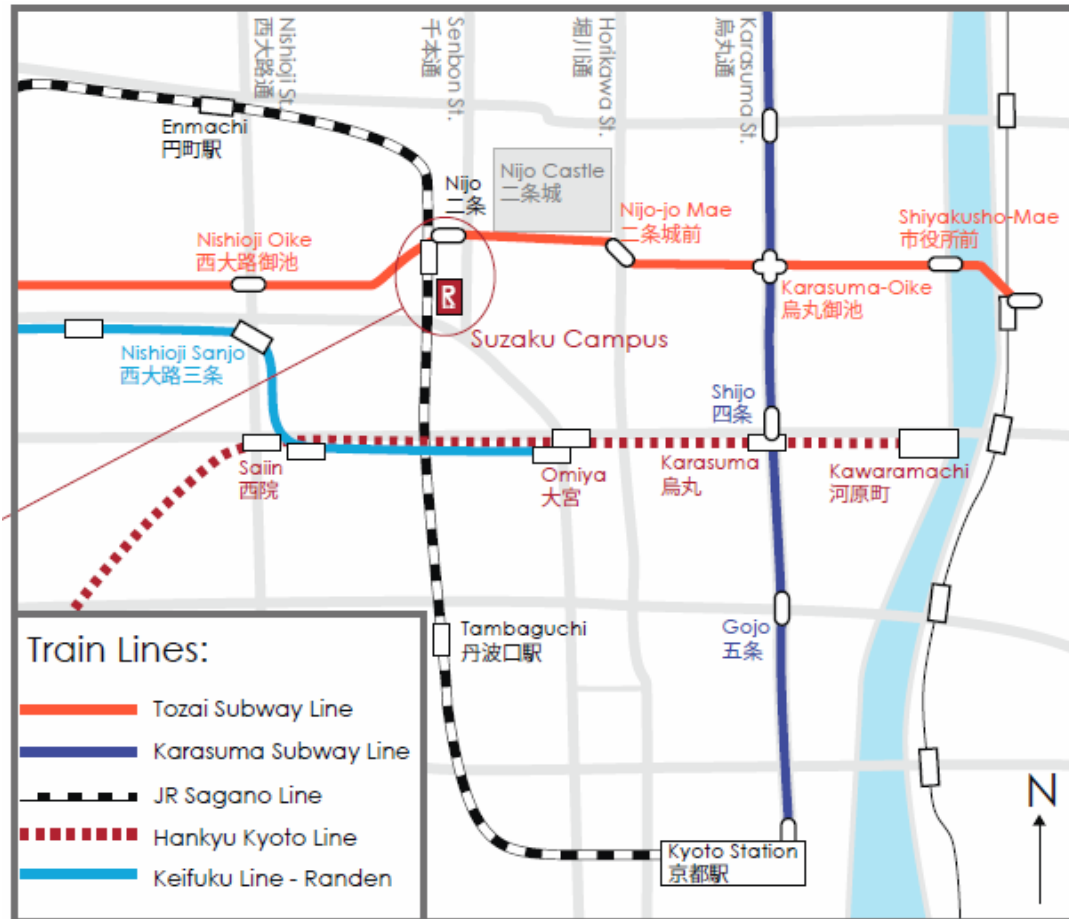


Campus Profile: Suzaku Campus Access Map

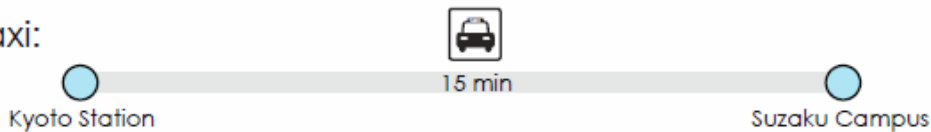
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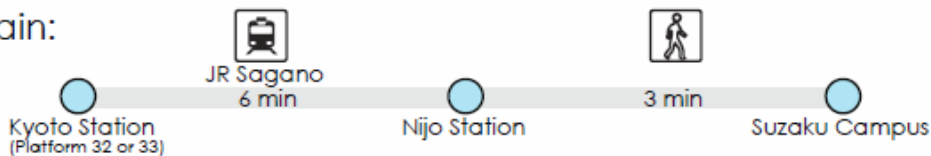
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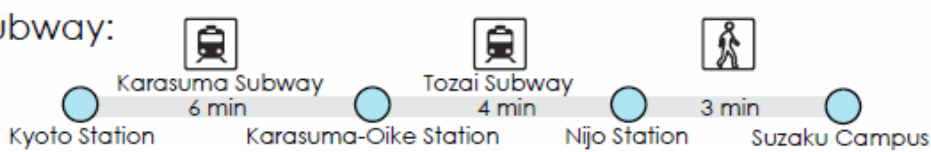
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The Schedule of 2010 Keio-Rits JDS Workshop

Date	Time	Programs	Remarks / Titles of Presentations
Dec. 3 <u>Suzaku</u> <u>Campus 1F</u> <u>Multi-</u> <u>purpose</u> <u>Room 1</u>	Arrival time at 11:16 a.m.	Welcome Keio Group at Kyoto Travelers Inn	Nozomi 215
		Check in at Kyoto Travelers Inn.	From Kyoto station or Sanjo Keihan station, take Tozaisen (East-West line) to Higashiyama station. It takes 7 minutes walk from Exit 1. Public bus is available from Kyoto Station. Get off at "Kyotokaikan bijyutsukan mae" bus stop. Hotel is 2 minutes away by walk.) tel. 075 71 0225
	13:00-13:10	Welcome Greetings	
	13:10-14:30	Keynote Speech: Prof. Monte Cassim	National Growth Strategy Based on a Sound Science and Technology Policy
	14:30-15:00	Break	
	Session 1 PhD Students' Presentations		
	15:00-15:30	No.1 Puntita Tanwattana	Role of Rural Community in Regional Development: Knowledge Based Activity in Community Organization, Rayong, Thailand
	15:30-16:00	No.2 Warangkana Korkietpitak	The Aftermath of Japanese Official Development Assistance (ODA) to Rayong Province's Economic and Environmental Development: A Case Study of The Eastern Seaboard Program
	16:00-16:30	No.3 Winston Set Aung	Factors behind Failure to Regulate Illegal Cross-border Migration
	16:30-16:40	Break	
	16:40-17:10	No.4 Wignyo Adiyoso	The Important Roles of Social Capital in the Community-Based Disaster Mitigation in Indonesia
	17:10-17:40	No.5 Hirunsalee Siyanee	Additional Roles for University in Comprehensive Disaster Management: University as Absolute Education System, Volunteer Sources and Shelter - In - Place
	17:40-17:50	Break	
	Session 2 MA Students' Presentations		
	Panel 1		Economics and Public Administration 1



Date	Time	Programs	Remarks / Titles of Presentations
	17:50-18:15	No. 6 Chen Xiaoyan	Location-specific Determinants of Developing Offshore Software Outsourcing in a Region in China
	18:15-18:40	No.7 Edwin Daniel Seputra	Analysis of Traditional Market Traders Arrangement (A Case Study in Malang City-Indonesia)
	19:00-21:00	Reception	7F Tawawa Restaurant
Dec.4	Panel 2	Environment and Planning 1	
Room No.1	9:00-9:25	No.8 Angelito F. Oda, Jr.	Human (In)Security of People Caught in the Mindanao Conflict
	9:25-9:50	No.9 Promsaka Na Sakornnakron Sarunwit	The Preference of Rural Households in Selecting Trinity Financial Instrument for Coping with House Repair Costs Caused by Flood Severity: Focusing on Micro-Insurance, Micro-Credit and Micro-Saving
	9:50-10:15	No.10 Yasui Hirotada	A Study on Qualitative Measurement of Local Organization's Network Using Gaming for Disaster Mitigation
	10:15-10:25	Break	
	Panel 3	Environment and Planning 2	
	10:25-10:50	No.11 Na Wangkanai Tanyaru	Farmer Based Development Challenges; Sugarcane Plantations in Bor Ploy, Kanjanaburi, Thailand
	10:50-11:15	No.12 Bondan Winarno	Factors Influence Farmers to Plant Tree and the Management of Community-owned Forest in Bogor, West Java, Indonesia
	11:15-11:40	No.13 Teguh Ismail	Community Empowerment around National Park: a Case Study of Conservation Village Model on Gede Pangrango National Park, West Java, Indonesia
	11:40-12:05	No.14 Efri Marliza	Information and Communication Technology Development in Rural Area: Reality and Opportunity (A Case Study of West Pasaman Regency, Indonesia)
Room No.2	Panel 4	Environment and Planning 3	
	9:00-9:25	No.15 Ferdinand L. La Puebla	Health Impact of Dam Construction to Rural Communities in Two Resettlement Sites in Pangasinan Province, Philippines
	9:25-9:50	No.16 Agustina Budi Hartati	Cost Benefit Analysis on Waste Separation at Source Activity (Case Study: Bekasi City, West Java, Indonesia)



Date	Time	Programs	Remarks / Titles of Presentations
	9:50-10:15	No.17 Mohamad Siarudin	Economic dependency and Forest Resource Management of a Rural Communities (A Case Study of Community-owned Forest Enterprises in Ciamis Regency)
	10:15-10:25	Break	
	Panel 5		Environment and Planning 4
	10:25-10:50	No.18 Rennisca Ray Damanti	Mangrove Rehabilitation in Coastal Area of Semarang City, Central Java: Collaborative Management Perspective
	10:50-11:15	No.19 Than Zaw	Sustainable Forest Management (Myanmar) Perspective on REDD Development
	11:15-11:40	No.20 Amatasawatdee Kochakron	Decentralization and People's Participation in Thailand: The Case Study Klang Sub-district Municipality in Rayong Province
	11:40-12:05	No.21 Tin Win Aung Moe	The Role of International Non-governmental Organizations in "Increasing completion Rate in Primary Education and Reducing School Drop out Rate" in Rural Areas in Myanmar
	12:05-13:35	Lunch	7F Tawawa Restaurant
<u>Room No.1</u>	Panel 6		Economics and Public Administration 2
	13:35-14:00	No.23 Kyi Kyi Han	A Study on the Public Employment Service in Japan: Analyzing on the Ways of Collaboration Between Actors of the Public Employment Service to tackle the unemployment problem in Japan
	14:00-14:25	No.24 GAO Hongtao	Study on Postal Market Liberalization and Maintenance of Universal Postal Service: The German, Japanese and Chinese Experiences
	14:25-14:50	No.25 Minn Htun OO	Health Insecurity of Myanmar Migrants in Thailand-Myanmar Rural Border Areas
	14:50-15:20	Feedback	

Note: According to the constraint of time, each presentation has a time limitation as follows:

- For doctoral students: 20 min. per presentation plus 10 min. for a discussion
- For master students: 15 min per presentation plus 10 min. for a discussion



Abstracts of Presentations

Role of Rural Community in Regional Development: Knowledge Based Activity in Community Organization, Rayong, Thailand

Puntita Tanwattana

D2 Student, Graduate School of Policy Science, Ritsumeikan University

ABSTRACT:

This study is a part of PhD dissertation which is intends to discover new innovations related to paradigms shift of community development. This study is focusing in Rayong province in Thailand, especially in sufficiency community in rural area. Role of rural communities in regional development are reflect through knowledge based activity and sufficient approach of community. Sufficiency Economy Philosophy is a key concept of development in best practice communities in Rayong. This study explores innovative approach through best practice community activities by interview from key persons, participation observation and empirical survey. Best practice communities in Rayong are revealing an importance of knowledge exchange and knowledge transfer as a community learning center. Activities of knowledge exchange and knowledge transfer are a linkage between rural community and regional development as a knowledge based society. Knowledge is a resource of best practice communities in new paradigm of development. Social capitals are appearing through activities of knowledge exchange and knowledge transfer as a network bridge or linkage between community and regional development. Argument of this study is new paradigms and innovations of rural community are directly linking with regional development.

Keywords: Rural community, Regional development, Social Capital, Knowledge Based Society and Sufficiency



The Aftermath of Japanese Official Development Assistance (ODA) to Rayong Province's Economic and Environmental Development: A Case Study of the Eastern Seaboard Program

Warangkana Korkietpitak

D2 Student, Graduate School of Policy Science, Ritsumeikan University

ABSTRACT:

Japan-Thailand aid relationships began in the course of the Second National Economic and Social Development Plan (1967-1971) when Japan became the largest bilateral aid donor to Thailand. Japanese aid has been given predominantly to infrastructure development, especially mega projects in Bangkok. The infrastructure-led development does not decrease disparities between Bangkok's and regions' economics. For this reason, the Thai government initiated a policy in order to decentralize economic and industrial activity outside of Bangkok in the Fifth Plan period (1982-1986). In the Fifth Plan period, Rayong is one of three eastern provinces where was designed to operate the Eastern Seaboard Program. Map Ta Phut Industrial Estate was established in 1988 in Rayong as part of this program to be the core of heavy industries. Therefore, development of Eastern Seaboard brought about Rayong's changes in terms of economic and environmental dimensions. Since then, Japan has played the key role in providing its assistance to implement the Eastern Seaboard Development Project. However, the purpose of this paper is to find out Rayong's economic and environmental development in the consequence of Japan's Official Development Assistance (ODA) by focusing on Japan International Cooperation Agency's activities. The main objectives of this study are to understand how Japanese assistance involves Thailand's economic growth and environmental development at the national level and regional level and to propose a plan for regional development based on Japan-Thailand aid relationships in terms of economy and environment. Furthermore, there are some expected outcomes as follows; 1) contribute to new paradigm of regional development relating to international cooperation/activities through Japanese assistance; 2) make the central and local governments, communities and Japan International Cooperation Agency cooperation recognize the influence of multi-cooperation partnership of implementation of their policies and projects at regional level.

Keywords: Official Development Assistance (ODA), Economics and Environment development, Rayong; Japan International Cooperation Agency, The Eastern Seaboard Program



Factors behind Failure to Regulate Illegal Cross-border Migration

Winston Set Aung

PhD Student, Graduate School of Media and Governance, Keio University

ABSTRACT:

Most studies on migration and human smuggling in the Greater Mekong Sub-region focus either on push/pull factors and work conditions of migrants in the receiving countries. And they tend to take it for granted that factors behind transnational human flows from one country are the same regardless of historical background and ethnicity of those who migrate. Instead of focusing on factors and impacts of migration as they are commonly focused in existing migration literatures on Myanmar, the proposed study will emphasize on unseen “differences” (or the gaps) in factors and impacts of migration among different ethnic communities (mainly Shan, Mon and Myanmar ethnics). The study will go beyond the political debates, deepen the existing analyses, and provide a sharp critique of basic assumptions that many studies rely on regardless of their political/ideological positions. Differences in social perceptions among different ethnic communities related to migration and human smuggling across the borders will also be highlighted. As a whole, it is more or less a study on misperception, illegality, corruption (in the environment of multi-ethnicity) and policy failures in the course of cross-border migration.

Keywords: Migration, Human Smuggling, Border, Myanmar



The Important Roles of Social Capital in the Community-Based Disaster Mitigation in Indonesia

Wignyo Adiyoso

D1 Student, Graduate School of Policy Science, Ritsumeikan University

ABSTRACT:

Indonesia is a country with the second largest level of disaster vulnerability in the world after Bangladesh. A global risk consulting firms from Britain, Maplecroft, released a Natural Disaster Risk Index (NDRI), and put Indonesia on the extreme level. Indonesia lost 165,708 lives when the mega-magnitude earthquake hit Banda Aceh and triggered the tsunami in December 2004. This paper argues that the introduction the Law No 24/2007 on the Disaster Reduction and other laws have not yet indicated a shift of paradigm in disaster management in the country from responsive measures through emergency response to preventive measures through mitigation and prevention. Lack of skills and capabilities government officers who are responsible for handling disaster also apparent, although the roles of government and overseas institutions are still dominant in responding any disaster events recently. This paper proposes that the roles of community in involving in the disaster mitigation and planning are crucial since the community is the primary stakeholders of the direct impact of disaster. Indonesian community consists of a wide variety of social organizations, including religious study groups, neighborhood associations, and women's groups of various types. There are also a strong tradition of community-self help (known as *gotong royong*), in which villagers help each other among community. With the such condition, there is a relation between the rules, norm, trust a social relation that influence the community roles in disaster mitigation. With the involvement community in disaster mitigation, it will ensure sustainable activities and give the opportunities participating in decision-making process.

Keywords: Community, Social Capital, Disaster, Mitigation, Indonesia



Additional Roles for University in Comprehensive Disaster Management: University as Absolute Education System, Volunteer Sources and Shelter - In - Place

HIRUNSALEE Siyanee ¹⁾ and KANEGAE Hidehiko ²⁾

¹⁾ 2nd Year Doctoral Student, Graduate School of Policy Science, Ritsumeikan University and
Research Assistant of Ritsumeikan Global Innovation Research Organization

²⁾ Professor, Graduate School of Policy Science, Ritsumeikan University

ABSTRACT:

University resources are plentiful and useful for providing the support in widespread but the original function of university, related to disaster issue, is not effectively appropriate with the resources they have. Comparing university with other facilities, university has more advantages and less weakness to develop its common interest. University should have extended its function to provide wider support, from individual or self-help to mutual support, in the case of emergency, especially disaster event. This research has proposed the additional roles for university which are 1) University as an Absolute Education System, 2) University as Volunteer Sources and 3) University as Shelter-in-place. Those three additional roles are designated to be more relevant to comprehensive disaster management for mutual support, to any who to be in need of assistance due to any disaster stages. Moreover, developing the additional roles in university is not as costly as adding these roles to other facilities which have less capital of resources. The low cost strategy offer more possibility for the disaster-prone countries in especially developing countries to tackling with disaster. In research report no. 2 will focus on the first role, University as an Absolute Education System.

Since, we cannot deny the importance of education in managing disaster, absolute education system will allowed the victims in disaster-prone countries to have more chances to learn and understand about disaster. The study has classified education system into 3 types which are; Formal, Non-formal and Informal education. Consequently, the research tries to identify the suitable types of education with the types of disaster knowledge.

Keywords: Disaster Management, University's Mutual Support, Education System, Volunteer, Shelter-In-Place



Location-specific Determinants of Developing Offshore Software Outsourcing in a Region in China

CHEN Xiaoyan

M2 Student, Graduate School of Policy Science, Ritsumeikan University

ABSTRACT:

Outsourcing is a fast-growing aspect of the world economy. Although software outsourcing in China is just an emerging industry, it plays an important role in the ongoing structural transition of software industry. As the world's potential software outsourcing service supplier, China adopts a strategy of developing showcase cities to promote software outsourcing. So, the need to understand how to develop software outsourcing at city level has become more important.

Past studies on the software outsourcing area have examined the factors of business success in the perspective of companies, which are internal factors. This study explores the location-specific determinants (external factors), which could both attract clients and suppliers, thus to stimulate offshore software outsourcing industry in China at region level.

Data for this study are collected at city or province level in China. Regression analysis is used to find out the key factors that influence the development of software outsourcing supply business. The preliminary study finds that infrastructure, labor quality and government support are significant determinants of developing offshore software outsourcing. Labor wage does not affect location choice of software outsourcing. Further research and advanced data analysis are to be conducted to develop finding.

Keywords: Location-specific Determinants, Software Outsourcing, China



Analysis of Traditional Market Traders Arrangement (A Case Study in Malang City-Indonesia)

Edwin Daniel Seputra

M2 Student, Graduate School of Media and Governance (Shonan-Fujisawa Campus), Keio University, Japan

ABSTRACT:

Revitalization of traditional markets is aiming to make the traditional markets more attractive to consumers, which is expected to survive its existence as a trading center for small communities. Indonesian government, as well as all local government in Indonesia, such as Malang municipal government, has been trying to do a variety of arrangements in the framework of the revitalization program, but it still has not seen any change in the face of existing traditional markets in Malang. This condition causes the traditional markets still seem shabby, disorderly and even disrupt the flow of traffic around the traditional market, because many of the traders sell outside the market location (outdoor market).

Pasar Besar Malang (PBM) Market and Kebalen Market are the examples of traditional markets which suffer the condition. Through Malang Local Market Department, Malang Municipal Government has established several programs of market management, including market trader arrangement. However, it seems to be failed, because there is no any progress of market traders arrangement program held by local government. From the observation, it is known that there are several root problems. Beside the traders culture that tend to avoid the law or regulation, local government officer in local market department do some illegal practices to charge the traders event they sell their merchant in a wrong place. That is why, the traders seem to be “safe” because they think by paying some money, they are legalized to do their trading activities in restricted area. Other finding is lack of attention by local government to market traders, proven by inconvenient market facilities, making the traders sell their merchant in the street and other places instead of in provided place inside the market.

Keywords: Small Market Traders, Inconvenient Traditional Market, Traders Arrangement, Outdoor Market, Illegal Retribution



Human (In)Security of People Caught in the Mindanao Conflict

Angelito F. Oda, Jr.

M2 Student, Graduate School of Media and Governance, Human Security and Communications, Keio University, SFC

ABSTRACT:

The Southern Philippine island group of Mindanao has long been plagued with its history of violence, primarily that of the armed conflict between the Moro population and the Philippine government. Despite rich natural resources and billions of pesos allocated for the implementation of “development” policies and programs, the region remains to have the poorest provinces and municipalities in the country. The study set out to look at the Mindanao conflict from a human security perspective derived from the paradigm shift espoused by the Commission on Human Security in its 2003 final report that called for a new security paradigm with people as referent objects instead of states and state borders. The two main objectives in the conduct of the study are: 1) to contextualize and study the Mindanao conflict under a Human Security framework, and; 2) to contribute new knowledge and perspective that government and other stakeholders may use in the continuing effort to resolve the armed conflict and bring security, peace, and development in Mindanao. The study re-states the evolution of the conflict with a focus on the human security conditions. The student also analyzes institutional structures established to solve the problem, and evaluates existing policies and efforts to address the issues/problems in the region, focusing on the sensitivity to human security concerns, particularly in empowering individuals/communities to participate in efforts towards resolving the conflict. Further, the student is determining the role of local governments and other local actors in fostering human security, as intermediaries between State and people.

Keywords: Philippines, Mindanao, Conflict, Human Security



The Preference of Rural Households in Selecting Trinity Financial Instrument for Coping with House Repair Costs Caused by Flood Severity: Focusing on Micro-Insurance, Micro-Credit and Micro-Saving

Promsaka Na Sakornnakron Sarunwit
M2 Student, Graduate School of Policy Science, Ritsumeikan University

ABSTRACT:

As viewpoints of disaster recovery processes, rural households and low-income households have to take restoration activities to recovery their living condition and infrastructures that support them, which most of those activities request much money. Unfortunately, their financial options are usually narrower and more climate-sensitive than urbanites and the others in the upper income classes. However, a finance trinity, which are micro-savings, micro-credit, and micro-insurance, becomes alternative ways for assisting flood victims from flood losses and its consequences of losses through compensating disaster losses, helping smooth consumption, and improving risk bearing. This study focuses on identifying the effective financial instruments for rural households in financing house repair costs caused by flood severities. Regarding to the intention of this study, three objectives of this study are taken into the consideration. Firstly, it aims to investigate indicators for measuring the residents' financial vulnerabilities to flood losses. Secondly, it purposes to measure financial vulnerabilities to flood losses of residents in order to provide suitable financial options. Thirdly, it is to identify the preference of rural households in selecting a financial instrument out of a trinity financial instrument. A model of financial vulnerability assessment is going to be developed in order to identify the need of flood microinsurance on the rural residents in Thailand. On the other hand, the model is applied for illustrating proper financial instruments that should be taken into the account of assisting rural households from flood losses. Finally, the outcomes of this study will propose Thai policy-makers a recommendation toward providing flood financial instruments for assisting rural households from flood losses.

Keywords: A Trinity Financial Instrument, Financing House Repair Costs Caused by Flood Severity, Financial Vulnerability to Flood Losses



A Study on Qualitative Measurement of Local Organization's Network Using Gaming for Disaster Mitigation

Hirotsada Yasui

M2 Student, Graduate School of Policy Science, Ritsumeikan University

ABSTRACT:

Nowadays only one-third of urban population in the world has adequate access to housing water and sanitation. These people who don't have access to basic infrastructure are usually living in so-called slums. This urban poverty is not only lack of income or property but including risk and vulnerability which is the possibility to lose even what they already have.

To improve these problems of urban poor situation, this study focuses on the concept of social capital. However social capital still does not have single definition. Therefore, as Lin defined, this study defines social capital as resources embedded in social relationship. In addition, according to Lin, strong social ties are better in preserving or maintaining resources, and weak ties are better in obtaining resources. From this point, this study assumes hypotheses below: 1. Weak ties are better to improve income poverty than strong ties, 2. Strong ties are better in improving vulnerability, and 3. Everyday mutual supports are based on strong ties. As a result of field survey in 2009 at Manila Philippines, the second hypothesis is accepted.

Nevertheless, there are plenty aspects of social capital and social network. To identify those social network's characteristics, this study focuses on three characteristics of social networks, weak or strong ties, organizational or individual ties, or vertical or horizontal network, which influence on disaster mitigation held by local organization as a disaster is one of the threats for urban poor. A gaming simulation, identified as a research methodology, was conducted for qualitative analysis targeting on local organization. As a result of this game, characteristics of ties which are useful for disaster mitigation way of local organization are examined.

Keywords: Vulnerability, Urban Poor, Social Capital, Gaming Simulation, Metro Manila



Farmer Based Development Challenges; Sugarcane Plantations in Bor Ploy, Kanjanaburi, Thailand

Na Wangkanai Tanyaruk
M2 Student, School of Media and Governance, Keio University

ABSTRACT:

Thailand is one of the world's leading sugar producer yet with the rising demands from the world market, Thailand and other world sugar producers are faced with a similar problem the drop in production of sugarcane. This is seen clearly with 2009s sugar shortage, though many may say that it is due to the shift from sugar production to bio-ethanol. However currently Thailand is faced with a drop in production of sugarcane, which is not enough to meet domestic and international demands, for both sugar and bio-ethanol production. This drop in production of sugarcane has not been explained even though it long lasting problem. This research aims to find the root cause, and future implements to tackle this growing problem. Focusing on one of Thailand's major sugarcane producing province; Kanjanaburi, narrowing it down to Bor Ploy district. This research is done in three parts, statistical based research, soil quality testing and lastly questionnaire, and semi-structured interviews with informants. Working under the notions, that the use of chemicals causes the reduction for sugarcane, but chemical farms show better soil quality than organic ones, however the organic farms are still in transition. Another is the lack of water being the key reason causing a drop in production mainly droughts; believed to be man made, by the use of chemicals, deforestation, and changing water flow (Dams), as well as unequal access to government sponsored irrigation canals. Drought Seems to be the Main Factor in current production drop, most of it seems to be man made, while at the same time soil quality should be looked at in combination of climate, irrigation, and method (chemical).

Keywords: Sugarcane, Organic, Drought, Chemicals



Factors Influence Farmers to Plant Tree and the Management of Community-owned Forest in Bogor, West Java, Indonesia

Bondan Winarno

M2 Student, Graduate School of Media and Governance, Keio University

ABSTRACT:

Community-owned forest has been practicing by villagers in their land for years, especially in Java, and then it also has been implementing by government programs for improving critical land. Although there is increasing growth of population that need much more land for many purposes and not all of the people interested in planting tree in their land, there is a growing interest of people to plant fast growing species tree, *sengon* (*Paraserianthes falcataria*) in western Bogor. This study aims at analyzing the factors that influence farmers to plant trees and explaining the farmer's management in community-owned forest. The study showed that farmers actually have been planting trees in form of mixed-planting for years. After harvesting the timber, farmers usually will re-plant the trees and/or maintain the seedlings from the remaining stem. They usually buy the seedlings and some of them try to produce seedling by themselves. In the last 3-4 years, farmers are more intensive to cultivate *sengon* in form of monoculture and mixed-planting. Timber is not the main income for villagers but it plays an important role for saving. Farmers will cut the trees practically start from the 2 years age based on their needs. The market of the timber tends to grow in good condition in last few years. Organization or farmer union in community-owned forest just designed for project and now it doesn't functioned.

Keywords: Community-Owned Forest, Farmers Perception, Planting Tree, *Paraserianthes Falcataria*



Community Empowerment around National Park: A Case Study of Conservation Village Model on Gede Pangrango National Park, West Java, Indonesia

Teguh Ismail

M2 Student, Graduate School of Policy Science

ABSTRACT:

Community empowerment program around conservation area was implemented since 1993 through development of buffer zone. Because of the result was not maximal, therefore since 2006 introduced a Conservation Village Model/Model Desa Konservasi (MDK) program. MDK gives opportunity to community live around conservation area for active engagement in the effort of conservation area management. This program also gives opportunity to get safe access to use forest area for secure long term commitment to support forest area conservation. Gede Pangrango National Park in West Java, Indonesia was surrounded by 65 villages, most of them are poor and 70% of 454.325 from its total populations are farmer. There are 5.500 labor farmers on 7.655 ha National Park extension area and 92% of them really depend on that area. Since the status of this extension area is conservation area, so there is regulation and limitation for community to access it. The goal of MDK is improving development of conservation area management so it functions optimally and sustainably including an effort to raised ability and independency of community to escape from poverty. The aim of this study is to evaluate the effectiveness of "Community Village Model" program to empower community, so they can independently fill their needs without pressing the sustainability of forest resources. In order to achieve it, I conduct a research by comparing the condition of the village, before and after the implementation of the program. This research observes two villages in different administrative area, with different scheme of program implementation. Moreover, this research tries to find the best result of community empowerment program around conservation forest area. Together with that, I analyze policy implementation on central and local government that have relevancy to the implementation of the MDK program, focusing on the empowerment process in the villages.

Keywords: Community Empowerment, Conservation Area, National Park, Effectiveness, Depend/Independency/Independently, Indonesia



Information and Communication Technology Development in Rural Area: Reality and Opportunity (A Case Study of West Pasaman Regency, Indonesia)

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ABSTRACT:

Utilization of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) has been spread to whole the world and bring many changes for human life include in Indonesia. Unfortunately development of ICT is still concentrated in urban areas and bring digital divide between city and rural areas. Furthermore, condition of local economy in villages affected to differentiation of ICT tools utilization in economic activity by rural communities. Government efforts to improve ICT infrastructure and its utilization especially to support local economy in rural areas have faced many challenges because of internal and external factors. Regional condition, people characteristic with all their background of education, culture, and pattern of people communication, also the lack of supporting system for ICT utilization are reality condition of rural areas. All above factors, people needed and capability also their preferences in information in term of infrastructure support and the contents, should become consideration for local government to develop appropriate of ICT shceme to support local economic development in rural areas especially in West Pasaman Regency. With the right circumstances and support from government policy, there is opportunity for rural communities to get more benefit from ICT development.

Keywords: ICT, Rural Areas, Local Economic Development



Health Impact of Dam Construction to Rural Communities in Two Resettlement Sites in Pangasinan Province, Philippines

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ABSTRACT:

Literatures and studies on the negative impact of large-scale dams, most especially in Southeast Asia, have revealed a number of human security issues mainly on health, environment, and livelihood. Given the benefits dams provide, the lives of dam-affected people in rural communities are of equal importance. San Roque Dam Project in Pangasinan is a good example and it has resettled rural communities living sustainably before the dam construction takes place.

This study aims to understand and analyze the health impact of dam construction to dam-affected communities by specifically examining the health system vis a vis the actual experiences of teenage couples and their children and the ways as to how other factors determine the health status of the teenage couples and their children. Research findings will impact on designing policies focusing on health through analyzing the social determinants of health and through capability approach.

Research questions formulated for this study were: How the current health system in the two-resettlement sites functions in relation to the health needs of the communities, specifically the teenage couples and their children? How their current living situations of teenage couples affect their capabilities to attain better health?

Preliminary findings of this study showed the following: first, there is large number of teenage couples with children; second, health education, visitations of health workers, emergency and ambulatory response are both weak; third, unemployment, loss of livelihood, and low level of education are very evident in both sites.

Keywords: Resettlement, Dam-Affected Communities, Teenage



Cost Benefit Analysis on Waste Separation at Source Activity (Case Study: Bekasi City, West Java, Indonesia)

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ABSTRACT:

Increasing population often create situations where the generation of solid waste exceeds the capacity to effectively collect and dispose. Moreover, land pricing and limitation of land available for landfill also caused the management of solid waste become more expensive than before. On the other hand, increase of population and modernization in urban area bring more waste to the environment. Data shows that Bekasi City, as peripheral of Jakarta, the capital city of Indonesia, has suffered from 7% of waste generation growth only in two years (2005-2007) with domestic waste as its main source. In contrast, daily waste transferred to landfill only reach 45,7% of total city's garbage. With lack of infrastructure to cope with garbage generation, it is an important task for local government to seek for other way on their solid waste management. Waste separation at source activity is meant to reduce the number of garbage dispose to landfill that can also reduce the cost for waste management. In addition, Law N. 18/2008 on Solid Waste Management mentioned that households have the responsibility in reducing solid waste and implement environmentally sound techniques in waste handling. Cost benefit analysis is used as method to count the advantages and disadvantages on conducting waste separation at source activity in the city from the point of view of local government as supplier and households as consumer. The costs and benefits that taken into account are including: the cost and benefit from the term of economic, environment, and social. The result of this analysis then can be used to set up policies on solid waste management of the city.

Keywords: Solid Waste Management, Garbage Disposal, Waste Reduction



Economic dependency and Forest Resource Management of Rural Communities

(A case study of Community-owned Forest Enterprises in Ciamis Regency)

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ABSTRACT:

While the deforestation and decreasing timber supply of state forest become major issues in forestry sector in Indonesia, small scale family-owned forest, widely known as community-owned forest (CoF), seems to have a good prospect as an alternative source of timber supply. At the same time, the high demand of timber both for households and industries challenges the sustainable forest development which should meet both economic and ecological considerations. This study aims to examine the economic dependency of communities towards CoF enterprises and to explore to what extent the communities provide effort to conserve their forest resource. The research is mainly based on sustainable rural livelihood approach, employing quantitative and qualitative methods. It is a case study in Ciamis Regency, under West Java Province, mainly at three sites: Cijeungjing sub-district, Rajadesa subdistrict and Banjarsari sub-district. Observation will be targeted on four main supply chains of CoF enterprises, including farmers, timber collectors, saw mill industries, and furniture/molding industries. Data will be collected using questionnaire and interview to totally about 30 respondents for each supply chain. Secondary data from governmental report/document, article and other source also will be used to support the primary data. Hopefully this study can be a way to transform sustainable livelihood and avoiding deforestation into a real action.

Keywords: Community-Owned Forest, Deforestation, Livelihood, Timber Supply



Mangrove Rehabilitation in Coastal Area of Semarang City, Central Java: Collaborative Management Perspective

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ABSTRACT:

The research concerns on environmental problems faced in Indonesia and the approaches and efforts done by Indonesian society to deal with such issues. It particularly concerns on environmental problems occur in the coastal area (mangrove issue) and how the “collaborative management” approach and model could be used to assess such phenomena. The research took mangrove rehabilitation project in three villages in the coastal area of Semarang city, Central Java, Indonesia, as case studies. It aims to assess the process and result of the cases from the “collaborative management” perspective/framework. This is an exploratory research utilized a combination of quantitative and qualitative methods. Field works was done during May and July 2010. The research shows that although not using the term “collaborative management” mangrove rehabilitation project in three villages were done involving many stakeholders. So far, the projects result is quite significant, particularly in term of environment and social dimensions, but not optimal yet. Further, because many principles of “collaborative management” were not fully adopted by three villages, the sustainability of the project could not be guaranteed. However, discussions with stakeholders in three villages found that most of them are willing to implement a ‘genuine’ collaborative management to ensure the long-term sustainability of the mangrove rehabilitation in the areas. Finally, the research recommends that the local government has to take lead in building a genuine collaborative management for mangrove rehabilitation in the area to guarantee long-term sustainability of the area.

Keywords: Collaborative Management, Mangrove, Rehabilitation, Semarang, Indonesia



Sustainable Forest Management (Myanmar) Perspective on REDD Development

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ABSTRACT:

Deforestation has become a global environmental issue because of the value of forests in biodiversity conservation and in reduction of greenhouse gases (GHGs) emissions. REDD will help in addressing a source of GHG emissions larger than the global transportation sector. It is estimated that 18% of global CO₂ emission originate from the loss of forest associated with land use and land cover changes. REDD is a new approach to climate mitigation which provide incentives for protecting, sustainability managing tropical forest resources and alleviating poverty in developing countries.

For any REDD policy to succeed, the factors driving deforestation must be well understood. Understanding the case specific factors influencing deforestation is as important as securing the necessary funding to implement REDD activities. Direct causes are human activities that directly affect the environment at the local level. Underlying drivers are social, economic, political, and/or cultural processes that indirectly cause deforestation.

In Myanmar, about 48% of the county's total area is still cover with forests. Between 1990 and 2007, the annual loss of forest is 466,000 hectare with an average annual deforestation rate of 1.17%. The main causes of deforestation are inter alia, demographic pressure, expansion of agricultural land, shifting cultivation, illicit logging and excessive use of fuel wood and installation of industrial plant and mining. The main problem of deforestation and unsustainable actions are related to the political instability and lack of forest management in Myanmar.

Keywords: Deforestation, REDD, Sustainable Forest Management



Decentralization and People's Participation in Thailand: The Case Study Klang Sub-district Municipality in Rayong Province

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ABSTRACT:

The relationship between decentralization and participation is inseparable that support each other in democracy system. Decentralization from central government to local government is the giving powers to local people in decision and management their city by themselves, addition to the local people have a close participation in developing their city. Thailand has been awakened the importance of reform effort decentralization and people's participation since 1932. Evolution of decentralization and participation of Thailand was pressured by elite and academic groups. Although, Thailand changed form an absolute monarchy to a democratic government for more than 70 years and had the constitution act 1997, is called "the constitution of people", that is the best constitution for giving power to people right. The participation of people are still consultant that people are given a voice, but no power to ensure their views are heeded (Arnstein, 1969) and the decentralization system are controlled by ministry of interior as central government as well. This paper focus on Klang sub district municipality of Rayong province, Thailand case. The interesting point of this case is, although decentralization and participation of Thailand is effectiveness and limited authority by central government, the mayor of Klange sub-district municipality has been tried to operate the specific policies and encourage people's participation. The purpose of this paper is to find out new paradigm of participation feature that is supported by local government under the decentralization of Thailand condition. The main objectives of this study are to understand the characteristic of decentralization and participation in Thailand and the different of Klange sub-district municipality in operation. Furthermore, there are some expected outcomes as follows contribute to new paradigm of decentralization and people's participation in Thailand.

Keywords: Decentralization; Rayong; People's participation; Klang sub district municipality; Rayong province



The Role of International Non-governmental Organizations in “Increasing completion Rate in Primary Education and Reducing School Drop out Rate” in Rural Areas in Myanmar

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ABSTRACT:

A literacy skill is important because it contributes to higher living standards and also without providing basic literacy the people cannot effectively grasp and utilize knowledge and skills. Education is today almost entirely administered by governmental bodies or non-profit institutions such as INGOs. The government has usually been implementing the nation education goals in two areas: general education for all citizens and specialized vocational education. In Myanmar, the government has committed itself to the global Education-for-All initiative as one of its main strategies. However, the role of NGOs plays an important role because 70 percent of Myanmar population still lives in rural areas. NGOs usually emphasize on the places where the government is not adequately reaching and the areas where the government has not paid adequate attention. However, it still needs more resources directed to Education, in order to meet the learning needs of all children. Although literacy rate in urban cities increase significantly, the situations in villages have not changed dramatically over the years; especially for those villages which are off the beaten track. Only around 35 % of students from primary level can continue to secondary level because of inaccessibility of school facilities, inability of parents to meet school expenses and working obligations and caring of siblings. The main objectives of this research are to examine the difficulties faced by rural children in gaining access to education, to observe the ways to improve intention rate in changing from primary education to secondary education and to analyze the role INGOs in development of primary education sector in rural area.

Keywords: INGOs, Education for All, Primary Education, School Drop out Rate



A Study on the Public Employment Service in Japan: Analyzing on the Ways of Collaboration between Actors of the Public Employment Service to Tackle the Unemployment Problem in Japan

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ABSTRACT:

Public Employment Service (PES) was firstly introduced in the industrialized countries around the end of the 19th century and developed in many other countries in 1970s. Job broking and unemployment benefit work (passive labour market policy) are major services to tackle the social and economic impacts of unemployment. In order to solve the unemployment burden resulted from the economic recession, active labour market policies have been added to its original services to adjust the labour market. In 1990s, the nature of providing services to the clients has been changed into one-stop system which integrates a once fragmented service-delivery system into a convenient, comprehensive process that addresses local labour market needs. The success of one-stop system is closely related with the smooth and active collaboration among the actors of the PES. In Japan, one-stop service program has been launched in 2004 as the axis of the Youth Independence and Challenge Plan. Job Cafes serve as one-stop service centers that help people in local communities find jobs and build their skills in line with actual circumstances such as local employment/economic conditions and industrial clusters. This research aims to study the PES provided by Japanese Public Employment Security Office (Hello work) and Job Cafe at the local level to analyze how the actors are coordinating with each other to enhance PES functions and what kinds of difficulties are encountered in the actual coordination. Research findings will hopefully provide effective lessons to upgrade Myanmar PES.

Keywords: Public Employment Service, Job Café, Hello Work, Collaboration, One-stop-service



Study on Postal Market Liberalization and Maintenance of Universal Postal Service: The German, Japanese and Chinese Experiences

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ABSTRACT:

In 2008, Germany as one of the active promoters of EU single market achieved the full liberalization of its postal market; Japan, as the pioneer of postal reform in Asia liberalized its postal market in 2003 and programs are still continuing; In China, express service market has been opened to competition from 1990s. With China's entrance into WTO, statutory monopoly for letter service enjoyed by China Post will be restricted imperatively. The increased competition challenges the sustainability of universal postal service which is considered as a public service guaranteeing people's civil right to communications. Postal liberalization policies adopted by each country affect directly to the maintenance of universal service. This study aims to find the problems existing in China's postal liberalization policies through a review and comparison of the postal liberalization policies adopted by Germany, Japan and China in the aspects of background, procedure, market access and reserved service rules, security methods of universal service and effect. The comparative study shows four problems in China's postal liberalization policies: 1. legislation lags behind market liberalization process; 2. lack of regulation; 3. unsound universal service compensation system; 4. weak profitability of the incumbent postal operator. An analysis on German and Japanese postal liberalization experiences led to four points for our reference as follows: 1. Legalization of universal service concept; 2. Gradual and conditional market opening; 3. Universal service responsibility shared by all operators in the market; 4. The strength of incumbent postal operator is critical for the maintenance of universal service. Further study on recommendations on China's postal liberalization policy-making from the view of maintenance of universal postal service will be made on the basis of an analysis of the current postal development environment in China.

Keywords: Postal Market Liberalization, Universal Postal Service



Health Insecurity of Myanmar Migrants in Thailand-Myanmar Rural Border Areas

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ABSTRACT:

In 2001 Thailand introduced a universal health care scheme, taking a radical step towards achieving full population coverage in health care. The universal care scheme has been crucial in extending social health protection to the poorest in society, especially informal economy workers, and has gone so far as to include legally registered migrant workers.

In recent years, large numbers of Myanmar people have migrated to Thailand. The vast majority are economic migrants, those who enter seeking a better life hoping to send remittance home. An estimated 1.2 million migrants have settled in Thailand along the border. With increasing numbers of people on the move, migrants' health has become a key public-health issue in Thailand (quote: International Organization for Migration Report 2009) Migrants face limited or inadequate access to basic public health services is the crucial role to play in Thailand' Universal Health Care Coverage Policy(UC).

My research theme is to evaluate existing Thailand' health policies and seek to address the issues / problems from migrants side and as well as health service provider side. Through the fieldwork, various factors that negative perception of Myanmar migrants on Thailand health care coverage policy, not seeking health care access, might have an impact on the Thai people. But positive perception also causes inadequate medical facilities and limited services for Thailand health service provider side.

Keywords: Myanmar Migrants, Health Care Coverage, Border Area, Health Service Provider

