

Concept of Symposium

The concept of “security” has long been anchored in the idea of the nation-state as the preeminent actor in world affairs and the preeminent unit of scholarly analysis and policy-making. National security, for example, is fundamentally concerned with ensuring the survival of the state against threats posed by other states, or by groups and individuals within and outside its territory. In turn, states are responsible for ensuring the welfare of their respective populations not only by providing protection against violence, but by enabling people to meet basic human needs such as obtaining food, health care, employment and education. In many parts of the world however, these basic needs remain unfulfilled owing to divergent national priorities as well as limits to state capacity. In recent decades, there have been attempts to expand the notion of “security” beyond state-centered perspectives in order to address regionally and globally shared problems and challenges. Coping with and preventing disasters, securing food and water resources, providing adequate health care and dealing with infectious diseases, tapping viable energy sources and protecting the environment are four important human security issues that require the effort and cooperation of individuals, groups, communities and societies. Focusing on the above four issues, this symposium is concerned with formulating and establishing initiatives that aim to secure the basic needs of all peoples while taking into account ecological concerns about the ways in which human society and infrastructure and the ecosystem that supports all living things can co-exist and benefit each other.

The main goal of human security development is to empower individuals, groups, communities, and societies within and across nation-states to come up with creative, multi-sectoral and integrative solutions to ensuring their own as well as other people’s, and present as well as future survival, livelihood, and well-being. These solutions are bottom-up initiatives rather than top-down prescriptions, and are deeply informed by people’s ground-level experiences and knowledge. Developing the capacity to work through common problems and challenges requires the pooling of resources and talent. Human security development entails creating highly-interlinked networks that bring people from various sectors across borders in touch with each other to share experiences, ideas, skills, technologies, and best practices. Human security development also means putting into place viable and efficient systems for promoting dialogue, exchange and collaboration, for purposes including: academic research and networking; delivery of material goods; sharing of technology; and for building infrastructure, particularly in Asia.

This symposium seeks to elaborate practical systems and technologies for dealing with interlinked issues on infection and health, disaster prevention, food and water, and energy and environment, and to refine the concept of human security development. The emergence and spread of infectious diseases are accelerated by limited access to clean water and food. Disasters are triggered by natural hazards, but their impact on human life is amplified by vulnerable water, food and energy supply infrastructure and institutions. Food, water and energy issues must be tackled without sacrificing the welfare of humans and the environment. Recognizing that these issues have both global and regional significance and therefore require not only global but, in particular, regional attention and cooperation, this symposium will lay the groundwork for expanding and strengthening the academic network for collaboration and exchange in higher education and research between Kyoto University and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations University Network.

SESSIONS:

Session A. Infectious Diseases

Most human pathogens are found in the environment outside of a human body. Once the pathogen enters into a human body it attempts to initiate propagation and, if successful, propagated pathogens are then excreted by humans back into the environment, thus extending and expanding the pathogen's life cycle. The emergence and spread of infectious diseases are due to the proliferation of a particular pathogen after it wins the battle between the pathogen and humans. The emergence of a particular infectious disease is therefore the sign of a pathogen's victory over human immunity, while the spread of a particular infectious disease, which poses a problem for various human activities, must be prevented. Medical science contributes mainly to prevention of the former and public health to that of the latter. Application of the human security concept to preventing infectious disease necessarily entails a holistic approach. For example, securing food and water resources prevents enteric infections; securing energy sources ensures a comfortable human life in which the environment can be protected against disease-transmitting animals and insects and infectious diseases. This symposium deals with the emergence and spread of food-borne and mosquito-borne infectious diseases that spread across international borders in Asia and addresses the significance of interventions against these infectious diseases, including control of environmental factors and various human activities at the national, regional or international levels. Results of the studies on these subjects obtained through collaboration between Kyoto University and universities in some ASEAN countries and extension of this research network will be presented with a hope to stimulate some discussion on health care systems adequate for these infectious diseases.

Session B. Disaster Prevention

A disaster occurs when the spatial distribution of a natural hazard, such as an earthquake or a flood, overlaps with that of a population and assets. In recent years, human casualties and economic losses caused by natural disasters in Asia have been increasing, an indication that the population and economic assets of the area are becoming concentrated in disaster-prone areas. To create a city that is more resilient against disasters, it is necessary to formulate an integrated disaster risk management policy. The integration of risk management procedures is therefore crucial to addressing disaster prevention for Asian megacities. How to integrate our knowledge and wisdom in a practical and adaptive form, share it with others and bring it to fruition in the context of ongoing urban development is an important research problem. The biggest aims and issues in this field of research are the application to real issues of knowledge accumulated by researchers over the years, the establishment of a methodology to fill the gap between knowledge and practice, and the promotion and development of research that is oriented towards solving problems. This panel will discuss human security engineering as a component of implementation science and provide an integrated and interdisciplinary framework for the strategic management of policies for disaster prevention, recovery, construction and maintenance of urban infrastructures in Asian megacities.

Session C. Food and Water

Food security is significant for human security and as such, human societies have been seeking to create stable food production systems throughout history. Water is also indispensable for our daily life and food production systems. But food production is sometimes realized at the sacrifice of the environment, as typified by recent deforestation trends. Agricultural modernization and intensification further increase the environmental load, thereby threatening our future subsistence, while water resources are endangered due to global warming. This session will discuss the present problems concerning food and water and their possible solutions from the viewpoints of both policy makers and local people.

Session D. Energy and Environment

Although use of modern energy is essential to satisfy many basic human needs, nearly 160 million people live without electricity in Southeast Asia. Recognizing the importance of remedying this situation, many programs for electrification have been implemented. Here, the development of decentralized electricity networks can play a key role. In order to construct such systems, the cost-effective use of renewable energy sources such as hydro, solar, wind, wave, geothermal, biomass power must be considered to prevent extensive environmental degradation in the region. Multidisciplinary research ranging from the social sciences to engineering is vital to laying the groundwork for large-scale electrification. Furthermore, the efficient use of all forms of energy is also an imperative. For example, sharing

information on the design of efficient stoves can potentially reduce the wood or charcoal requirement and improve environmental and health conditions. The socio-economic study of these modernization efforts in rural areas must also be taken into account. Collaborative research involving other major fields of human security development such as preventing disasters, securing food and water resources, providing adequate health care and dealing with infectious diseases is necessary from the start to arrive at preemptive solutions. Energy science can contribute not only to achieving a comfortable life, but realizing overall human security. This session discusses how minimum energy distribution can promote a paradigm shift in the concept of human security development while stressing the importance of capacity-building in the region.

General Information

1. Background

The Symposium on Partnering Asian Academics towards Human Security Development (HSD) is the sequential event of the “AUN – Kyoto University Workshop on Building Academic Partnership through Collaboration and Exchange” hosted by Chulalongkorn University on 8-9 March 2011 which was held as the inaugural activity under General Memorandum for Academic Cooperation and Exchange between AUN and Kyoto University.

This symposium is research-oriented and based on the four research clusters raised during the previous workshop. The four clusters are considered as essential components of Human Security Development, emphasising on ecological aspects, which includes:

Infectious disease and health
Disaster Prevention
Energy and Environment
Food and Water

The Conference sessions include:

Plenary Sessions for discussing current status of Human Security Development and each research cluster.
Parallel Sessions for building network of researchers and push forward research cooperation of each topic and Human Sec
Summarising Session for agreeing on an Action Plan to promote research of Human Security Development (HSD) field.

2. Objectives

Focusing on the above four issues, this symposium is concerned with formulating and establishing initiatives that aim to secure the basic needs of all peoples while taking into account ecological concerns about the ways in which human society and infrastructure, in the one hand, the ecosystem that supports all living things, can co-exist and benefit each other. The symposium is trying to empower individuals, groups, communities, and societies within and across nation-states to come up with creative, multi-sectoral and integrative solutions to ensuring their own as well as other people’s survival, livelihood, and well-being. We aim to achieve this goal through developing and promoting inter-disciplinary knowledge to put in place viable and efficient systems for the followings:

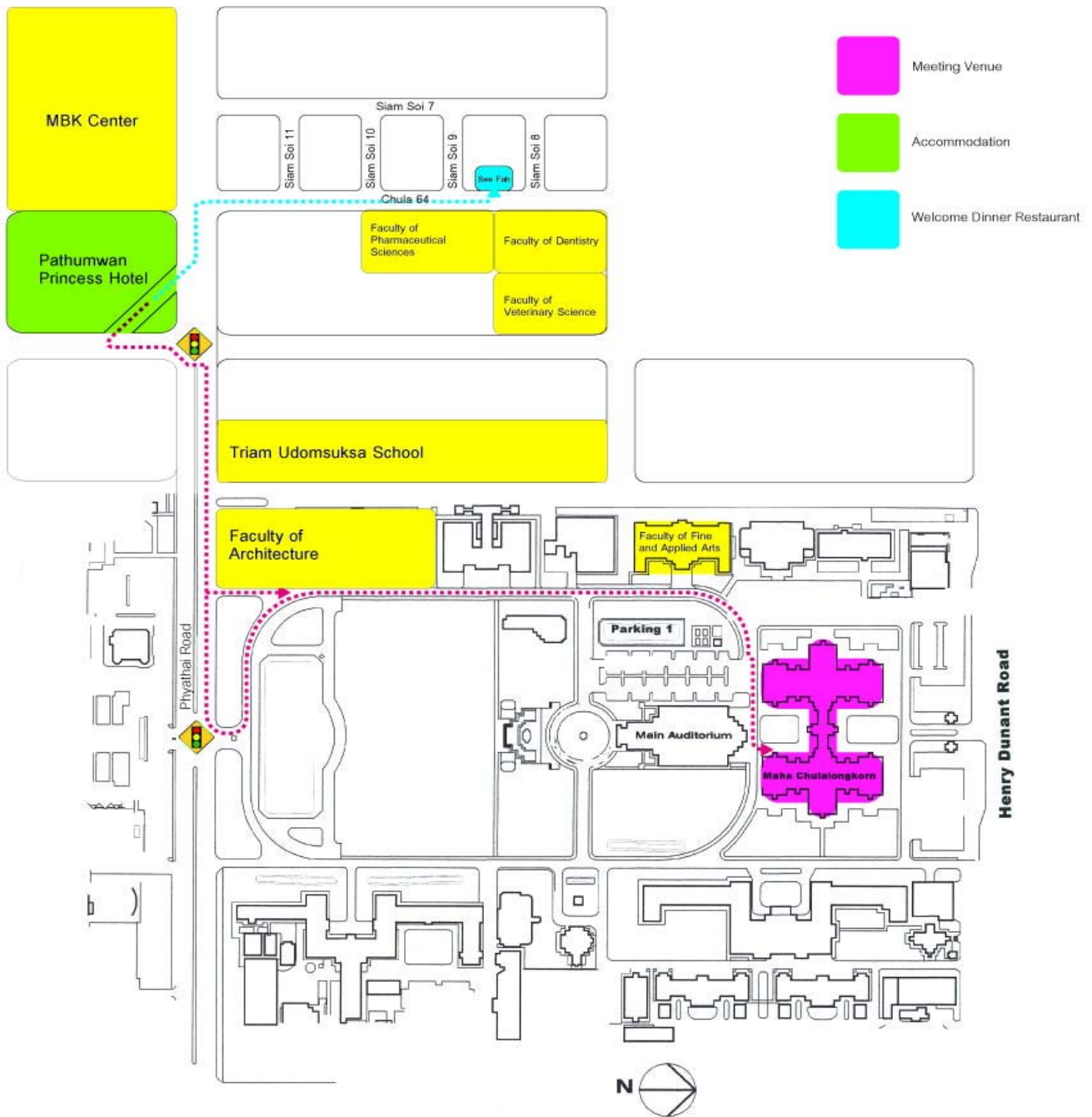
- (1) Promoting dialogue, exchange, and collaboration, including academic research and networking;
- (2) Delivery of material goods;
- (3) Sharing of technology; and
- (4) Building infrastructure, particularly in Asia.

3. Host

ASEAN University Network, Kyoto University and Chulalongkorn University

4. Meeting Venue

Maha Chulalongkorn Building, Chulalongkorn University



5. Meals

Breakfasts are served at the Pathumwan Princess every morning.
Time 06.00 – 10.00: Breakfast served at “City Bistro” Restaurant, 1st Floor

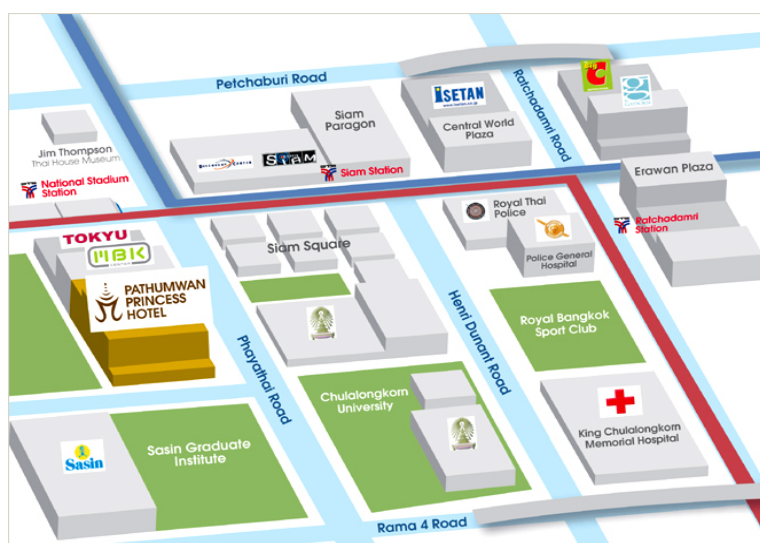
Lunches served in room 111, Maha Chulalongkorn Building, Chulalongkorn University

Dinner on the 24 May 2012, Seefah Restaurant, Siam Square

6. Accommodation

Reservation has been made at the following hotel by Kyoto University:

Hotel: Pathumwan Princess Hotel
Address: 444 MBK Centre, Phayathai Road, Pathumwan, Bangkok 10330
Tel: (662) 216-3700 Fax: (662) 216-3730
Website: www.pprincess.com



The Details of reservation please contact the following person at Kyoto University’s travel agency, Kinki Nippon Tourist Co. Ltd.

Ms. Ritsuko DOI
Kinki Nippon Tourist Co. Ltd (KNT)
E-mail: eckansai2@or.knt.co.jp
Tel: +81-6-6202-0224, Fax: +81-6-6202-7921
Office Hours: 9:15 a.m.–18:00 p.m. JST (+9:00) (closed on Sat., Sun.)

6. Airport Transfer

The Transportation between the International airport and hotel **must be arranged by your own**. Participants are requested to take care of their own transportation and other expenses.

Here are some options for you to go to the hotel:

Public Transportation Center

Services provided at Suvarnabhumi Airport Public Transportation Center consist of:
Shuttle Bus / Public Taxi / Limousine / Car Rental / Airport Express / Public Bus/Airport Rail Link
AOT Limousine (24 Hour Service)

- Service rates are according to the distance traveled.
- Contact the Airport Limousine Service Counter on the 2nd Floor at Baggage Claims and Arrival Hall exits, channel A, B and C www.suvarnabhumiairport.com
- For information please contact Tel. 0 2134-2323 -5

Public Taxi (24 Hour Service)

Contact Taxi counter, Level 1 - Ground Level, near entrances 3, 4, 7 and 8. Taxi fare: metered taxi fare plus 50 Baht airport surcharge, and expressway fees.

For Taxi โรงแรมปทุมวันปริ๊นเซส ติด กับ อนุสาวรีย์

The Pathumwan Princess Hotel 444 MBK Center, Phayathai Road,
Wangmai, Pathumwan, Bangkok 10330 Thailand

7.Electric Outlets

Electricity in Thailand is 220 Volts, alternating at 50 cycles per second. If you travel to Thailand with a device that does not accept 220 Volts at 50 Hertz, you will need a voltage converter.

Thailand Plug Adapters and Outlet Shapes

Outlets in Thailand generally accept 2 types of plug:



Flat blade plug



Two round pins

If your appliance's plug has a different shape than the photos shown above, you will need a plug adapter. Depending on how much you plan to travel in the future, it may be worthwhile to purchase a combination voltage converter and plug adaptor

8. Weather

A tropical city known for its hot climate and plentiful sunny weather, temperatures in Bangkok regularly stay well above 35°C / 86°F all through the year. However, during May might have some rain, which you can expect short spells of rainy weather. But there is still usually plenty of sunshine to go around. Thus, the participants are advised to bring along an umbrella.

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9. Organisers

About AUN (ASEAN University Network)



At the Fourth ASEAN Summit, the ASEAN leaders directed that ASEAN should help hasten the solidarity and the development of a regional identity by considering ways to further strengthen the existing network of the leading universities and institutions of higher learning in the region. The idea was later developed into ASEAN University Network (AUN) which was established in November 1995 with the signing of its Charter by the Ministers responsible for Higher Education from ASEAN countries, the signing of the Agreement on the Establishment of the AUN by the presidents/rectors/vice-chancellors of participating universities and the formation of AUN Board of Trustees.

The main objective of the AUN is to strengthen the existing network of co-operation among leading universities in ASEAN, by promoting co-operation and solidarity among ASEAN scholars and academics, developing academic and professional human resources, and promoting information dissemination among ASEAN academic community. Indeed, the network has galvanised the individual ASEAN countries' quests for academic collaboration in collectively defined priority areas that would deepen understanding of the dynamic of ASEAN, and thereby accelerate the development of regional identity and solidarity.

Currently, AUN's membership encompasses altogether 26 universities across ASEAN region. In furthering wider regional cooperation, the AUN's networks of cooperation continuously expands through a number of AUN Thematic Networks emphasising on specific field of cooperation. This includes Engineering, Business and Economics, Human Rights Education, Inter-Library Cooperation, Intellectual Property and University Social Responsibility and Sustainability.

Aside from conventional academic activities, AUN also undertakes a number of cultural programmes to build mutual understand and increase linkage of peoples which would in turn yield positive impact in the forging of regional identity and the promotion of regional mobility in the near future.

Going beyond ASEAN, AUN also extends its cooperation with the active ASEAN Dialogue Partners such as China, Japan, Republic of Korea, European Union and the United States. Through this, AUN has served as the gateway for both internal and external academic communities to cooperate, exchange experiences and ideas, and explore possibility of future collaborative framework in various fields.

In addition, the AUN is now also playing a significant role in fostering human resource development and academic communities with its dialogue partner including, China, European Union, Japan, India and Republic of Korea. Source: www.aunsec.org

About Kyoto University



Kyoto University: Overview (*cited from Kyoto University at a Glance 2010)

Kyoto Imperial University was founded over a hundred years ago as one of two imperial universities. Since that time, many things have changed. However, the university has remained faithful to its principle of academic freedom and has since focused its efforts in developing a strong sense of purpose reflected in its mission statement: "To sustain and develop its historical commitment to academic freedom and pursue a state of harmonious coexistence within the human and ecological community on this planet".

The College of Science and Engineering was established at the time of Kyoto University's inauguration. In the following year, the basic organisation was completed with the opening of the College of Law, the College of Medicine, the University Hospital and the University Library. In 1919, the colleges became faculties, and Kyoto Imperial University was renamed Kyoto University. Since then, new faculties, graduate schools, research institutes, centres and other new facilities have been established regularly. In recent years, Kyoto University has come to place a greater emphasis on graduate level studies and have established several new graduate schools to tackle emerging issues, expected to be of critical importance this century.

"As a university that is comprised of many graduate schools, faculties, research institutes and centres, Kyoto University will strive for diverse development in pure and applied research in the humanities, sciences and technology, while seeking new and varied interdisciplinary perspectives."

Creative research in venture businesses for information technology and electrical engineering has also been initiated, and substantial progress in advanced applied research fields, such as biotechnology and energy science continues, thus assuring that our efforts truly have an impact on society.

Yoshida Campus, the main campus of Kyoto University is near the centre of Kyoto City. The facilities at Yoshida Campus are housed in century-old red brick buildings standing side-by-side with state-of-the-art laboratories. Uji Campus, where the university's natural science and energy research facilities are located, is about twelve kilometres to the south. This campus, named after the region in which it is located, is made up of four clusters of buildings, and aims to merge technology and science disciplines to form a "Techno-Science Hill". The Graduate Schools of Engineering and Informatics are currently in the process of moving to Katsura Campus from Yoshida Campus.

Kyoto University consists of three campuses: Yoshida, Uji, and Katsura, as well as a number of facilities located across Japan.

1. Yoshida Campus

The Yoshida Campus has been at the core of the university's activities since its founding. In particular, the main campus is home to structures of varying architectural styles, ranging from brick buildings dating back to the time of the institution's establishment-such as the Clock Tower Centennial Hall that serves as the symbol of the university-to modern laboratory buildings. It can truly be said to represent the history of Kyoto University in tangible form. The Yoshida Campus is further subdivided into seven sections.



Yoshida- Honmachi, Sakyo-ku, Kyoto
Main Campus
North Campus
Yoshida-South Campus
West Campus
Medicine Campus
Pharmaceutical Science Campus
University Hospital Campus

2. Uji Campus

Formerly owned by the Imperial Army, the site of the Uji Campus came into the possession of Kyoto University in 1949. The campus is now home to a collection of research institutes and centers, and large-scale testing facilities devoted to work in natural science and energy related fields. But even though the campus hosts many state-of-the-art laboratories engaged in the development of cutting edge science and technology, it is rich in greenery and enjoys a tranquil suburban setting.



Gokasho, Uji, Kyoto

3. Katsura Campus

Kyoto University's third campus, the Katsura Campus, consists of four Clusters. Conceived as a "Techno-science Hill," the Katsura Campus is a locus where technology and science merge in exciting new ways. This new base for exploring fresh areas of knowledge opened in October 2003 -a place where technology, regions, and nature blend and interact in sophisticated ways, and where research in engineering and informatics is undertaken based on a new paradigm for the 21st century.



Kyoto Daigaku Katsura, Nishikyo-ku, Kyoto

- Cluster A
- Cluster B
- Cluster C
- Cluster D

Source: www.kyoto-u.ac.jp



About Chulalongkorn University (CU)



Chulalongkorn University, Thailand's first institution of higher learning, officially came into being in March, 1917. The groundwork and preparation for it in terms of planning and development, however, took place more than a century ago. The worldwide economic, social and political changes in the late nineteenth century contributed to Siam's decision to adapt herself in order to avoid being colonized by the Western powers ("Siam" became "Thailand" in the year 1939). Thus King Chulalongkorn (Rama V) has royal policy to strengthen and improve government so that the country could successfully resist the tide of colonialism. One of the major parts of the policy, which would later prove to be deep-rooted and highly effective, was to improve the Siamese educational system so as to produce capable personnel to work in both the public and private sectors.



When it was first founded, the university had 380 students taking classes in four faculties which were located in 2 campuses. The Faculty of Medicine was located at Siriraj Hospital, while the Faculties of Public Administration and of Engineering were at the Administration Building and the Faculty of Arts and Science was located at Prince Vajirunhis' palace. The latter three faculties were in Patumwan district. The Law School was under the responsibility of the Ministry of Justice until the university was ready to take over, and the Teachers' Training School was

handed over to the Ministry of Education.

The development of Chulalongkorn University continued. From 1934 to 1958, the university emphasized improvement of undergraduate education; thus more faculties were established. In 1961 the university set up the Graduate School to be responsible for graduate level education. From 1962 on, the university started to focus on graduate education and began to set up research centers and institutes.

Programme

TIME	Day 1 st : 24 th May 2012 (THU)
09:00 – 09:30	Registration
	Morning Session Moderated by: Dr. Satoru Kobayashi, Kyoto University
09:30 – 10:15	Opening Ceremony Introduction: Dr. Choltis Dhirathiti, Deputy Executive Director, AUN Mr. Noboru Nishisaka, Executive Vice-President, Kyoto University Prof. Pirom Kamolratanakul, President, Chulalongkorn University
10:15– 10:30	Break
10:30 – 11:15	Keynote 1: “Human Security Development in ASEAN” Prof. Ramaswamy Sudarshan, United Nations Development Programme
11:15 – 12:00	Keynote 2: “Human Security Development Research: Aims, Implications and Research Programs of Kyoto University” Prof. Yasuyuki Kono, Kyoto University
12:00 – 12:10	Photo Session
12:10 – 13:30	Lunch
13:30 – 15:30	Session A : Infectious Diseases “Enteric and Mosquito-borne Infections That Spread across International Borders in Asia: an Overview of the Session” Prof. Mitsuaki Nishibuchi, Kyoto University [15 min.] “Seafood Safety and Seafood-borne Vibrio Parahaemolyticus Infection in Asian Countries” Dr. Yoshitsugu Nakaguchi, Kyoto University [15 min.] “Meat-borne Enterohaemorrhagic Escherichia Coli O157 in Thailand” Prof. Varaporn Vuddhakul, Prince of Songkla University [15 min.] “Contamination of Retailed Various Food Materials by Campylobacter spp., Salmonella spp., Listeria spp. and Other Bacterial Food-borne Pathogens” Prof. Son Radu, University Putra Malaysia [15 min.] “Surveillance of Dengue Prevalence in Rural Areas in Lao PDR” Dr. Nobuyuki Mishima, Takii Hospital, Kansai Medical University [15 min.] “Dengue Virus Infection in Bali, Indonesia and Its Implication in Japan” Dr. Minako “Jen” Yoshikawa, Kyoto University [15 min.] Discussion: Control of Emergence and Spread of the Infections [30 min.]
15:30 – 16:00	Break
16:00 – 18:00	Session B: Disaster Prevention Overview Prof. Hiroyasu Ohtsu, Kyoto University [15min] “Hard and Soft Measures for Earthquake and Tsunami Disaster” Prof. Jyunji Kiyono, Kyoto University [15min] “Great Flooding 2011 in Thailand” Dr. Sucharit Koontanakulvong, Chulalongkorn University [15min] “Coastal and River Bank Slope Erosions and Measures of Thailand” Dr. Noppadol Phienwej, Asian Institute of Technology [15min] “Landslide Early Warning”

	<p>Dr. Suttisak Soralump, Kasetsart University [15min]</p> <p>“Engineering for Disaster Resilient Cities of Presentation” Prof. Panitan Lukkunaprasit, Chulalongkorn University [15min]</p> <p>Discussion: Human security development for Disaster Risk Mitigation [30min]</p>
18:30	<p>Welcome Banquet Seefah Restaurant, Siam Square</p>
Day 2nd : 25th May 2012(FRI)	
9:30 – 11:30	<p style="text-align: center;">Session C: Food and Water</p> <p>Overview Prof. Eiji Nawata, Kyoto University [10min]</p> <p>“Food Production Under Global Climate Changes” Dr. Hiroshi Nakagawa, National Agricultural Research Center [20min]</p> <p>“Food Security and Biodiversity in the Upland Lao PDR: A Review on Recent Situation of Causes and Effect” Dr. Linkham Douangsavanh, National University of Laos [20min]</p> <p>“Sources of Organic Carbon for Cultured Bivalves in a Mangrove Mudflat: A Multiple Stable Isotope Study” Dr. Thanomsak Boonphakdee, Burapha University [20min]</p> <p>“Development for Sustainable Food Production and Water Resource Management in Insular Southeast Asia: Case Study in Java, Indonesia” Prof. Supiandi Sabiham, Bogor Agricultural University [20min]</p> <p>Discussion: Human security development for the establishment of sustainable food production and water management systems [30min]</p>
11:30 – 13:00	Lunch
13:00 – 15:00	<p style="text-align: center;">Session D: Energy and Environment</p> <p>Overview Keiichi Ishihara, Kyoto University [10min]</p> <p>“Gandhian Concept of Village Republics: Survival Kit for Twenty-second Century” Prof. P. L. Dhar, Indian Institute of Technology [20min]</p> <p>“Peninsular Malaysia’s Prospects for Energy Generation by Wind and Solar” Prof. Nasrudin Abd Rahim, University of Malaya, Malaysia [20min]</p> <p>“Food and Bioenergy” Dr. Tatang H. Soerawidjaja, Institut Teknologi Bandung [20min]</p> <p>“Renewable Energy for Sustainable Development of Asia” Prof. Sivanappan Kumar, Asia Institute of Technology [20min]</p> <p>“Research and Educational Cooperation in Energy Field in Kyoto University” Prof. Hideaki Ohgaki, Kyoto University [20min]</p> <p>Discussion: Toward Integration of Human Security Development from Energy and Environment [30min]</p>
15:00 – 15:30	Break
15:30 – 16:30	<p style="text-align: center;">Discussion on “Integration of Human Security Development” Moderated by: Dr. Caroline Hau, Kyoto University and Dr. Choltis Dhirathiti, AUN</p>
16:30 – 17:00	Wrap-up Session

	<p>Moderated by: Prof. Hideaki Ohgaki, Kyoto University</p> <p>I. Session report (10 min)</p> <p>II. Wrap-up of Discussion on “Integration of Human Security Development” (10 min)</p> <p>III. Action Plan for Partnering Asian Academics toward Human Security Development (10 min)</p>
17:00 – 17:15	<p>Closing Remarks</p> <p>Prof. Junichi Mori, Vice-President, Kyoto University</p>