



The International Symposium

# Towards a New Era for Peace



Searching for a New Approach to Peacebuilding and Conflict Prevention

Place: Tokyo Fashion Town (TFT) Building, Tokyo, Japan

Facilitated by the Graduate Program of Peace and Conflict Studies (PCS),  
Tokyo University of Foreign Studies (TUFS)

**Friday, January 25, 2008. Room # 909**

**13:30-13:45 Opening: Prof. Kenji Isezaki (PCS, TUFS)**

**Session 1 "Emerging new phenomena of conflicts in the world"**

**MC: Prof. Yoko Hirose (PCS, TUFS)**

**13:45-14:15 Prof. Christopher Cushing (Bradford University)**

**14:15-14:45 Prof. Hiroyuki Tosa (Kobe University)**

**14:45-15:00 Comment: Prof. Kinhide Mushakoji (Former Vice rector of UNU)**

**15:00-15:15 Coffee/Tea Break**

**15:15-15:45 Prof. Norman Cook (Nagoya University)**

**15:45-16:15 Prof. Takeshi Daimon (Waseda University)**

**16:15-16:45 Prof. Wadir Safi (Kabul University, Afghanistan)**

**16:45-17:00 Coffee/Tea Break**

**17:00-17:15 Comment: Prof. Hideaki Shinoda (University of Hiroshima)**

**17:15-18:30 Discussion**

**Saturday, January 26, 2008. Room # 906**

**Session 2 "Discovering an essence in causes and aftermath of conflicts"**

**MC: Prof. Keiko Sakai (Middle East and Islamic Studies Project, TUFS)**

**10:00-10:30 Prof. Anthony Oberschall (University of North Carolina)**

**10:30-11:00 Prof. Trond Gilberg (Pannasastra University of Cambodia)**

**11:00-11:15 Coffee/Tea Break**

**11:15-11:45 Prof. Abelardo Brenes (The University for Peace)**

**11:45-12:15 Prof. Muhadi Sugiono (Gadjah Mada University, Indonesia)**

**12:15-12:30 Comment: Prof. Gamini B. Keerawella (University of Peradeniya, Sri Lanka)**

**12:30-13:30 Lunch**

**13:30-14:30 Discussion**

**14:30-14:45 Coffee/Tea Break**

**Session 3 "Challenges in Peace Communication: A New Way of Realizing Peace"**

**MC: Prof. Kenji Isezaki (PCS, TUFS)**

**14:45-15:15 Mr. Akira Kawasaki (Peace Boat)**

**15:15-15:45 Mr. Takeshi Ito (Generation Times)**

**15:45-16:00 Coffee/Tea Break**

**16:00-16:30 Ms. Miyako Maekita (Sustena)**

**16:30-16:45 Comment: Prof. Insung Jung (International Christian University)**

**16:45-17:45 Discussion**

**17:45-18:00 Coffee/Tea Break**

**18:00-18:50 General Discussion**

**18:50-19:00 Closing remarks: Prof. Koji Miyazaki (Vice rector of TUFS)**

# Presentation Summaries

January 25, 2008

## Session 1 “Emerging new phenomena of conflicts in the world”

**Christopher Cushing** (University of Bradford)

*Achieving ‘Sustainable Security’*

For the last six years, Western leaders have focused on international terrorism as the greatest threat to world security despite the fact that the evidence does not support this claim.

Important research shows that the long-term fundamental threats come from four inter-connected global trends:

- (1) Climate Change
- (2) Competition over Resources
- (3) Marginalisation and Exclusion
- (4) Global Militarisation

These factors are the trends that are likely to lead to substantial global and regional instability and large-scale loss of life of a magnitude unmatched by other potential threats. Current responses to these threats can be characterised as a ‘control paradigm’ – an attempt to maintain the status quo through military means and control insecurity without addressing the root causes. As such, current security policies are self-defeating in the long-term. A new approach is needed.

This new approach is what many are calling ‘sustainable security’. The main difference between this and the ‘control paradigm’ is that this approach does not attempt to unilaterally control threats through the use of force (‘attack the symptoms’), but rather it aims to cooperatively resolve the root causes of those threats using the most effective means available (‘cure the disease’). This approach provides the best chance of averting global disaster, as well as addressing some of the root causes of terrorism.

**Hiroyuki Tosa** (Kobe University)

*New Wars? The Cognitive Turn and Its Implications*

The concept of ‘new wars’, which is often used for the explanation about the armed conflicts after the end of the Cold War, is now influential. What’s new with recent wars? Some scholars including Mary Kaldor emphasize the qualitative changes in the nature of armed conflicts. First, they observe savage, irrational and criminal aspects of recent intra-states conflicts that looked nothing like the traditional inter-states warfare. As many non-state actors irregularly involve in the warfare, the number of civilians killed and displaced in wars tends to be increasing and the human rights abuses are quite often. Second, the purpose of wars is also irrational and is motivated by exclusionary identity politics based upon hatred

and greed. It makes a sharp contrast with the modern warfare of which purpose is clearly defined in terms of geo-political or ideological aspects. Third, the recent wars are propelled by global and illegal war economy. Actors involving in plunder, kidnapping, or smuggling are financing war. However other scholars point out that this kind of 'new wars' scholarship tends to ignore the continuities of unconventional wars in the Third World and over-emphasizes their criminal aspects to de-politicize political insurgencies and to legitimize 'good wars' against evils. Here we want to examine some problems with the recent 'new wars' scholarship and the implications of its cognitive turn with regard to armed conflicts.

**Dr. Norman Cook** (Nagoya University Graduate School for International Development)

*A Human Security based agenda for International Development*

The presentation will examine some of the assumptions in the post 9-11 international context in which the sudden accelerated re-ordering of the security programs of already weakening nations states has come to dominate an international agenda for development cooperation at the expense of both previous commitments to poverty reduction and an effective rights based approach to governance. The failure of states both industrialised and on the path of development as well as many of the international institutions or non-governmentals who represent them to establish or implement an appropriate definition of human security that is both multi-faceted and integrative and that seeks to strike a balance between individual and collective rights against the rights of states and dominant political classes has exacerbated and prolonged a number of regional and sub-regional conflicts. Current security driven patterns of ODA flows and many of the on-going programs of major donors may be reinforcing this trend and reflect an inability to integrate issues in state security, individual and collective security and longer term development objectives.

**Takeshi Daimon** (Waseda University)

*Conflicts and Peace: An Economists' Perspective*

This presentation reviews how economists have dealt with the issue of conflicts and peace, and how economic policy can or cannot work to prevent war. A concept of "preventive (development) assistance" will be introduced.

**Wadir Safi** (Kabul University, Afghanistan)

Emerging new phenomena of Conflicts in the World

Conflict phenomena have been existed throughout the life of mankind in all historical periods. These conflicts were social, political, economic and religious or even racial which have taken various forms in different periods. In other words, conflict phenomena have developed with the development of societies. As the division of world into 2 blocks, creation of NATO and

WARSAW military organizations, establishment of United Nations Organization (UNO) were the main events of the world after the second world war; other most important phenomena was the wars for liberation and creation of new states which was marked by anti Colonialism and called "The Third World".

The Cold War period ends by the defeat of Soviet Union after its invasion on Afghanistan. This was not only the dismemberment of that state and creation of fifteen independent states, but the World Socialist System was abolished and every Eastern European state changed its position. So, we are witnessing now the monopolarity of the present world. Globalization and Democratization and increasing armed conflicts for establishing democratic regimes are matters to be studied very deeply. International Terrorism and its forms, especially its connection to Islam and religion, in the 21<sup>st</sup> century is another conflict phenomenon of our present world to be tackled.

Continuation of the old conflict in the Middle East, Palestine and Israel, Kashmir between India and Pakistan and still unsolved border dispute between Afghanistan and Pakistan on Durand Line are big conflict sources that can create more problems if not solved peacefully. Increasing the number of states having or trying to have Nuclear Weapons is another source of conflicts that can confront big powers with each other and causes increasing concerns for them to think that terrorist organizations must not have them.

The main emerging conflict which can be the center of all conflicts is widening the gap between the poor and rich countries. Poverty is a dangerous source of insecurity and injustice in our world. Conflicts in Afghanistan can be studied since 1973 and following Coups up to now and present terrorist and Al Qaeda activities in this region and its effects in region and world peace. All the above mentioned conflicts and their sources can and must be thought about by the advanced states of the world and find solutions through UNO with reviewing and giving new and more tasks to this global organization.

**January 26, 2008**

**Session 2 "Discovering an essence in causes and aftermath of conflicts:  
from a perspective of area studies, sociology, education, and psychology"**

**Anthony Oberschall** (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill)

*Unconventional warfare - Democracies, insurgencies and terrorism, and peace building*

In the present time and foreseeable future, most warfare will not be between states but between states and non-state entities, be they insurgents, guerrillas, transnational terrorists, war lords and bandits, or some combination of these, usually helped and even sponsored by states. Of 231 armed conflicts identified by peace research data bases (Oslo, Uppsala) between 1946 and 2005, 167 have been internal conflicts and 43 interstate – the remaining 21

were colonial wars. This mode of internal warfare has been called by various names: 'new wars', civil wars, unconventional wars, asymmetric warfare, insurgency and counterinsurgency; I will refer to it as 'unconventional warfare.' Most of these armed conflicts do not end with a unilateral military victory, but with a negotiated peace, and they tend to last longer than conventional wars. The issue I discuss in this talk is peacemaking and peace building in the course of unconventional warfare.

**Tron Gilberg** (Pannasastra University of Cambodia)

*Development and Conflict in Post-Conflict Systems*

My presentation will examine the following words/concepts and the interrelationships between them: Conflict, Violence, Peace, Change, Development, Transition, Corruption Threshold of tolerance. I begin by a *level of analysis statement*: Conflict can occur because of individuals, groups and inter-group relationships, interstate relations, relations between non-state actors, and relationships rooted in the globalization process. Conflict can be *peaceful* or *violent*, and can therefore be constructive or destructive. An important feature of violence is *structural violence*, as discussed by Johan Galtung. Levels of analysis and kinds of conflict represent two of the variables in my current project.

Another variable is *change*. There are many kinds of change, but I choose to focus on various forms of *development* (political, socio-economic, cultural) as another variable. There is a considerable literature on transitional systems. I choose to focus on a kind of transition, namely the transition from authoritarianism to democracy. More specifically, I will discuss the concept of transition from authoritarianism to democracy in post-conflict societies.

The problems to be examined can then be stated as follows: After a society experiences serious conflict (violent conflict), the post-conflict path of "development" may take several forms. If the post-conflict society moves from authoritarianism to democracy, and from a state-controlled economy to a free market economy, what kind of transition process can be expected? Will "development" produce more conflict, less conflict, or conflict in different forms? Will this process help produce a functioning civil society? Will the process produce *constructive* or *destructive* conflict?

Another focus of the research is conflict transformation. If the process produces destructive conflict, how can it be managed in such a way that the conflict can be transformed into long-term change that will reduce conflict in the future? More specifically: One way to reduce conflict in a transitional system is for the political and socio-economic elites to exercise power on the principle of *noblesse oblige*. Such a policy will reduce the sources of structural violence that are likely to develop in transitional systems. The opposite of this is a political

and societal elite that ignores the people and rules for itself (see Socrates on this problem, envisioned over two thousand years ago).

A specific focus of this research is the *threshold of tolerance*. What level of exploitation will the masses of the people, or specific groups, tolerate before the conflict created in the process turns violent (e.g. revolution)?

Finally: What is the role of corruption in transitional societies? We know from the literature that corruption is endemic in many parts of the world, and perhaps particularly in transitional systems. There is consensus that corruption is a bad thing, basically hindering “development”. On the other hand, corruption may ameliorate the problems associated with “change”, at least temporarily, in that it may reduce the likelihood of elites fighting each other for the spoils; after all, if everyone gets a cut, there may be less need to fight about it. This process, of course, produces massive structural violence, suffered by those who are not part of the spoils system. What is the threshold of tolerance for those who are being exploited this way? At what point will they rise up and produce violent conflict?

It is possible that this last part constitutes an impossible task. There may be too many variables at the individual or group level (perhaps also interstate level) to make the threshold problem researchable. On the other hand, if some approximate findings may be established, the project may have both academic and policy implications. The study of the sources of conflict is an academic enterprise, but the search for peace is not; peace workers are practitioners as well as analysts. If we can find some fairly accurate indicators of the threshold of tolerance, maybe these finds can help rapacious leaders turn to noblesse oblige, if only for the reason of self-preservation.

**Abelardo Brenes** (University for Peace. Earth Charter International)

The presentation will refer to various dimensions of an integral approach to peace, particularly security and harmony. Hypothesis will be offered as to why the security paradigm and the ‘war on terrorism’ have overridden the positive peace agenda. These questions will be contextualized within the framework of the *U.N. Decade for a Culture of Peace and Non-Violence and Peace for the Children of the World* and the U.N. Decade of Education for Sustainable Development. Within this context *the Earth Charter* explored as a document that expresses a shared global ethic, whose principles can provide promising orientation for empowering the harmony dimension of peace to face the urgent interrelated planetary challenges. A case study from the Latin American context will be presented of use of the Earth Charter in non formal education processes to overcome structural roots of peacelessness through moral inclusion.

**Muhadi Sugiono** (Gadjah Mada University)

*Paths to Peace: From Temporary Resolution to Democratic Conflict Transformation in Multicultural Indonesia*

In Indonesia, Models and process of resolving violent conflict in the past ten years are closely related to, or stem in larger extent from perspectives used by those working in conflict resolution field. Such perspectives differ in understanding the nature, the context as well as the roots causes of the conflicts. The difference in the starting points undoubtedly leads to the difference in model of conflict resolution. Drawing on the works that we have done on ethnic and religious conflicts in Southeast Asia generally and in Indonesia particularly we come to three dominant perspectives on conflicts and, consequently, on conflict resolution. This paper will discuss the strengths and weaknesses of the three approaches to conflicts and models of conflict resolution and suggest an alternative approach to conflict based on local reality.

### **Session 3 “Challenges in Peace Communication – A New Way of Realizing Peace”**

**Akira Kawasaki** (Peace Boat)

*Civilian Conflict Prevention: From GPPAC to the Global Article 9 Conference to Abolish War*

The Global Partnership for the Prevention of Armed Conflict (GPPAC) is an international network of non-government organizations (NGOs) working for global conflict prevention. It was established in 2003 in response to the former UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan’s 2001 report on the Prevention of Armed Conflict. The activities of the GPPAC have been carried out both in the Northeast Asian region and the international community. In the Northeast Asian region, it called for the demolition of the Cold War structure that still remains in the region, a turn away from the ongoing nuclear proliferation and arms race, and the creation of a Regional Mechanism for Peace as seen in Europe. In the international community, the GPPAC proposed to the United Nations and the global society that civil society should be allowed to participate in meetings of the United Nations Peacebuilding Commission and that the prevention of conflicts by peaceful means should be mainstreamed.

The GPPAC appreciate the significance of Article 9 of the Japanese Constitution in an international context and came up with a concept of using Article 9 to prevent international conflicts. This idea led to the launch of the Global Article 9 Campaign to Abolish War, and the Global Article 9 Conference to Abolish War will be organized as part of the campaign in May, 2008. Concepts such as “conflict prevention,” “human security,” and “responsibility to protect” have recently been attracting the world's attention. Under such a circumstance, the civic movement to spread Article 9 to the world differentiates itself from the theories on

conflict management based on military power, and it paves the way to the development of a theory on peaceful conflict prevention mainly by civil society.

Takeshi Ito (Generation Times)

*Justice never communicated*

What is right is hard to spread out. If it happens, all problems have already solved and all conflicts can end. It is difficult because communication is not just a logical presentation. Advertising communication considers not only just a communication but how information can be received. Achieving this aim of communication requires us to think about a 'premise' of communication. This presentation will speak on a perspective we need in order to find the premise and strategies of communication to be received.

**Miyako Maekita** (Sustena)

*Communication and a war system*

Is it possible to avoid wars by the power of communication. A communication makes a positive effect to prevent wars. People are not very familiar with the cause of wars and a system to prevention. It has been difficult to reach people's wish for peace to the people who go to war. People may think that a war comes about suddenly, but a mass communication makes people feel in such a way. In reality, a war does not happen without a cause.

A war has a cause, 'kindling.' How a 'kindling' leads to war. Can we extinguish it? If we could put a kindling out sooner before it is too late, it is more likely for us to prevent wars. Preventing wars by the power of communication takes its first step in considering the connections of a war system, namely a kindling, extinguisher and people wishing for peace. Information technology can help develop an efficient way of peace advertisement and build a structure of peace information which helps prevention of wars.



# Profile of the Panelists and Commentators

These profiles are summarized and detailed profile and presentation including Power Point files will be publicized on the URL from 11<sup>th</sup> February.

<http://www.tufs.ac.jp/common/pg/pcs/gp/event/index.html>

## January 25 (Fri.)

### Session 1 "Emerging New Phenomena of Conflicts in the World"

Prof. Christopher Cushing (Bradford University)

Christopher Cushing is Director and Principal Research Fellow of the Centre for International Co-operation and Security (CICS), Department of Peace Studies, University of Bradford. He served as a Military Officer and Intelligence Officer of Canada. He has also worked more than 20 years with NGO's, Red Cross, United Nations, Government and Private Sector. He directed peacebuilding, conflict prevention, emergency humanitarian field operations in in 23 countries in Africa, Europe and Asia with NGO's and the United Nations.

Prof. Hiroyuki Tosa (Kobe University)

Prof. Hiroyuki Tosa is Professor of Graduate School of International Cooperation Studies, Kobe University. His fields of specialization are International Politics, Comparative Politics, and Political Theory. His major research themes are the study and analysis of "reorganization of the ability to govern" and "transformation of bio-politics" through the examination of such issues as humanitarian intervention, human security, movement of people including refugee problems, social movements, and the politics of representation in the media.

Prof. Kinhide Mushakoji (Former Vice Rector of UNU)

Prof. Kinhide Mushakoji was born in Brussels, Belgium in 1929. He served as Lecturer, Assistant Professor, and Professor of Gakushuin University from 1960 to 1969, Professor of Sophia University from 1969 to 1976, Vice-Rector of United Nations University in charge of United Nations Programs from 1976 to 1989, Professor of Meijigakuin University from 1989 to 1994, Professor of Ferris University from 1998 to 2001 and Professor of Chubu University from 2001 to 2004. Currently, he is Director of the Centre for Asia Pacific Partnership, Osaka University of Economics and Law. He is also Acting President of International Movement Against All Forms of Discrimination (IMADR) Japan Committee (NGO), Director of Osaka International Peace Center (Peace Osaka) and Chairperson of Asia-Pacific Human Rights Information Center (HURIGHTS OSAKA).

Prof. Norman Cook (Nagoya University)

Prof. Norman Cook is Visiting Professor of Nagoya University Graduate School for International Development. He taught at McGill University and went on to serve as a manager at the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) for some 30 years. In CIDA, his team was responsible for introducing the concept of peacebuilding and conflict resolution into the Canadian international development program.

Prof. Takeshi Daimon (Waseda University)

Prof. Takeshi Daimon is Associate Professor of the School of International Liberal Studies, Waseda University. His fields of specialization are development economics, public economics, and peace building. He was a Country

Officer in the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund (currently, Japan Bank For International Cooperation: JBIC) from 1989 to 1994 and Economist in World Bank from 1994 to 2000 in charge of Palestinian Territories, Sierra Leone, Senegal, Kenya, etc. He received his Ph. D from Cornell University Graduate School in 2000. He is also one of the board of directors of a non-profit organization, "Atelier for Development and the Future".

Prof. Wadir Safi (Kabul University, Afghanistan)

Prof. Wadir Safi is a professor at the Faculty of Law and Political Science at Kabul University. He has been a core professor there for more than 3 decades. From 1986 to 1991, he was Dean of Faculty of Law and Political Sciences.

Prof. Hideaki Shinoda (University of Hiroshima)

Prof. Hideaki Shinoda is Associate Professor of Institute for Peace Science, Hiroshima University.

He served as an International Election Observer for the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC), sent by the Japanese government. He got received his Ph. D from London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE). He has been Associate Professor of Institute for Peace Science, Hiroshima University since 1999. He has been involved in various social activities as one of the directors of a non-profit organization called "Peacebuilders." He is also the director of the Hiroshima Peacebuilders Center and in charge of the implementation of the Pilot Program for Human Resource Development, which was commissioned by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan.

## January 26 (Sat.)

### Session 2 "Discovering an Essence in Causes and Aftermath of Conflicts"

Prof. Anthony Oberschall (University of North Carolina)

Anthony Oberschall is Emeritus Professor of Sociology at the University of North Carolina in Chapel Hill NC, USA. He was educated at Harvard and Columbia Universities, and earned a PhD in sociology in 1962. He has written six books and many other publications on collective action, social movements, political change, economic development, ethnic conflicts, peace building, and other topics. He has taught at UCLA and Yale, and has been visiting professor and researcher in France, Germany, UK, Hungary, Czech Republic, People's Republic of China and several African countries.

Prof. Trond Gilberg (Pannasatra University of Cambodia)

Prof. Dr. Trond Gilberg has almost four decades of involvement in academic work. He is the author of several books and approximately fifty articles in refereed journals on comparative politics, conflict and conflict prevention, comparative communism, and comparative development. Prof. Gilberg has taught in several institutions of higher learning in the United States, Europe, and Asia (the latter at the National University of Singapore). Dr. Gilberg is currently Dean of Social Sciences and International Relations at Paññāsāstra University of Cambodia, and also Director of the Peace and Conflict Studies Institute at the same university.

Prof. Abelardo Brenes (The University for Peace)

Dr. Abelardo Brenes is Research Fellow of the University for Peace; Special Advisor Earth Charter International and the Earth Charter Center for Education for Sustainable Development at the University for Peace. He is also an advisor to the Minister of Education, Costa Rica; and a member of the Monitoring and Evaluation Group of the Decade for Education in Sustainable Development at UNESCO.

Prof. Muhadi Sugiono (Gadjah Mada University, Indonesia)

Prof. Muhadi Sugiono is the Head of the Center for Security and Peace Studies, Gadjah Mada University, Indonesia, and a member of the International Studies Association. He has completed his education in Indonesia and Australia, conducting intensive research on peace and conflict studies. His research foci also include global governance, international political theory, and regional studies (Europe and Southeast Asia). While being involved in academic activities, he has joined a series of the UN workshops on peace education and development issues.

Prof. Gamini B. Keerawella (University of Peradeniya, Sri Lanka)

Prof. Keerawella is head of the department of history at University of Peradeniya, Sri Lanka. He was a senior fellow at the Institute of Developing Economics. He was an advisor to the President on matters of peace at President Secretariat for number of years. He has been invited to other countries to give lectures such as Australia, Canada, Pakistan and USA. Also he was director of the associate news papers of Ceylon limited. He published papers in journals and books.

### Session 3 "Challenges in Peace Communication: A New Way of Realizing Peace"

Mr. Akira Kawasaki (Peace Boat)

Co-Chairperson, International Exchange NGO "Peace Boat"

He is Coordinator of the Northeast Asia Regional Process of the Global Partnership for the Prevention of Armed Conflict (GPPAC), and also serves on the coordinating committee of Abolition 2000, an international network working for a global treaty to eliminate nuclear weapons. He established "NGO Conference on United Nations Reform" in 2005 and involved in the planning and organization of the "Public Forum on UN Reform" under the co-sponsorship of Japanese NGOs and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan. He serves as the chief of the secretariat of the Japan Committee of the Global Article 9 Conference to Abolish War, which is scheduled to be held at Makuhari Messe in May 2008.

Mr. Takeshi Ito (Generation Times)

Mr. Tsuyoshi Ito is Chief Editor of Generation Times. After working as an advertising agent, he formed a media company, ASOBOT, which produces a magazine, advertisement, and architecture research. In 2004, he began a periodical magazine, Generation Times, which informs "new style for the new era" to youths. The magazine introduces a global theme such as "Crossroads of 6.5 billion people." He is a founder and co-director of Shibuya University, a new type of grass-root university, which carries out non-profit educational activities with other local universities. Shibuya College won Good Design award 2007 in the new area design section.

Ms. Miyako Maekita (Sustena)

Ms. Miyako Maekita is Representative of Sustena. She started her career as copy writer and commercial message planner at an advertising agency. She engaged in the advertisement of NGOs since 1997 and established Sustena, a creative team for advertising media in 2002. Currently, she has promoted various projects such as "Hyakuman-nin no Kyandoru Naito (The Candle Night of 1000000 people)," "Hottokenai Sekai no Mazushisa: White Band (The Poverty in the World should not be Neglected: White Band)," "Food Mileage," and "Respect 3 Rs" as well as making efforts to raise awareness about the importance of ecology through "ecocolo," an eco-lifestyle magazine.

Prof. Insung Jung (International Christian University)

Dr. Jung is currently serving as a professor of Education Technology and Communications at the International Christian University (ICU) in Tokyo, and has many years of experience in distance education and e-learning institutions in Korea and in an international context.

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Prof. Keiko Sakai, TUFS

Prof. Keiko Sakai is Professor in Graduate School of TUFS, in charge of the Research and Educational Project for Middle East and Islamic Studies. She graduated from the University of Tokyo (College of Liberal Arts) in 1982, and received her M. A. in Islamic and Middle East Studies at University of Durham (1995). She joined the Institute of Developing Economies in 1982 until she moved to TUFS in 2005. She also worked as a researcher attaché at the Embassy of Japan in Iraq (1986-89), as a visiting research fellow at the American University in Cairo (1995-97). Her research field is modern political history of the Middle East.

Prof. Kenji Isezaki, TUFS

Prof. Kenji ISEZAKI was Special Representative of Japanese Government for DDR (Disarmament, Demobilization & Reintegration) in Afghanistan and based in Kabul till April 2004.

He served UN Mission in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL) from June 2001 to March 2002 as Chief, DDR Coordination Section and coordinated the political and military process of disarmament for nearly 50,000 pro and anti government militias, and their reintegration into the society.

Prior to the appointment in UNAMSIL, he served another peacekeeping mission, United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor (UNTAET) from February 2000 to May 2001, as District Administrator (Governor) in Cova Lima.

He has acquired his extensive international development and management skills while serving as PLAN International Director in its program in Sierra Leone, Kenya and Ethiopia consecutively for 10 years.

Prof. Yoko Hirose, TUFS

Dr. Yoko Hirose is Associate Professor at Tokyo University of Foreign Studies, Graduate School of Area and Culture Studies, Program of Peace and Conflict Studies. She received her Ph. D on Media and Governance from Keio University. Her major is International Politics, Comparative Politics and Caucasus Regional Study. She has served in a research capacity in Azerbaijan as the Akino Memorial Fellow of United Nations University (2000-01). She has worked as Assistant Professor at KEIO University (2002-05). Since 2005, she has worked for TUFS-PCS.