

Research Project Report

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Human Security in Southeast Asia in the ASEAN Community Era

Kenki ADACHI*

1. Background and Significance of this Research

The purpose of this research project is to explore the issue of political and social fragmentation among Southeast Asian countries through the concept of “human security.” Such fragmentation has been obscured because Southeast Asian countries appear to be developing their economies steadily and making progress in democratization as regional integration progresses. However, in the background, disparities between the rich and poor have been growing and the number of people living in poverty has been increasing (i.e., lack of freedom from want). Threats of ethnic and religious conflicts and terrorism have been growing, too (i.e., lack of freedom from fear).

In the Southeast Asian region, ASEAN member states have promoted political, economic, and social integration while embracing the diversity of each country in terms of its ethnicity, religion, and stage of economic development. In particular, the economic sector has been a driving force for integration, with ASEAN countries achieving remarkable economic development in recent decades. The establishment of the ASEAN Community in 2015 has led to further strengthening of cooperation in the political, security, social, cultural, and economic fields. While this integration is advancing, the democracy that ASEAN stands for is stagnating or receding in the region. Regional political integration based on common norms appears to be fragmenting rather than deepening, reflecting the political situation in each country.

In recent years, ethnic and religious conflicts, which had been hidden behind democratization and economic integration, have become more apparent. Closely intertwined with these conflicts is the widening of economic disparity. Increasing inequality and receding democracy amid deepening globalization can be observed all over the world. In Southeast Asia, however, these crises are unique in that they have arisen not only from greater globalization but also from greater regional integration and its accompanying democratization.

Little research has been conducted on the negative aspects of globalization and regional integration in Southeast Asian countries and on their impact on countries within the region, which is in the midst

* Project Leader at Asia-Japan Research Institute, Ritsumeikan University
Professor, College of International Relations, Ritsumeikan University
Email: kenadach@ir.ritsumeik.ac.jp

of international structural changes brought on by the rise of China and the decline of U.S. influence or of the U.S.-led liberal world order. Our project analyzed these negative aspects from the perspective of not regional or national security, but human security. This is because in order to identify problems hidden behind national economic development and regional economic and political integration, and to find ways to deal with these problems, it is essential to consider how to build a society in which people can live in peace from the standpoint of the individual human beings who are actually facing these problems.

Against this backdrop, this research project highlights the human security needs that are qualitatively different from those of the past, based on an analysis of the actual situation in the Southeast Asian region, aiming to update the concept of human security and propose “human security 2.0.” Such work will help ensure that the concept of human security, which the Japanese government has played a leading role in developing and spreading, will survive or be reborn as a useful concept in the future. The usefulness of human security 2.0 as a policy concept and policy tool is not limited to the Southeast Asian region. Human security 2.0 can be an important concept in considering how to build an environment where people can live safely and securely in the age of globalization and rapidly changing international relations.

2. Objectives

The first objective of this research project is to examine the state of political and social fragmentation within Southeast Asian countries from the perspective of human security. We focused in particular on Indonesia, where democratization and economic growth are said to be going well; on the Philippines, where democratization and human rights protection are said to be in retreat; and on Myanmar, which has been trying to promote rapid economic development and democratization in recent years. By focusing on these cases, we highlighted the changing human security challenges caused by deepening globalization, advancement of regional integration, and the rise of China, as well as the progress or regression of democratization in recent years.

The second objective of this research project is to develop the concept of human security 2.0, which can be qualitatively different from conventional human security and therefore may require different measures to deal with it. We will try to develop this human security 2.0 and propose policies to tackle the challenges to human security 2.0 by examining commonalities and differences among the cases we examine.

3. Activities

2018

We organized 15 research meetings, 3 workshops, 1 seminar, and 2 international symposiums in academic year 2018. We also conducted field research in Myanmar from January 28 to February 4, 2019. The details of the seminar and two symposiums are as follows:

Seminar in Kumamoto, “Transnational Issues in Asia: Analysis from a Glocal Perspective”

(Conducted in Japanese. Project members’ names are underlined)

Date: July 20, 2018

Venue: Kumamoto University

Session 1 (14:40-16:00)

- Presentation 1: Kenki Adachi, “Non-traditional Security in Asia: Construction, Diffusion, and Influence of the Concept”
- Presentation 2: Jun Honna, “Transnational Crimes in Asia: Illegal Logging and Timber Smuggling”
- Presentation 3: Yuki Abe (Kumamoto University), “Analysis of Newspaper Editorials on Constitutional Revision in Japan: Nexus between Global and Local”

Session 2 (16:10-17:30)

- Presentation 4: Masahiko Matsuda, “Ethnic Minority in Border Area: A Case Study in Democratizing Myanmar”
- Presentation 5: Kyoko Cross, “Post-conflict Reconciliation and State-building: Reality of Transitional Justice in Asia”
- Presentation 6: Hazuki Sasaki (Kumamoto University), “Cross-border Global Jihad Ideology and Ethnic Politics: A Case of Muslim in Sri Lanka”

International Symposium: “Security Governance in Mindanao: Military, Police, Armed Groups, and Outsiders”

(Conducted in English. Project members’ names are underlined)

Date: November 19, 2018, 14:00-16:30

Venue: Ritsumeikan University, Kinugasa Campus

- Chair: Kyoko Cross
- Presentation 1: Jennifer Santiago Oreta (Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science, Ateneo De Manila University), “Community Security Management in Conflict Environments: Focus on Mindanao”
- Presentation 2: Rosalie Arcala Hall (Professor, Division of Social Sciences, University of the Philippines Visayas), “Under Pressure: Policing during the 2017 Marawi City Crisis”
- Discussant: Kenki Adachi

International Symposium: “Regional Change and Security in Southeast Asia: ASEAN, Human Security, and Peacebuilding”

(Project members’ names are underlined)

Date: March 25, 2019, 14:00-17:30

Venue: Ritsumeikan University, Kinugasa Campus

Session 1: Changing ASEAN and Security (14:00-15:50, Conducted in Japanese)

- Chair: Kenki Adachi
- Presentation 1: Mie Oba (Tokyo University of Science), “Regional Change and ASEAN”
- Presentation 2: Sachiko Ishikawa (JICA Research Institute), “Human Security in ASEAN”

Session 2: New Challenges in Mindanao after the Comprehensive Agreement on Bangsamoro (16:15-17:30, Conducted in English)

- Chair Kenki Adachi
- Presentation 1: Atty. Salma Pir T. Rasul (University of Philippines Law Center)
- Discussant 1: Kenji Yamane (Fukuoka Women’s University)
- Discussant 2: Kyoko Cross

2019

We organized seven research meetings, three workshops, two panels at academic conferences, and an international symposium in academic year 2019. We also conducted field research in Indonesia from January 28 to February 4, 2020. The details of the two panels at academic conferences and the symposium are as follows:

International Symposium: State-building Efforts in Afghanistan: Toward its Enduring Peace

(Project members' names are underlined)

Date: October 25, 2019, 13:00-18:00

Venue: Ritsumeikan University, Kinugasa Campus, Soshikan Hall

Session 1: Keynote Speeches

- H.E. Ms. Adela Raz, Ambassador and Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan to the United Nations
- H.E. Mr. Tadamichi Yamamoto, The United Nations Secretary-General's Special Representative for Afghanistan and Head of the UN Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA)

Session 2: Panel Discussion on Progress and Challenges on Triple Nexus

- Moderator: Haruyuki Shimada, Professor, College of International Relations, Ritsumeikan University
- Panelist: Sahar Hamdard, Head of Engineering and Architectural Design Authority
- Panelist: Masanori Naito, Professor, Graduate School of Global Studies, Doshisha University
- Panelist: Shinichi Mizuta, Special Assistant to the Special Representative of the Secretary-General
- Panelist: Shohei Hara, Director-General of South Asia Department, Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)

“Challenges for Human Security in the 21st Century: Case Studies in Southeast Asia,” Joint Conference by The Japan Society for International Development and Japan Association of Human Security Studies 2019, Session B4

(Conducted in Japanese. Project members' names are underlined)

Date: November 17, 2019

Venue: Tokyo University

- Presentation 1: Kenki Adachi, “Consequences of Localization of ‘Human Security’: Case of Southeast Asia”
- Presentation 2: Ako Muto (JICA Research Institute), “Re-thinking Human Security: Proposal Based on Research in 11 East Asian Countries”
- Presentation 3: Kyoko Cross, “Can We Accept Extrajudicial Murder in the Philippines? International Response in the Age of Democratic Regression”
- Presentation 4: Sachiko Ishikawa (JICA Research Institute), “Foreign Assistance and Respect for the Sovereignty of the Host Nation: A Case Study of Mindanao”
- Presentation 5: Jun Honna, “War as a Governance Measure: War on Drugs in Indonesia”

“25 Years of ‘Human Security’: Impacts of Non-state Actors,” 2019 Annual Conference of Japan Association for International Security, Session 4

(Project members' names are underlined)

Date: December 8, 2019

Venue: Doshisha University

- Chair & Discussant: Kaoru Kurusu (Kobe University)
- Presentation 1: Hazuki Sasaki (Kumamoto University), “Finding ‘the Dead’ at International Terrorism Prevention and Human Security”
- Presentation 2: Kyoko Cross (Kyoto Sangyo University), “The Role of NGOs in the Development of the Transitional Justice Concept and Institutions: Critical Analysis from the Human Security Perspective”
- Presentation 3: Jun Honna, “Transnational Crime Organizations and Human Rights NGOs: Competition between Two Non-state Actors in Countering Human Trafficking Measures in Southeast Asia”

2020

We organized four online research meetings, a panel at an academic conference, and an international webinar in academic year 2020. The details of the panel at the academic conference and the international webinar are as follows:

“Securitization of COVID-19 and Its Impact on Human Security,” Japan Association for Human Security Studies Annual Conference 2020, Session 6

(Project members’ names are underlined)

Date: November 29, 2020

Venue: Online

- Chair: Kyoko Cross (Kyoto Sangyo University)
- Discussant: Kaoru Kurusu (Kobe University)
- Presentation 1: Rosalie Arcala Hall (University of the Philippines Visayas), “Securitization of COVID-19 and Its Impact on Human Security: The Philippine Case”
- Presentation 2: Radesa Guntur Budipramono (Ritsumeikan University), “How Indonesia’s A-political Health Actors Shaped Indonesia’s Mild Securitization of COVID-19”
- Presentation 3: Kenki Adachi (Ritsumeikan University), “Consequences of Securitization of COVID-19 by Private Actors in Japan: Emergence of the ‘Voluntary Restraint Police’ and Its Impact on Human Security”

“Human Security in Japan,” The 5th Anniversary International Symposium of Asia-Japan Research at Ritsumeikan University: Asia, Japan, and the Global Society: Developing Research through Cross-Border Academic Collaboration, Session 3

(Project members’ names are underlined)

Date: February 27, 2021, 14:30-16:00

Venue: Online

- Keynote Speech: Ambassador Yukio Takasu (Former Under-Secretary-General of the United Nations, Special Advisor on Human Security), “SDGs and Japan: Human Security Indicators for Leaving No One Left Behind”
- Presentation 1: Polina Ivanova (Graduate School of International Relations, Ritsumeikan University), “Human Security of International Students in Japan”
- Presentation 2: Yusy Widarahesty (Graduate School of International Relations, Ritsumeikan

University / Lecturer, University Al-Azhar Indonesia), “International Labor Migration in the 21st Century: Case Study of Indonesian Technical Intern Trainee Program in Japan”

- Discussant: Kyoko Cross (Kyoto Sangyo University)
- Moderator: Kenki Adachi (Ritsumeikan University)

2021

We organized 11 online (or hybrid) research meetings, a workshop, and a symposium webinar in academic year 2021. The details of the workshop and the symposium are as follows:

Workshop: “Human Security in the Philippines”

(Project member’s name is underlined)

Date: February 17, 2022 14:00-16:00

Venue: Online

- Speaker: Kenki Adachi (Ritsumeikan University), “Adverse Effect of Localization: Human Insecurity Caused by Localized Human Security in the Philippines”
- Discussant 1: Saya Kiba (Komatsu University)
- Discussant 2: Takeshi Yamane (Fukuoka Women’s University)

Symposium “Human Security in Southeast Asia”

(Project members’ names are underlined)

Date: March 16, 2022 13:00-17:00

Venue: Online

- Presentation 1: Kyoko Cross, “Threatened Human Security of the Indigenous People: Case of the Philippines”
- Presentation 2: Jun Honna, “Mobilization of the Military against Infectious Diseases: Case of Indonesia”
- Presentation 3: Keiichi Shirato, “What Can African Studies Scholars Learn from Human Security Studies in Southeast Asia?”

2022

We organized nine research meetings and the final symposium in academic year 2022. We also conducted field research in the Philippines from January 24 to January 30, 2023. The details of the symposium are as follows:

Symposium “Human Security in Southeast Asia in the ASEAN Community Era”

(Project members’ names are underlined)

Date: March 23, 2023 13:30-18:00

Venue: Ritsumeikan University

Chair: Naoki Ishihara (Ritsumeikan University)

Session 1: Adverse Effects of Human Security

- Presentation 1: Jun Honna (Ritsumeikan University), “Politics of Military Mobilization for Human Security: the Case of Indonesia during the Covid-19 Pandemic”
- Presentation 2: Kenki Adachi (Ritsumeikan University), “Hijacking Human Security? : Why Did the Philippines Government Refer to Human Security Frequently?”

- Discussant: Yuji Uesugi (Waseda University)
- Discussant: Takeshi Yamane (Fukuoka Women's University)

Session 2: New Challenges Caused by Human Security Protection

- Presentation 1: Ako Muto (JICA Research Institute), “New Aspects of Human Security”
- Presentation 2: Kyoko Cross (Kyoto Sangyo University), “Indigenous People's Human Security: Multi-layered Source of Threats in the Philippines”
- Presentation 3: Keiichi Shirato (Ritsumeikan University), “Differences in the Concept of ‘Human Security’ among Regions and Their Problems: A Comparative Study of Southeast Asian and African Studies in Japan”
- Discussant: Yukie Osa (Rikkyo University)
- Discussant: Yoichi Mine (Doshisha University)

4. Result and Perspectives

The purpose of this research project is to examine the current political and social situation in Southeast Asia from the perspective of human security, identify its challenges, and seek and propose solutions. At first glance, Southeast Asian countries appear to be experiencing steady economic development and progress in democratization amid deepening regional integration. The situation regarding conflict and poverty, which has traditionally caused problems for human security, has improved significantly at the country level. However, in the course of the study, it became clear that in areas where conflicts have subsided, problems involving refugees and internally displaced persons have improved only in part, and societies have not been rebuilt post-conflict; accordingly, in some cases, the human security situation has become worse than it was during the conflict.

While there has been general economic development in Southeast Asian countries, it has also become clear that many new problems have emerged. On average, national GDP per capita has improved significantly, and the number of people living below the poverty line has decreased, which is a huge step forward in terms of human security. On the other hand, because economic development has been accompanied by problems such as severe garbage problems and forced evictions due to urban development, it has brought about different human security issues. For example, in our survey in Indonesia, we observed that in Bali, where globalization and regional integration are progressing and the island is rapidly becoming a tourist destination, a severe garbage problem, groundwater depletion, and environmental degradation have worsened as a result. Under such circumstances, some people's human security is worse than before.

As the gap between the rich and the poor widens with the advance of globalization and economic integration, issues such as widening intra-societal divisions, intensifying religious influences, and democratic backsliding have also been observed in Southeast Asian countries. The intensification of the so-called “Rohingya” problem in Myanmar, the growing Islamic conservatism in Indonesia, the coup d'etat in Myanmar, and the intensification of social divisions in elections in Indonesia and the Philippines are such examples. In addition, as the concept of human security gained recognition both domestically and internationally, the Philippines, for example, attempted to use the term “human security” as an alibi to justify government policies. These are qualitatively different types of problems related to human security than the one that human security scholars initially had in mind.

At the end of the second year of our project, the novel coronavirus disease (COVID-19) began to spread. As a result, we had to postpone the Philippines survey scheduled for AY2020 (it was conducted

in AY2022), leading to the project being stalled significantly. On the other hand, the new human security challenges that we had been researching became more evident as a result of the spread of COVID-19. The widening disparities and social divisions were often directly reflected in the measures to deal with COVID-19 in Southeast Asian countries. During this period, people who had been left behind and marginalized by rapid development were often put on the back burner when it came to COVID-19 countermeasures. Those whose human security situation had deteriorated to a certain extent as conflicts subsided and economic development progressed often suffered a further deterioration of their human security situation as a result of the spread of COVID-19.

At times, the marginalized population has been the target of crackdowns and other measures that are designed to ameliorate social discontent but that actually threaten human security in unprecedented ways. This exact type of method was applied to ease the discontent of “good citizens” by targeting drug addicts through the strict enforcement of drug laws, even to the point of shooting offenders. In the name of COVID-19 countermeasures, freedom of speech has been stifled in Indonesia, the Philippines, and, in a somewhat different context due to the military coup, Myanmar, among other countries.

As described above, this project has succeeded in highlighting the fact that, even after a certain degree of economic development has progressed as conflicts subside and globalization and regional integration advance, human security challenges still exist. The project has also highlighted that these human security challenges are different from those originally envisioned when the human security concept was first advocated. That is, new human security challenges emerged in the wake of declining international community support, increasing urbanization, globalization, democratic retreat, and widening social divisions in Southeast Asian countries. In addition, this situation was exacerbated under the spread of COVID-19.

We have already published a number of academic papers and books, as listed in part in the publication list, as a result of this project’s research. Our project members have presented more than 60 papers at international conferences and more than 80 at domestic conferences. A special issue of the *Journal of Human Security Studies*, featuring the findings of our project, is also scheduled for publication in 2023.

As the COVID-19 situation subsides, what will these new human security challenges look like in the future? Will the challenges observed in Southeast Asian countries, where the effects of globalization, regional integration, and the rise of China are most pronounced, also be observed in other regions of the world? If so, to what extent are these phenomena unique to Southeast Asian countries, and to what extent are they universally observed? Furthermore, how should these new human security challenges be addressed? Although this project has succeeded to some extent in highlighting new human security challenges, it has yet to provide sufficient answers as to how human security should be enhanced in light of these challenges. We would like to continue our research to answer the above questions as well, to examine how human security can be further enhanced, and to increase the usefulness of the human security concept. In cooperation with JICA and with universities and research institutes in Myanmar, Indonesia, and the Philippines with which we have established research cooperation networks during this project, we would like to make concrete policy recommendations to improve the challenges of new threats to human security.

5. Project Members and Roles

Kenki Adachi is the project leader of this project. Adachi is responsible for managing the project as well as analyzing the political aspects of human security, particularly freedom from fear, in Southeast Asian countries. In particular, as an expert on theories of international politics, he has analyzed how the concept of human security was localized in Southeast Asian countries and examined how this localization led to the creation of human security problems in Southeast Asian countries.

Jun Honna has also researched the political aspects of human security in Southeast Asian countries. As an expert on comparative politics in Southeast Asia, Honna has conducted a comparative analysis of the political situation in Southeast Asian countries. In particular, he has focused on the similarities and differences in the regression of democracy in each country in the shadow of economic development and regional integration. He has also analyzed how each country responded to COVID-19. In addition, as the leader of the research field in Indonesia in the second year, he selected the research sites and coordinated the interviews for the research project members.

Masahiko Matsuda and Haruyuki Shimada have analyzed the economic and developmental aspects of human security, namely freedom from poverty, in Southeast Asian countries. Matsuda, as a leading scholar on rural areas and agriculture in Southeast Asia, has analyzed how rural areas have been transforming in the face of globalization and what implications this has had for human security. In particular, he has revealed that rural villages served a safety net function in Myanmar, which showed surprising resilience in the face of the spread of COVID-19. Shimada, as an expert on social development in Southeast Asia, has analyzed how development is progressing in the region amid increasing globalization. In the first year, Matsuda was responsible for the field research in Myanmar, selecting the research sites and coordinating the interviews as well as negotiating with the joint research partners, an indispensable element for conducting field research in Myanmar.

Kyoko Cross and Miwa Hirono have analyzed people's freedom to live with dignity in Southeast Asian countries. Cross, as an expert on transitional justice as well as gender policies during peacebuilding processes, has analyzed the reconciliation and gender situation in Southeast Asian countries. Hirono, as an expert on China's humanitarian diplomacy, has focused on the humanitarian situation in Southeast Asian countries and analyzed it in relation to the impact of China's rise.

Keiichi Shirato joined Ritsumeikan University in 2018 and became a project member when he participated in the Myanmar field research in early 2019. As an expert in media studies, he has analyzed the impact of media on human security. Specifically, he has studied how issues related to human security have been represented on television, in newspapers, and by social networking services, and what impact this has had on human security.

Sachiko Ishikawa, who initially worked with our project as an external research collaborator at the JICA Research Institute, became a project member after she joined Ritsumeikan University in 2021. Ishikawa has conducted research on human security in conflict mediation and peacebuilding, drawing on her knowledge of the field of peacebuilding in Southeast Asia.

Cross and Ishikawa coordinated the Philippines field research in 2023, which was initially

scheduled in 2020 but postponed to AY2022 due to the spread of COVID-19. They selected the research sites and coordinated the interviews.

In addition, Hideyuki Okano, Adhi Priamarizki, Andrei Yamamoto, Polina Ivanova, Budipramono Radesa Guntur, Sugit Arjon, Yusy Widarahesty, and Yami Roca have conducted research as young scholars in our project, under the guidance of the project members. Adhi, Yamamoto, Ivanova, and Sugit submitted their doctoral dissertations and were conferred doctoral degrees during this period. We also provided guidance to these young scholars on how to conduct field research by inviting them to join in our field research for the project.

6. List of Selected Publications

1. Adachi, K. 2023. Why Did Japan Engage in Human Security Diplomacy? In Keiji Nakatsuji (ed.), *Japan's Security Policy*. London: Routledge, 198-213.
2. 本名純 (2022) 「事例 2 : インドネシアにみる国家暴力の変容」岩崎正洋・松尾秀哉・岩坂将充編『よくわかる比較政治学』ミネルヴァ書房, 54-55.
3. 松田正彦、富田晋介、広田勲、山本宗立 (2022) 「脱農化パラドクス—現代東南アジア農業の理解に向けて—」『熱帯農業研究』15(2), 73-85.
4. 足立研幾 (2022) 「第二次安倍政権期になぜ『人間の安全保障』への言及が増加したのか? —国会議事録の計量テキスト分析による考察」『立命館国際研究』第 35 巻 2 号, 1-18.
5. 本名純 (2022) 「コロナとテロリズム—東南アジアの経験」『修親』2022 年 5 月号, 10-13.
6. 本名純 (2022) 「インドネシア「両にらみ」のしたたかさ: G20 サミットに向けたウクライナ情勢への対応と国内政治」『外交』, 73(May/June 2022), 104-107.
7. Honna, J. 2022. Health Security in Indonesia and the Normalization of the Military's Non-defence Role. *Trends in Southeast*, 13, Singapore: ISEAS-Yusof Ishak Institute, September 2022.
8. Honna, J. 2022. The Law and Politics of Military Call-outs in Indonesia's Counterterrorism. In Pauline Collins and Rosalie Arcala Hall (eds.), *Military Operation and Engagement in the Domestic Jurisdiction: Comparative Call-Out Laws*. Leiden: Brill Nijhoff, 286-306.
9. クロス京子 (2022) 「アジアの紛争と平和への取り組み」佐藤史郎・石坂晋哉編『現代アジアをつかむ』明石書店
10. Widarahesty, Y. 2022. No Time to Be Sick: Precarious Cycle of the Indonesian Technical Internship Trainee Program/TITP from Pre-departure to Destination Country in Japan. *Ritsumeikan Journal of International Relations and Area Studies*, 54, 41-62.
11. Ivanova, P. 2021. International Student Support Organizations in Japan and Australia: Response to the COVID-19 Crisis. *Journal of the Asia-Japan Research Institute of Ritsumeikan University*, 3, 63-81.
12. Adachi, K. 2021. *Changing Arms Control Norms in International Society*. London: Routledge, 1-171.
13. Ivanova, P. 2021. Mission Statements of Japanese Civil Society Organizations Supporting International Students in the Kansai Area: Critical Discourse Analysis. *Journal of Comparative & International Higher Education*, 13(2). <https://doi.org/10.32674/jcihe.v13i2.1890>.
14. Cross, K. 2021. The Pursuit of Justice, Truth, and Peace: Reflections on 20 Years of Imperfect Transitional Justice in Timor-Leste. *Asian Journal of Peacebuilding*, 9(1), 139-161.
15. 岡野英之 (2021) 「コロナ禍でのタイにおける「調整」—ウイルスとの相互作用とその経時変化についての民族誌的記述—」『タイ研究』21 号, 51-69.

16. 本名純 (2021) 「インドネシア：コロナ危機下の反民主的政治アジェンダ」川島真・池内恵編『新興国から見るアフターコロナの時代：米中対立の間に広がる世界』東京大学出版会, 81-89.
17. Widarahesty, Y. 2021. Suspending the Dream of Greener Pastures: The Effect of Covid-19 on the Indonesian Technical Intern Trainee Program in Japan. In Joel Mark baysa-Barredo, Khoo Ying Hooi, and Herlambang Perdana Wiratraman (eds.), *Southeast Asia, Infected and Interrupted: Elevating Critical Voices on the State of Human Rights and Peace in the Time of COVID-19*. SHAPE-SEA.
18. Budipramono, R.D. 2021. How Health Actors Shaped Indonesia's Mild Securitization of COVID-19. *Ritsumeikan International Affairs*, 18, 1-18.
19. 足立研幾他編 (2021) 『プライマリー国際関係学』ミネルヴァ書房；足立研幾「国際関係における秩序の形成を目指して (1章)」；嶋田晴行「貧困と社会開発 (6章)」；本名純「グローバル化時代の越境組織犯罪——ビジネス・悪漢 (ワル)・安全保障 (13章)」；白戸圭一「『ラストフロンティア』アフリカの胎動」(16章), 1-312.
20. Honna, J. 2020. Military Politics in Pandemic Indonesia. *The Asia-Pacific Journal/Japan Focus*, 18(15), No. 5.
21. Ivanova, P. 2020. Civil Society Groups Involved with International Students in Japan: Typology and Social Capital Generation. *Nonprofit Policy Forum*, 11(3), 1-18.
22. Shimada, H. 2020. A Consequence of Soviet Military Intervention in Afghanistan: Lessons Learned for the U.S. and the Taliban Agreement. *Ritsumeikan Journal of International Relations and Area Studies*, 52, 199-214.
23. Ivanova, P. 2020. Criteria and Factors of Social Capital Generation: Study of the Interaction between Japanese CSOs and International Students. *Ritsumeikan Annual Review of International Studies*, 19, 113-140.
24. Hirono, M. 2020. Impact of China's Decision-making Processes on International Cooperation: Cases of Peacekeeping and Humanitarian Assistance/Disaster Relief. *Australian Journal of International Affairs*, 74(1), 54-71.
25. Okano, H. 2020. Non-military Transnational Networks of Armed Group: RCSS/SSA in Burma and Shan NGOs in Thailand. *Journal of Human Security Studies*, 9(2), 92-107.
26. 岡野英之 (2020) 「タイにおけるミャンマー避難民・移民支援と武装勢力—シャン人武装勢力 RCSS/SSA と隣国で活動する NGO/CSO—」『難民研究ジャーナル』9号, 86-101.
27. Honna, J. 2020. Indonesia: Dominance, Twilights, and Legacies of Power. In Volker Grabowsky and Frederik Rettig (eds.), *Armies and Societies in Southeast Asia*. Chiang Mai: Silkworm Books, 235-269.
28. Adachi, K. 2020. Consequence of Norm Localization: Achievements and Challenges of Localized Human Security in Southeast Asia. *Ritsumeikan International Affairs*, 17, 1-18.
29. Budipramono, R.D. 2020. Compromising Human Security: The Securitization of HIV/AIDS Response and Indonesia's Transition from Vertical to Horizontal Approach. *Ritsumeikan International Affairs*, 17, 19-42.
30. Yamamoto, A. 2020. Critical Human Security Studies and the Emancipation from Stress: The UN in Cambodia (1991-1993). *Ritsumeikan International Affairs*, 17, 65-92.
31. Khine, L.L., and Kenki Adachi. 2020. Human Security Challenges After Guns Fall Silent. *Ritsumeikan International Affairs*, 17, 93-104.
32. Arjon, S.S. 2020. Identity Politics of Radical Muslim Organization in Democratized Indonesia:

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 44. Priamarizki, A. 2018. Expanding to Dominate: Thai Military's Encroachment to Domestic Security Role. *Ritsumeikan Journal of International Relations and Area Studies*, 48, 65-83.

7. List of Selected Research Funding/Grants

- ・本名純 (代表者) 科研費補助金 (基盤 A) 「新型コロナ危機の政治的インパクト: 東南アジア地域モデル構築による比較政治研究の刷新」(2022 ~ 2026 年度)
- ・足立研幾 (代表者) 科研費補助金 (基盤 C) 「過剰/過少安全保障化の理論化に向けて—COVID-19 を事例として」(2022 ~ 2026 年度)
- ・白戸圭一 (代表者) 科研費補助金 (基盤 C) 「2010 年代日本の対アフリカ政策—『反応』から『戦略』への転換を検証する」(2020 ~ 2022 年度)
- ・クロス京子 (代表者) 科研費補助金 (基盤 C) 「アジアにおける分離独立をめぐるサブナショナル紛争と移行期正義」(2019 ~ 2023 年度)
- ・嶋田晴行 (代表者)、科研費補助金 (若手) 「難民問題と援助の関係性—アフガニスタン为例に」(2019 ~ 2020 年度)
- ・松田正彦 (代表者) 科研費補助金 (基盤 B) 「『脱農業化』する東南アジアに求められる熱帯農業理論の構築」(2018 ~ 2022 年度)

- ・ 足立研幾（代表者）、科研費補助金（基盤 C）「セキュリティガバナンス概念の再検討」（2017～2021 年度）
- ・ 廣野美和（代表者） 科研費補助金（基盤 C）「中国の国際紛争における新たな役割と行動：不介入原則への発展的取り組み」（2017～2021 年度）
- ・ 本名純（代表者） 科研費補助金（基盤 C）「インドネシアの中央・地方レベルにおける選挙政治の変容と『庶民派』リーダーの台頭」（2017～2019 年度）