



The 4<sup>th</sup> GRIPS Student Conference

# Public Policy, Innovation and Development

Conference Booklet



政策研究大学院大学  
NATIONAL GRADUATE INSTITUTE  
FOR POLICY STUDIES



# Welcome Message

GRIPS has been hosting the GRIPS Student Conference since 2012. The Conference brings together a diverse group of students, researchers, and professionals from various disciplines and backgrounds to share ideas and research findings on political, social, and economic challenges facing the world today and to discuss how these challenges can be addressed for sustainable development. Our goal is threefold: to promote a scholarly exchange of ideas, to set new research directions, and to encourage rigorous inter-disciplinary research and collaboration.

This year, we look at the interplay of public policy, innovation and development as major issues facing developed and emerging market economies worldwide. Historically, innovation has played a central role in enabling and scaling up economic development and has been a major driver of economic growth. How to foster innovation is hence one of the crucial tasks of today's policy-makers, who look for tools and ideas to confront issues like climate change, poverty reduction and the improvement of social welfare. We invite policy-oriented papers that discuss the role of innovation within research and learning outcomes, and its use towards these goals. We explicitly encourage inter-disciplinary approaches that span economics, political sciences, history or other social or natural sciences in theoretical or applied ways.

The conference is open to all GRIPS and non-GRIPS students, researchers, and professionals, and it provides an excellent opportunity for young as well as established researchers to share expertise in important policy areas, contribute to existing scholarship, and expand their network of colleagues and collaborators.

**Sincerely,  
The Organizing Committee  
The 4<sup>th</sup> GRIPS Student Conference**

# Schedule

9:00 - 9:30 Morning registration

9:30 - 10:20 **Keynote Speech I**

**Etsuko Katsu** Vice President International / Professor, School of Political Science and Economics, Meiji University  
Rethinking Abenomics: Growth Strategy and Labour Markets

10:20 - 10:40 Break

## Session 1 @ Room 1A

### Public Policy I

Moderator: Andres Molina, Rayner Tabetando

## Session 2 @ Room 1B

### Macroeconomic Policy

Moderator: Stefan Angrick, Hristina Georgieva Gaydarska

## Session 3 @ Room 1C

### Politics, Governance and Democratization

Moderator: Hansa Reda, Olimjon Djumabayev

10:40 - 11:00 **Rommel Vilamar**  
What is the effect of tax rates on tax evasion for Ecuador?

**Santiago Rodriguez Martinez**  
Impact of El Nino Southern Oscillation on the Colombian Economy: A VAR Approach

**Ryan Koh**  
Improving Governance Standards of Public Pension Funds: Policy Recommendations for Developing Pension systems

11:00 - 11:20 **Kenwin Maung**  
The Slow Progress & Barriers of EU-Japan Free Trade

**Boris Martinovic**  
Cartel Screening: Using Benford's Law to Analyze the BUBOR

**Monin Nang**  
Decentralization in Cambodia: Obstacles to Commune's Local Autonomy and Policy Implications from Japan

11:20 - 11:40 **Nofizal Kurniawan**  
The Effect of the Change in Personal Income Tax Rates on Labor Supply in Indonesia

**Nuwan Dinusha Hettiarachchi**  
Impact of Fiscal Policy on Economic Growth: Evidence from Sri Lanka

**Shayani Jayasinghe**  
Myanmar –Democratization, Economic Progress and New shifts in Public Policy in a Changing Society

11:40 - 12:00 **Shrestha Saroj**  
FDI in Retail in India: Evolution of the Public Policies and Prospect of Changes in the Years to Come

**Paul Reimon Alhambra**  
Forecasting Short-term Philippine Real GDP Using Unrestricted Mixed Data Sampling (U-MIDAS) Regression

**Seungraee Cho**  
Evolving Legislative Process in Democratized South Korea

12:00 - 12:20 **Md. Azad Uddin**  
An Unconditional Quantile Regression Decomposition of Rural-Urban Income Inequality of Bangladesh: 2000-2010

**Saliya Jayathilaka**  
Role of the 'State' in the contemporary governance (Video Conference)

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12:40 - 14:00 Lunch break & afternoon registration

14:00 - 14:40 **Keynote Speech II**

**Emiko Kakiuchi** Professor, National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies  
Culture, Creativity and Cities ~The Japanese Experience~

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14:40 - 15:00 Break

**Session 4 @ Room 1A**

**Public Policy II**

Moderator: Stefan Angrick, Arifur Rahman Sumon

**Session 5 @ Room 1B**

**Health, Education and Development**

Moderator: Kasim Munyegera Ggombe, Santiago Rodriguez Martinez

**Session 6 @ Room 1C**

**Environment, Disaster & Security**

Moderator: Jeffrey Ordaniel, Pascal Lottaz

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15:00 - 15:20 **Kritsana Waiyarat**  
The Impact of 1970 UNESCO Convention Accession on the Protection of Cultural Property

**Nirmal Kumar Raut**  
Does Remittance improve the quality of child schooling? : An Analysis from Parental Absence Perspective

**A.K.M Abul Kalam Azad**  
Profitability Assessment of Small-Scale Rubber Plantations in Chittagong Hill Tracts, Bangladesh: Toward Formulating the Model as the Basis of Forestry Policy Making

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15:20 - 15:40 **Kushelevich Hadas**  
The future Reputation of Japan's Pharmaceutical Market

**Terrence Kairiza**  
Diffusion of management practices through social networks among micro and small enterprises in Tanzania

**Michael Huang**  
Compound Disasters and Compounding Processes: A Framework for Analysis

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15:40 - 16:00 **Muzeya Lufunda**  
Political Influence on Public Resource Allocation: Evidence from District Electrification in Zambia

**Nikki Ann Consigna Bermudez**  
Determinants of Health-seeking Behavior of Pregnant Women in the Philippines, 2013

**Bazgha Syed**  
Non-traditional Security Challenges: Militancy, Terrorism and Radicalization in Pakistan

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16:00 - 16:20 **Juan Manuel Perez Debrand**  
Stakeholder's Perception on the sustainable development of the automotive industry in Mexico

**Nia Pramita Sari**  
The effect of School Operational Assistance on Education by Household: Evidence from Indonesia

**Chethika Abenayake**  
Challenges of Employing Extra-Local Assessment Methods to Measure Community Resilience to Climatic Disasters

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16:20 - 16:40 **Songyu Han**  
Migrant community: A Case Study of Brazilians in Japan and Brazil-Japan Bilateral Relations

**Sah Karmayogi Subodh Kumar**  
An Inquiry into the Child Health Status and its Determinants: Implications for the Child Health Service of Nepal

**Nagendra Ray**  
Effectiveness of Building Code Implementation in Nepal

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16:40 - 17:00 **Sumantra Pal**  
How to intervene in foreign exchange market without buying/selling dollars?

**Binod Bhattarai**  
Educational Development and the Quality of Education in Nepal

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17:00 - 18:00 Presenting certificates & networking reception

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9:30 – 10:20

## Rethinking Abenomics: Growth Strategy and Labour Markets

### Etsuko Katsu

Vice President International / Professor,  
School of Political Science and Economics,  
Meiji University



Etsuko Katsu is Vice President International and Professor of the School of Political Science and Economics at Meiji University. She plays an active role in various government advisory bodies in the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Health, the Labour and Welfare, and the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT)

In 1995, she was appointed associate professor of Finance and Economics in the National University of Ibaraki and in 1998, she moved to Meiji University, to teach international finance at the School of Political Science and Economics, becoming a professor in 2003 and Vice President International in 2008.

Born in Japan, Etsuko Katsu graduated from Keio University specializing in Economic Theory. Upon graduation, she joined the Japan Research Institute, working as a senior economist and published many papers and books. Some of her major papers include “Modern International Monetary Economics” (2011), “Who will provide the next financial Model” (edited by Kaji and Ogawa, 2013), “International Finance Theory” (2008), “Corporate Strategies for Southeast Asia after the Crises” (Palgrave), ”Reform of RMB’s Exchange Rates and Regional monetary cooperation” (Shanghai Forum), and “Globalizing of the capital markets and prudential regulations” (2007).

As a member of MEXT’s Central Education Council she contributes to Japan’s education policy, especially to the internationalization of the Japanese higher education institutions. She also plays a role in economic policy as a member of the Labor Policy Council of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare.

14:00 – 14:40

## Culture, Creativity and Cities ~The Japanese Experience~

### Emiko Kakiuchi

Professor,  
National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies (GRIPS)



Keynote

Dr. Emiko Kakiuchi has working experience in various positions in the Japanese government and international organizations, including as the Institutional Relations Officer of the United Nations University and in the Inspector General's office of the Ministry of Education (1999-2001), as the Director of the Cultural Policy Planning Office of the Agency for Cultural Affairs (1996-1999), and as a Researcher of the Standing Committee on Education of the House of Representatives of the Japanese Parliament (1989-1991). She also has teaching experience in several universities in Japan and overseas. She is currently a Professor at the National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies.

She has conducted consultancy activities for the central and local governments of Japan as well as international institutions. She has been a board member of the Japan Association of Regional Policy and the City Planning Institute of Japan.

Her main research interests are linking culture to development, quantitative evaluation of cultural value, and plural funding and public policy system analysis. Most of her publications have been in the field of cultural policy, including papers in English such as *Tourism and Community Development: Asian Practices* (UNWTO, 2008), *Sustainable City and Creativity Promoting Creative Urban Initiatives* (Ashgate, 2011), *Development Patterns: Asian and Pacific Cities* (Routledge, 2012), *Culture, Creativity and Cities* (Suiyo-sha, 2015) and in Chinese such as *Creative Cities in Practice* (Tsinghua University Press, 2013).

She received the City Planning Institute of Japan Award in 2002 and the Japan Association for Planning Administration Prize for Excellent Papers in 2009.

## What is the Effect of Tax Rates on Tax Evasion for Ecuador?

Rommel Vilamar

National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies (GRIPS)

This research tackles the relationship between tax rates and tax evasion for Ecuador, a South American country with a dollarized economy highly dependent on oils exports. Taking into consideration that Ecuador needs to sustain its Dollarization System and without being able to use Monetary Policy nor Fiscal Policy, Ecuador's policy makers have responded by imposing restrictions over the international trade. These restrictions have taken form through the increase of tax rates, and the adoption of other mechanisms which includes setting importing quotas, and imposing safeguards measures (WTO, 2011). Such restriction is intended to protect the Dollarization system by preventing the exit of foreign currency from the country. Nevertheless, changes in taxes might have other effects such as an inadequate distribution of resources (WTO, 2003) or an increase in the level of the underground economy (Gutmann, 1977). This paper attempts to discover the interaction between tax rates and tax evasion for the Ecuador in order to fill the knowledge gap when it comes to identifying the means how tax evasion takes form, and quantifying the effects of tax rates on tax evasion. My research utilizes the same approach developed by Fisman and Wei (2004) which makes use of international trade and tariff data to find out the possible relationship between tax rates and evasion. The empirical model consists in applying Ordinary Linear Square-OLS with Robust Standard Errors. The results seem to be similar to the ones found by Fisman and Wei (2004) for China and by Van Dunem and Arndt (2009) for Mozambique. There is statistical evidence that tax rates have a positive impact on tax evasion. A one percent increase in tax rates seems to lead to a 0.79 percent increase in tax evasion. Evasion takes form through three means: under-valuation of unit values, under-reporting quantities and misclassification of products.



11:00 – 11:20

## The Slow Progress & Barriers of EU-Japan Free Trade

**Kenwin Maung**

Waseda University

This report reviews the negotiation process for the EU-Japan Free Trade Agreement which was initiated in March 2013. By comparing the rhythm of negotiation rounds with other EU negotiated Free Trade Agreements with Asian countries, it can be observed that Japan's negotiations began late, and it is also expected to take a longer time for completion. As such, the purpose of this research is to identify the impediments to this negotiation process. This research draws upon mostly primary sources including speeches, newspaper reports and an interview with the First Counsellor at European External Action Service in Tokyo, Albrecht Rothacher. Upon examination, it becomes clear that domestic vested interests, low political salience of the negotiations and the different values espoused by the EU and Japan are the main threats to the negotiations. Furthermore, it can be argued that domestic interests pose the greatest obstacles to the negotiations given how powerful lobby groups are in Brussels and how agricultural and automobile interests in Japan form the traditional political constituencies of the ruling party. This report thus highlights the various choking points that could be present in a bilateral agreement and thus allows for resolutions to be focused on these impediments. This is significant because as developed nations experience a slowdown in their economic growth, greater trade integration has been recommended as a solution. However, as global integration via a multilateral platform remains tedious to achieve, bilateral trade integration is increasingly seen as an alternative and its propagation needs to be encouraged.

# The Effect of the Change in Personal Income Tax Rates on Labor Supply in Indonesia

**Nofizal Kurniawan**

National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies (GRIPS)

This study analyzes the effect of personal income taxes on labor supply in Indonesia. I investigate how the labor supply responded to the change of personal income tax rates due to tax reform in 2000. According to the tax reform, most workers faced new income tax rates which are lower than income tax rates prior to tax reform, hence I expected that workers will increase labor supply. Using individual-level data from the Indonesian Family Life Survey (IFLS), I use a quasi-experimental approach and employ a difference-in-differences method for the analysis. I found that the responsiveness of labor supply to the income tax rates is different depending on individual characteristics. The finding is self-employed workers increased work hours whereas salary workers decreased work hours due to the reduction of personal income tax rates. Moreover, female self-employed workers were more responsive to the tax rate changes than male self-employed workers. The results suggest that the government should take into account the different responsiveness of each group of individuals in designing tax policy.

Keywords personal income tax, labor supply, work hours, difference-in-differences

## FDI in Retail in India: Evolution of the Public Policies and Prospect of Changes in the Years to Come

Shrestha Saroj

Soka University

Retail sector in India is a growing and many consider it as an attractive sector to invest. However, Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) is partially restricted in retail sector, and despite many years of debate, the regulations are changing very slowly. Foreign investors are watching India, and giving keen interest to invest in the retail sector, but there are still plenty of uncertainties, restrictions and potential socio-economic risks. Yet there is no clear solution regarding the FDI policy, there are some views that have been expressed both in favors and against FDI in Indian retail sector. This paper highlights the stipulated policies for allowing FDI, as well as argument in favors and against permitting FDI in retail sector, from different stake holders. And also this paper has discussed about the prospect of changes in policy related to retail industry in future. All the data for this study has been gathered from various sources including peer reviewed journals, books, magazines, news, government reports and other published data in order to conduct a qualitative analysis. After very carefully examining the FDI policies and the likely impact of policies, this study concludes that, government has introduced policies only as an enabling policy and sufficient safety measures for each clause has been adopted. The study concludes that government of India is taking steps in opening up of FDI in single brand and partially in multi-brand retailing which is expected to bring in adequate infrastructure creation, better quality product offerings to the consumers and create job opportunities directly as well as indirectly. But the policies to be implemented should take in consideration, the problems and risks that the different stake holders may face and need to clarify the misconceptions related to FDI in retail in order to generate wider acceptance of the policy.

Keywords Retail, India, Policies, FDI.

## An Unconditional Quantile Regression Decomposition of Rural-Urban Income Inequality of Bangladesh:2000-2010

Md. Azad Uddin

Hiroshima University

This study examines the causal effect of household location on rural-urban income inequality across the mean and entire income distribution and the factors determining the income inequality in Bangladesh using nationally representative Labor Force Survey data for 2000 and 2010. We document evidence that the rural-urban income gap differs across the income distribution and that studies that only examine the gap at the means or conditional means are misleading. We find that the real per capita income of urban households increased from 2000 to 2010, and the increase along the income distribution is generally higher at higher quantiles for urban households. We use the OLS and the Unconditional Quantile Regression method based on Re-centered Influence Function (RIF), as proposed by Firpo, et al., (2009) and the results suggest that the location of households have positive significant effect on real per capita income in average income as well as across the quantiles of income distribution over the study periods.

Then we decompose the rural-urban income gap at the mean and across the income distribution to identify the factors that determine the income inequality in Bangladesh during the study periods. The decomposition results show that most of the differences of the total differences in income inequality can be explained by the covariates effect where education is the most important factor for reducing income inequality in Bangladesh for upper quantiles. The contributing factors that increase income inequality are different at different quantiles of income distribution. We find that although household characteristics explain the income gap for households that are more likely in urban areas, there is still a substantial portion of the gap that remains unexplained.

Keywords Inequality, RIF-regression, FFL Decomposition.



10:40 – 11:00

## Impact of El Nino Southern Oscillation on the Colombian Economy: A VAR Approach

Santiago Rodriguez Martinez

National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies (GRIPS)

This study investigates the impact of the El Nino Southern Oscillation (ENSO) variables on inflation rate and economic growth in Colombia using a Structural Vector Autorregressive (SVAR) model. Little research has been done to measure the impact of ENSO to macroeconomic activity, where studies made by Brunner (2001) set the theoretical framework and model for this research. The SVAR models of this study address weather variables as weakly exogenous. The main contribution of this study is to analyze several models using linear and non-linear approach of weather impact on disaggregated and aggregated inflation rate and growth, with some suggested transmission channels on the disaggregated analysis. Twelve SVAR models were obtained from the combinations mentioned above. The findings showed that in the disaggregated model, ENSO shocks on the economic variables were more relevant when compared with the aggregated analysis of each variable. Additional analysis found that weather distortions in a non-linear approximation had significant impact on food prices, while variables like utilities and infrastructure were affected taking the linear approach. These findings suggest that monitoring Sea Surface Temperature measurements geographically closer to Colombia have increased and relevant impact on macroeconomic variables. In addition, weather variables can improve forecasts on macroeconomic variables, such as GDP and inflation, which are important for economic policies like Taylor Rule determination.

Keywords Structural vector autorregressive, ENSO, inflation rate, GDP growth, non-linear approach.

11:00 – 11:20

## Cartel Screening: Using Benford's Law to Analyze the BUBOR

**Boris Martinovic**

Hungarian Competition Authority / National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies (GRIPS)

Interbank rates serve as important price signals in modern economies. However, the nature of their setting process leaves them open to possible manipulation. Due to recent evidence of wide-scale manipulation of various interbank rates such as the LIBOR, and due to domestic evidence of shortcomings and vulnerability of its setting process, the study examines the Hungarian interbank rate, the BUBOR, to track evidence of potential manipulation. The analysis, performed for the period between 2005 and 2014 for the most relevant BUBOR maturities, contrasts the empirical distribution of the second significant digits of the BUBOR rates to a theoretical distribution described by Benford's law. Benford's law is a statistical phenomenon occurring in various natural datasets, including macroeconomic and financial data, which shows that the leading significant digits of these datasets follow a specific logarithmic distribution. The results suggest that the BUBOR in general and in the long run follows Benford's law, but a closer look reveals severe divergence from the theoretical distribution in various time periods, especially during the global financial crisis in late 2008 – early 2009, and between late 2010 and early 2012. One possible explanation for these observations is manipulation by market players involved in the setting process. Therefore, the study suggests a deeper investigation, possibly with the involvement of the Hungarian Competition Authority.

Keywords Benford's law, interbank rate, digit, distribution, manipulation

## Impact of Fiscal Policy on Economic Growth: Evidence from Sri Lanka

Nuwan Dinusha Hettiarachchi

National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies (GRIPS)

This study examines the long- and short-run impact of fiscal policy on the economic growth of Sri Lanka. Conventional fiscal variables such as government expenditure, government revenue and unconventional fiscal variables such as fiscal deficit and public debt are used as proxies for Sri Lanka's fiscal policy and real GDP is used as the proxy for economic growth. Annual data spanning from 1969 through 2013 was analysed using unit root tests, cointegration tests, vector error correction models (VECM), impulse response functions (IRFs) and variance decompositions (VDCs). Empirical evidence suggest that there is no long-term impact from government revenue and government expenditure on real GDP. However, cointegration tests suggest the existence of a long-term impact from variables fiscal deficit and public debt on real GDP. VECM estimates reveal that fiscal deficit has a strong, positive and statistically significant impact on real GDP while public debt has a strong, negative and statistically significant impact on real GDP in the long-run. VECM, IRFs as well as Variance Decompositions suggest that fiscal deficit has a weak, negative and statistically significant impact on real GDP while public debt does not have a statistically significant impact on real GDP in short-run.

Keywords Fiscal policy, economic growth, cointegration, causality, VECM




11:40 – 12:00

## Forecasting Short-Term Philippine Real GDP Using Unrestricted Mixed Data Sampling (U-MIDAS) Regression

**Paul Reimon Alhambra**

National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies (GRIPS),

Econometricians often deal with modeling variables of different frequencies, an unavoidable issue especially due to the complexities of collecting economic data. On one hand, Gross Domestic Product (GDP), unemployment rate, and expectation surveys are quarterly. On the other hand, inflation, trade data, and fiscal data are monthly while financial indicators such as interest rates, exchange rates, and stock market prices are daily or intra-daily. Although techniques such as temporal aggregation or step-weighting regression could be used, issues such as high-frequency information loss or parameter proliferation would arise. In this paper, I explore a relatively new methodology that can address both issues called the Mixed-data Sampling (MIDAS) regression to forecast short-term Philippine GDP. In particular, this paper uses the unrestricted form of the MIDAS (U-MIDAS) regression, which is most suitable when modeling quarterly against monthly indicators. While my study made use of a limited number of determinants, I found that among those that I tested Overseas Filipino Remittance emerges as the best indicator for current-quarter and quarter-ahead GDP.



12:00 – 12:20



10:40 – 11:00

## Improving Governance Standards of Public Pension Funds: Policy Recommendations for Developing Pension Systems

Ryan Koh

National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies (GRIPS),

Good governance is essential to address the agency issues faced by public pension funds. Previous research has also shown that, over the longer term, there is a positive relationship between good governance and investment performance. The purpose of my paper is to identify policy recommendations to encourage better practice standards of governance within public pension funds. The approach undertaken is qualitative in nature and consists of surveying current literature to identify current best practice standards; compiling publically available information to form case studies of select public pension funds; and a gap analysis of the current practices against these standards to form policy recommendations specific to public pension funds. The case studies are also utilised to examine if the data on these funds support the existing research demonstrating a relationship between governance and fund performance. The findings suggest that while there is sufficient literature on good practice governance for pension funds in general, public pension funds face unique and distinct problems of political and social interference that require consideration of additional good governance practices. The findings firstly outline policy recommendations to improve general standards of governance. Secondly, policy recommendations to reduce the level of potential political influence over the investment decision making process are provided. Finally the paper concludes that, while there is insufficient data to make a conclusive finding, the performance of the funds reviewed as case studies is in line with previous research that good governance is associated with improved investment performance.

Keywords Public Pensions, Governance, Public Policy

11:00 – 11:20

## Decentralization in Cambodia: Obstacles to Commune's Local Autonomy and Policy Implications from Japan

**Monin Nang**

National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies (GRIPS)

This study aims to develop and provide a clearer view on the obstacles to local autonomy of commune and sangkat government, by synthesizing in one place and exploring the findings of existing contemporary resources. The findings indicate that despite many works and establishments of the supporting frameworks by the central government, there are still existing contemporary impediments hindering the autonomy of commune and sangkat government, including legal framework issue, financial limitation, limited capacity of commune councilors, accountability complication, low citizens' participation, and cultural and political issues. By comparing to the situation in Japanese local governments, the study put forward a number of policy recommendations for Cambodian government to consider in order to improve the situation.

Keywords Cambodia, decentralization, local government, autonomy

# Myanmar –Democratization, Economic Progress and New Shifts in Public Policy in a Changing Society

**Shayani Jayasinghe**

Tokyo University of Foreign Studies

Myanmar is a nation which has been afflicted by civil war and conflict since Independence. From 1962-2011 the country was ruled by a military junta that violated and curtailed some of the fundamental human rights and imposed restrictions on democratic freedom. Ethnic minorities have long been marginalized and discriminated due to various policies of the Military Regime and the violence committed against the Rohingya minority is one such example. The main aim of the research was to understand the new changes in Myanmar's society after 2011 elections and to observe the impact of these changes in safeguarding human rights and democratic freedom.

Data was obtained from academic publications and compared with contemporary media reports. Qualitative research method was also used and interviews were conducted. T.H Marshall's Social Theory of citizenship where he defines citizenship as a status which is enjoyed by a person who is a full member of the society was used to analyze the situation of the Rohingya. Also Mansfield and Snyder's theory on Democratization and War in which they examine the process of democratization to identify when and how it leads to peace or may instead increase the risk of war was also used.

This research revealed that these conflicts destroyed some of the natural resources of the nation and crippled the economy completely. The gaps in the public policy of the military regime as well as economic mismanagement resulted in crippling the structures of Myanmar's society. Neighboring countries benefitted mostly from Myanmar's instability by exploiting the natural resources ,by leaving Myanmar with little profit .Release of Human Rights activist Suu Kyi, liberalization of the economy to a certain extent and hosting of international leaders are some of the positive signs for Myanmar.

The attacks against the Rohingya have increased since 2013 and the newly elected regime has not yet managed to find solutions to it. They still remain as stateless citizens and have been stripped off of their basic human rights. Hence it is clear that according to Marshall's theory citizenship is the most important possession for a human being to live with dignity and respect. The new regime still has not introduced a proper mechanism to unite divided communities. The newly elected regime should adopt more democratic policies by increasing transparency, safeguarding human rights and promoting innovative ideas to gain the maximum advantages from natural resources. Myanmar is still in the process of democratization and according to Mansfield and Snyder, states that democratize only in part are more likely to go into war than states that democratize in full. Therefore Myanmar can prosper only if the new regime strengthens the democratization process by removing barriers to sociopolitical and economic freedom. In order to promote and sustain further democratic reforms, greater effort must be focused on increasing public knowledge of key governance institutions and processes.

Keywords Conflict, Economic Progress, Democratization, Public Policy, Citizenship

## Evolving Legislative Process in Democratized South Korea

Seungrae Cho

National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies (GRIPS)

My presentation has three central goals: 1) to explain how the legislative process of South Korea has been changed since its democratization of 1987; 2) to share the experience of Korea; and 3) to lay the groundwork for my future work in the GRIPS by using observational interpretation. Certainly, this presentation was limited in scope and further studies with different analysis are needed.

I first introduce the brief history for its democratization. South Korea was a country that lurched from dictatorship to chaotic democracy and then military dictatorship again. Now Korea has evolved into one of the most vibrant democracies in the world.

I then endeavor to demonstrate the legislative process focusing on changes before and after the democratization. In this regard, I can find the following changes: 1) Increase of Member-initiated bills introduced and its rate of being passed; 2) Strengthened committee system - concentration of decision-making power in a small group of people; 3) Broadened role of Legislation and Judiciary Committee - from a word-checker to a coordinator in unicameral system; and 4) Reinforced supporting of members including establishment National Assembly Budget Office (NABO), National Assembly Research Service (NARS).

As a current issue, parliamentary reform made in 2012, so-called National Assembly Advancement Act is also to be examined. The Act added checks against a majority party to prevent steamrolling. It allows filibusters for minority groups except when there is three-fifths votes for ending a filibuster. No party holds three-fifths currently. Logrolling for evading political gridlock is frequently used under the current situation.

The legislative process of Korea has been steadily evolving in response to the request of its people. However, it is being challenged in terms of making consensus. I hope that this presentation is able to provide an impetus for developing the legislative process for all countries.

Keywords Legislative Process, Democratization, Member-initiated Bill, Political gridlock, Parliamentary Reform

## Role of the ‘State’ in the Contemporary Governance

Saliya Jayathilaka

The Australian National University

Today the government operates within a system of “Governance” consists of **State, Non-state** actors, and interconnections among them. In this study I examined these dynamics with reference to e-Sri Lanka program, which was implemented in Sri Lanka.

At present the governments face number of **Challenges** in areas such as, Knowledge, Money, and Time. Neo-liberal thinking encourages the state to involve non-state **Actors**, in facing these challenges. Involvement of many Actors weakened the state’s **Relative power**, and forced the state to use negotiation and persuasion instead of command and control (Salamon 2002). But counter argument is that the increased involvement of non-state sector actually increases government’s capacity to govern rather than undermined. Eventually, government steers governance process to its own objectives (Bell & Hindmoor 2009).

In implementing the e-Sri Lanka program, the Sri Lankan government faced challenges over lack of finance, inadequacy of strategic skills in designing the program, and lack of experience over e-development programs. The program was involved by both the state and number of non-state actors. The Information Communication Technology Agency of Sri Lanka (ICTA), represent the Sri Lankan government.

Even with the challenges & number of actors, the ICTA on behalf of the Sri Lankan government played the strongest role in the e-Sri Lanka program. Because, a). ICTA held the legal mandate, b). Coordination role was played by the ICTA, c). Contribution of the non-state actors is actually reinforced the Sri Lankan government rather than weakening.

This example shows how state power is gradually eroding. But the case shows even with Challenges & non-state Actors state retain the control of governance and steer process to its own objectives.

Keywords Governance, Challenges, Actors, State, Non-state, Relative power





## The Impact of 1970 UNESCO Convention Accession on the Protection of Cultural Property

Kritsana Waiyarpap

National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies (GRIPS)

This study explores the impact of 1970 UNESCO Convention accession on the protection of Cultural Property, by reviewing UNESCO Report, Preparatory Works, and literatures on illicit trafficking in Cultural Property and protection of Cultural Property. There are two theories about cultural property. One is components of a common human culture, called “cultural internationalism,” wherever their places of origin or present location, independent of property rights or national jurisdiction. Another theory is as part of a natural cultural heritage, called “cultural nationalism.” This gives a nation a special interest, and implies the attribution of national character to objects. The study sought to discover whether Thai government should ratify this Convention. The study shows that the Convention has inspired a number of legal and practical tools to assist State Parties in the fight against illicit trafficking. Meanwhile, the definition of Cultural Property coupled with insufficient inventory system, has often lead to illicit trade in antiquity. These findings suggest the need to establish an integrative mechanism and incorporate it in cultural property protection.

In addition to general conditions that can cause illicit trafficking in cultural property to occur, there are some factors that contribute to the increasing risks in the trade in antiquity. Considering national treasure as the most valuable for nation pride, such factors includes: import control in dealing with export certificates to fulfill the most practical ways to administer the Convention in the circumstances of the country. Recognizing such factors and ample state implementation which is exhibited in the Convention should address the threat of illicit trafficking in cultural property. In general, components required to address trade in antiquity: the instruments such as existing laws, as well as related actors and their respective roles. Nevertheless, due to some limitations mentioned and compared to practice implementing the Convention in other countries can be beneficial.

Keywords Cultural Property, Illicit Trafficking, Repatriation

## The Future Reputation of Japan's Pharmaceutical Market

Kushelevich Hadas

Osaka University

This study will investigate Japan's Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare (MHLW) within an innovative framework called "Reputation Approach". The Reputation Approach conceptualizes the ways reputation-sensitive bureaucratic bodies function as organizations within the governmental system and inside the black box of the executive government. This approach centers on the evaluation of the organization's unique character and activities by multiple audiences. Curiously, Japanese public agencies have not yet been analyzed within the Reputation Approach framework. Thus, this analysis could shed new light on the ways Japanese agencies work and interact with the wider scientific community and the public, and hopefully provide new theoretical insights.

The core argument of the Reputation Approach is that agencies attempt to cultivate reputation that will enable them to gain autonomy and legitimation. According to this approach, once reputation-sensitive agencies notice that political changes occurs, and it might have an effect on the agency's reputation, they will likely to react in adaptive strategic ways on the basis of their understanding of their distinct reputation.

Using both empirical and historical review of Japan's drugs and medical devices safety administration, this paper will analyze the fluctuations within the agency's strategy. Specifically, it will focus on the 2001 reform in the Pharmaceuticals and Medical Devices Agency (PMDA) invigorated by the fact that Japan's aging society has become commercially attractive for global pharmaceutical companies. This research suggests three optional organizational strategies: reputation for expertise, reputation for protection, reputation for public safety. Each one of these strategies will lead to deferent outcomes, which affects the PMDA efficiency and status in the domestic and global pharmaceutical market and may have an overall impact on public health policies.

**Keywords** Reputation Approach, Japan's Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare (MHLW), Pharmaceutical Market, Pharmaceuticals and Medical Devices Agency (PMDA)

15:40 – 16:00

## Political Influence on Public Resource Allocation: Evidence from District Electrification in Zambia

Muzeya Lufunda

National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies (GRIPS)

It has been argued that distributive politics play a significant role in allocation of public resources. Its assumptions include the possibility that political representatives channel public resources to their constituencies. Few studies, however, have been conducted to argue for or against this argument. Using Living Conditions Monitoring Survey data conducted in 2006 and 2010, this paper investigates the political influence on district electrification in Zambia. The regression analyses with the district level fixed effects model suggest that the political influence was significantly evident during the reign of President Mwanawasa (2002-2008), and that the influence was more inclined towards national grid as opposed to solar electricity. Also, the results suggest that this influence was not extended to the nearby districts that shared the same geographical boundaries to his home district. In contrast, the leadership of President Banda (2008-2011) showed negative political influence on electrification of his home district. This finding is partly attributable to the development and adoption of the formulation of Rural Electrification Master Plan (REMP), which could have lessened political influence thereby ensuring equitable distribution of electrification across districts in Zambia. The results point to the fact that government initiatives such as the implementation of the REMP are necessary and should be supported to ensure minimal political interference on implementation of electrification projects across districts.

Keywords District electrification, political influence and energy reforms

## Stakeholders' Perception on the Sustainable Development of the Automotive Industry in Mexico

Juan Manuel Perez Debrand

Soka University

**Theme** Mexico has been gaining international competitiveness in the automotive industry thanks to foreign direct investment (FDI) and Mexico's location advantages. To understand whether Mexico's competitive advantages is sustainable, elements related to economic, social, environment, and governance are examined. This research presents the perspective of key stakeholders as a method to understand the sustainability of the automotive industry in Mexico.

**Theory and research method** Beyond financial analyses, such as the economic, social, and governance (ESG) indicators are commonly included to assess companies' strategies related with sustainability, long run risks and opportunities. Similarly, this principle can be applied to understand the sustainability of an overall industry from a macro level. But, to assess the sustainability of an industry, the economic (e) dimension is added to the basic ESG framework. This addition creates the economic, social, environmental, and governance (ESEG) framework. This ESEG framework is in line with the United Nations' sustainable development goals (SDGs). This research is based on qualitative data collected during a Mexico fieldwork study performing semi-structured interviews and second source data from government and academic publications. Among the interviewees were academics, company officials, clusters association and companies' employees. To analyse the information collected, transcripts were created and text analysis was implemented to identify keywords and highlights areas.

**Summary of main conclusions** In overall, Mexico seems to lack a comprehensive plan to sustain the development of the automotive industry. By creating a national plan, Mexico has the opportunity to take advantage of global automotive industry's structural changes, localize more knowledge intensive value chain's activities and reduce skilled labour shortages.

Keywords Automotive Industry, Mexico, Sustainable Development, Stakeholders

## Migrant Community: A Case Study of Brazilians in Japan and Brazil-Japan Bilateral Relations

Songyu Han

National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies (GRIPS)

It has been almost 30 years since the first generation Nikkeijins came to Japan in light of the 1989 amendment of the Immigration-control and Refugee Recognition Act. This study made a literature review of economic and major immigration theories, the nikkeijin's current life condition, and their experience of living in Japan. I also focused on the special group-Dekasegui, which consists of most of the Brazilian community.

To understand better and to contribute even more to the issue, I made 8 (eight) separate interviews, to Nikkeijins, to Brazilian diplomats and to Japanese officials from the Ministry of Health Labor and Welfare. I found two realities:

Firstly, cost and benefit analysis can be extended from one generation to as long as two or more generations. Secondly, a vicious cycle was created: Nikkeijins are more easily to get laid off. For not having a Japanese nationality, Nikkeijins had difficulty finding a job and couldn't cover the tuition fees for their children. Some children skipped school and committed crimes. Thirdly, although according to Japanese officials, Japan "will completely satisfy its labor demand", the actual situation is that the number of foreign laborers is growing. The intake of laborers resource countries has shifted to Asian countries.

At the end, some suggestions are given: I recommended a further modification of the nationality amendment to the local born and raised Yonsei people for they are more familiar with Japanese culture and social customs. Secondly, mutual recognition of education might offer young Yonsei people another option for academic achievement, and also help alleviate the Brazilian juvenile crime rate in Japan.

The literature review unites literatures in Chinese, English and Portuguese.

Keywords Nikkeijins, Brazil-Japan bilateral relations, immigration, nationality

16:40 – 17:00

## How to Intervene in Fx market without Buying/Selling Dollars?

**Sumantra Pal**

National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies (GRIPS)

There Emerging Market Economies are vulnerable to adverse external shocks. Such shocks cause excessive volatility in foreign exchange markets. Faced with high volatility, the central banks in EMEs often end up, in futility, depleting their foreign exchange reserves by selling dollars to restore stability. Few central banks use currency-options based intervention to contain volatility and anchor market expectations. In the Indian context, this paper demonstrates that such options-based intervention policies can be considered to contain excessive volatility and anchoring market expectations. Using the risk-neutral densities extracted from currency options data, it is demonstrated that certain options-trading strategy can be effective in stabilizing markets. Therefore, options-based intervention may be a viable policy alternative, which is more cost-effective than the conventional spot-market intervention.

Keywords Exchange rate; Fx options; Central Bank

15:00 – 15:20

## Does Remittance Improve the Quality of Child Schooling? : An Analysis from Parental Absence Perspective

**Nirmal Kumar Raut**

National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies (GRIPS)

This paper investigates the impact of remittance on investment in the quality of child education by exploiting the cross section data from third round of Nepal Living Standard Survey. Unlike past studies, we disentangle the migration effect from the impact of remittance by focusing on three different types of households categorized according to their migration statuses: Parent-Migrated; non-parent migrated and no-migration. This paper corrects both for issues of self-selection into various migration types as well as the endogeneity into remittances from omitted variable and simultaneity biases. The results suggest that remittance plays a significant role in improving the investment climate in child schooling primarily in the households without any migrant. Although the results are heterogeneous in the impact of remittance on education spending and choice of schooling in the first two types of migrant households, the overall findings indicates that the receipt of remittance in case of parental absence fails to produce any impact whereas the impact becomes significant and increasing in the case of non-parental and no migrant households. This paper supports the family disruption hypotheses of parental migration (father and/or mother) that outweigh any possible gains from remittance to improve educational outcomes of their children.



15:20 – 15:40

## Diffusion of Management Practices through Social Networks among Micro and Small Enterprises in Tanzania

Terrence Kairiza

Bindura University of Science Education (BUSE)

We expand on extant randomized experiments that centre on management training with enterprises by assessing the role of social networks in the diffusion of kaizen, Japanese management practices, which were taught in our training program to those entrepreneurs that are not treated. Our study design allows us to mitigate potential biases generally attributed to the endogeneity of social networks by using geographical distance amongst the entrepreneurs as a proxy for their social interaction in an experiment where treatment is offered to randomly selected entrepreneurs at different time intervals. We find that the increase in the adoption of new management practices due to treatment is compounded by social interaction with treated entrepreneurs. Moreover, those entrepreneurs that are not treated during the management training program tend to benefit more from social learning than those that are treated. Our findings indicate that a large scale investment in management training can improve the adoption of new management technologies for the whole society due to the existence of these external economies.

Keywords Kaizen, management practices, management training, social networks

## Determinants of Health-seeking Behavior of Pregnant Women in the Philippines, 2013

Nikki Ann Consigna Bermudez

National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies (GRIPS)

The paper assesses the determinants of health-seeking behaviors of pregnant women in seeking maternal health care using the data obtained from the 2013 National Health and Demographic Survey conducted in the Philippines. Using ordinal logistic and multiple binary logistic regressions, five maternal health utilization indicators, i.e., (1) timing and number of antenatal care visits; (2) completeness of antenatal care received; (3) place of delivery; (4) delivery assistance; and (5) timing of postnatal care, were examined vis-à-vis twelve predetermined factors at the individual and household levels. Findings suggest varying levels of association between maternal healthcare utilization indicators and the predetermined factors.

The study supports increasing education levels and income of women as positive factors toward higher probability of availing of maternal health care. Second, improving access to health care facilities is seen as a likely factor affecting facility- and skilled-based delivery. Third, to an extent, increasing the women's age at first births is associated with higher likelihood of availing maternal health care services, hence policies supporting delayed first birth should be pursued. Fourth, with regards to other variables, the expansion of PhilHealth coverage, especially of Point of Care Enrolment, i.e., an enrollment mechanisms so that the poor who are not yet Philhealth members may be enrolled in the National Health Insurance program as sponsored member, should be pursued to share the burden of these pregnant women, especially on availing facility- and skilled-based delivery.

Fifth and lastly, the Conditional Cash Transfer (CCT) Program of the government, while it may increase the likelihood of availing antenatal care visits, does not necessarily reflect increased probability of women availing facility- and skilled- based delivery, though the latter is one of the conditionalities of the CCT Program. This might be because formal institutions and skilled personnel are expensive to CCT members as they are poor and thus could not afford said services. Nonetheless, antenatal care is inexpensive thus, CCT beneficiaries are able to comply with this conditionality.

16:00 – 16:20

## The effect of School Operational Assistance on Education by Household: Evidence from Indonesia

Nia Pramita Sari

National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies (GRIPS)

The School Operational Assistance Program (*Bantuan Operasional Sekolah*) referred to as BOS, is a demand intervention program indirectly given by the government in Indonesia to students through schools. The lack of empirical study on BOS makes it important to empirically evaluate the program's effectiveness. We do so by examining its impact on household educational investment and the data used is from IFLS 4 on economic as well as demographic characteristics of households with at least one member studying in public school. We find that BOS is effective in improving education investment by household. Moreover, we find that households with lower income benefited significantly from BOS.

Keywords school operational assistance, investment in education, Indonesia

## An Inquiry into the Child Health Status and its Determinants: Implications for the Child Health Service of Nepal

Sah Karmayogi Subodh Kumar

National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies (GRIPS)

The questioning of strengthening health service delivery is an area of interest particularly for children and vulnerable people in developing countries. This paper inquires about the health determinants and measures the extent to which level the determinants can impact over the child health status with the help of the Iprobit technique particularly for income, resident place and caste/ ethnicity in detail. In this study, the endogenous variable income is instrumented by three instruments namely district-wise employment rates, numbers of rooms per household and total value of durable assets owned. We estimate the probability of a child being in good health status is affected by health determinants and divide our results into three children age groups: under 5, 5\_15 and 0\_15 respectively. We found the evidence that income has a neutral effect on the child health under 5 ages and a significant effect on the child health for the age 5\_15 and 0\_15 age groups. We find that caste/ ethnicity matters on child health only for the age under 5 and similarly place of residence also has a significant impact over the child health. Our study implies that income support programs, rural-based incentives to workforce, subsidies to private investors in the health sector in rural areas and a trajectory to “universal health insurance policy” from ‘free health to all’ policy are possible implications for substantial improvement for the child health service for Nepal in short, medium and long term respectively.

**Keywords** Child health service, Child health status, Health determinants (Income, Ethnicity and Place of resident)

16:40 – 17:00

## Educational Development and the Quality of Education in Nepal

**Binod Bhattarai**

Tokyo university of Foreign Studies

Nepal is a very small country with a population of twenty six million. Despite the enormous amount of resources including flora and fauna, Nepal is one of the least developed countries in the world. The right use of resources depends on the education level of public. Almost 65% of Nepalese population is literate. If it is to use the resources to their fullest, the public should be educated. Although the current development in higher education is satisfactory, mainly within two decades, there is a lot to be done in education sector. Nepal has only about one hundred year's history of higher education. In recent year the expansion of higher education is growing rapidly. The education should focus on the use of resources like conservation of wild life, forest.

But expansion is not sufficient: one must ask whether the structure and pattern of higher educational development has served the community. It has been the general complaint that in developing countries like Nepal, there are small clusters of highly developed regions and large backward areas. This phenomenon of dualism is also seen in higher educational development. Metropolitan centers are the sites of a large number of over-crowded colleges and universities while the moffusal (out of capital) areas have few institutions of higher education with inadequate enrolment.

Keywords Education, Nepal, Higher Education, Literate

15:00 – 15:20

## Profitability Assessment of Small-Scale Rubber Plantations in Chittagong Hill Tracts, Bangladesh: Toward Formulating the Model as the Basis of Forestry Policy Making

**A.K.M Abul Kalam Azad**

National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies (GRIPS),

The basic objective of the study was to formulate the applicable model of evaluating the small-scale rubber plantation programs for making appropriate forestry policy. The study mainly examined the profitability and optimal rotation of small-scale rubber cultivation in the Chittagong Hill Tracts (CHT) areas of Bangladesh, as the practice of shifting cultivation is very harmful due to soil degradation in hilly areas. The Bioeconomic Rubber Agroforestry Support System (BRASS) model was extended to assess profitability and optimal rotation of the small-scale rubber plantations. The BRASS model is composed of two components namely biophysical component and economic component. The biophysical component was used to estimate the latex and timber yield of rubber cultivation for the whole life period and the economic component for calculating the profitability of the small-scale rubber plantations.

The most important part of the extended BRASS model was the discounted cash flow (DCF) analysis of the representative small-holder, mainly “ NPV” and “ optimal rotation years”. Even though the model does not incorporate the risk elements of the variables, the robustness of the estimated results of representative case can be tested by applying the sensitivity analysis. By sensitivity analysis in DCF analysis, we can easily simulate different scenarios of the small-holder’s rubber plantation project, by varying interest rates, various input costs and output prices. That will be helpful to the decision makers to change the alternative land use options under different changing circumstances. This methodology is also useful for the policy makers to assess the impacts of land use options from policy change, such as value added tax (VAT) and interest rates of bank loan.

The model developed in this study may also be useful for formulating policies of another form of rubber cultivation such as public and private large-scale rubber plantations.

**Keywords** BRASS model, profitability, optimal rotation, small-scale farmers, natural rubber.

15:20 – 15:40

## Compound Disasters and Compounding Processes: A Framework for Analysis

Michael C. Huang

National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies (GRIPS)

Any disaster could potentially entail a compounding process, that is, one event or component event precipitating another. What are currently referred to in some literature as “compound disasters” are but a subset of cases where the compounding process is to such an extent that it caused multiple events to occur, resulting in extensive losses of human lives and economic damages on a catastrophic scale. The study provides a conceptual framework for analyzing various processes whereby one disaster may precipitate or cause another. The occurrence of several causally related disasters at the same geographical location and within a short span of time may generate catastrophic impacts on the populations and communities involved. This is essentially what the new concept of “compound disasters” intends to address. The paper provides a general analytical framework for studying such disasters and the wider issue of the compounding processes of a disaster.

Keywords Compound disaster, Great East Japan Earthquake, Haiti Earthquake, Taiwan Earthquake, Sichuan Earthquake, Great Kanto Earthquake, Edo-Ansei Earthquake

## Non-traditional Security Challenge: Militancy, Terrorism and Radicalization in Pakistan

**Bazgha Syed**

National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies (GRIPS)

September 11 attacks mark the advent of modern international terrorism and Pakistan was a major ally of the US during War on Terror and has suffered much in terms of human life as well as material resources. While remaining fully committed to its international obligations in mitigating common enemies, Pakistan, with her critical geopolitical role regionally and globally, also has to exterminate the canker of terrorism internally. Various problems, not alien to the developing countries, have hampered the progress of state in countering terrorism, militancy and radicalization. Understandably, the root causes of terrorism are diverse ranging from poverty, social inequality, injustice to exploitation of religion and ideological indoctrination and, in Pakistan's case, all these have contributed to violence, extremism and terrorist acts. In order to eradicate radicalization from Pakistani society, it is very important to know and understand how deeply rooted are the seeds of extremism and radicalization. There are many extremist Islamic groups and organizations which play a major role in radicalizing the impressionable minds of the youth. Role of madrassas in spreading militancy and hence terrorism can't be denied although not all madrassas operating in Pakistan are active in pursuing radicalization, extremism and militancy but those involved have done the damage. The extremists target young people who belong to disadvantaged part of the society and who need to have an aim in their otherwise meaningless lives, they are brain washed and made to believe that an act of terrorism is actually *jihad* and hence a direct and straight way to heaven.

The paper therefore aims at exploring the main causes of terrorism, militancy and radicalization in Pakistan and discusses some probable solutions to these non-traditional security challenges. Keeping in view the nature of issue, the principal method utilized shall be qualitative and reliance shall also be made on personal experience and points of view of senior officials and experts in the relevant field.

Keywords Terrorism, militancy, radicalization, security, madrassas, extremism, threat



16:00 – 16:20

## Challenges of Employing Extra-Local Assessment Methods to Measure Community Resilience to Climatic Disasters

**Chethika Abenayake**

Nagaoka University of Technology

Building resilience, making people who live in disaster prone areas are adapted has become a vital task. Though resilience building is vital among everyone who live in disaster prone areas, the most risky locations and the least capable community groups require special attention of disaster management professionals. Resilience assessment play a key role in diagnosing resilience needs and prioritizing resilience building investment specially in making policy and planning decisions in resilience building process. Some countries are equipped with either locally developed or localized assessment tools whereas many of the developing countries lack such tools. In absence of resilience assessment tools/ frameworks which have been developed in other countries are being imported as a common practice among many professionals. This presentation is focused on the challenge of using such resilience extra-local assessment tools/ frameworks by the disaster management planners and policy makers with special reference to Sri Lanka. The study has selected three such assessment methods and examined the consistency/ inconsistency, concordance/ discordance of resilient figures computed for 40 selected localities in Sri Lanka. This research was an attempt to examine the concordance and consistency of the levels of community resilience to climatic disasters computed by three different inductive assessment methods for a cohort of 40 DS Divisions in Sri Lanka. The results indicated a little evidence on relationships therefore could not establish a strong agreement on the consistency among the resilient values derived from three assessment methods. The results obtained through correlation and reliability statistics could not support to establish a sound agreement on the consistency/concordance among the resilient values derived from three methods, therefore, strongly emphasized the need of reconsidering context-specific nature of assessment tools in theoretical spheres directing practitioners to reach more applicable decisions on enhancing community resilience.

**Keywords** Assessment methods; community resilience; climatic disasters; localizing

# Effectiveness of Building Code Implementation in Nepal

**Nagendra Ray**

National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies (GRIPS)

Nepal is a highly earthquake-prone country, where numerous earthquakes occur every year. After 20 years of development of the NNBC, which started in 1994, the number of municipalities implementing the NNBC is only 26 out of 191 (13.61 %) by 2015. In this study data on the destroyed houses of Kathmandu valley has been collated from all the different municipalities concerned and analyzed. After the study, it was found that the buildings of the LSMC and KMC, which adopted the NNBC in 2003 and 2006 respectively, sustained less damage by the earthquake of 25th April, 2015, i.e., 11.07% and 9.45% respectively. The remaining municipalities of the Kathmandu district sustained damage of 41.66% and the remaining area of Lalitpur district outside LSMC had a damage ratio of 40.43%, which is almost four times higher than in KMC and almost four times that of LSMC. However, when the damage data of Bhaktapur was analyzed, it was found that in Bhaktapur municipality, which had just decided to implement the NBC after the earthquake, 45.44% of houses were damaged, whereas the percentage in Bhaktapur district was 40.81%. Similarly, according to the data available by the DEO in Lalitpur district, 516 school buildings out of 1,532 schools, were either damaged or deemed no longer fit for purpose, which is 33.68% of total school blocks. The damage of total RC school blocks was 9.83% and Non-RC was 42.60%. The percent of schools damaged in LSMC was 16.84 whereas outside LSMC in Lalitpur district, where the NBC has not been implemented, it is 46.83%. The estimated damage by fragility curve, which was developed before 2001, was almost 4 times higher than the actual damage. This also shows the improvement in building conditions in KMC and LSMC. It was concluded that although not all of the buildings had been constructed after the implementation of the NBC, the areas where it has been adopted in KMC and LSMC sustained 4 to 5 times less damage than areas of the Kathmandu valley where it has not been implemented.

Keywords Effective, Building Code, Implementation, Earthquake, Damage



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