

MONDAY, 20 JANUARY 2014

08:45 – 09:00	REGISTRATION
09:00 – 09:20	OPENING REMARKS
	<p>HYUNG-GU LYNN <i>Editor, Pacific Affairs, AECL/KEPCO Chair in Korean Research, and Institute of Asian Research, University of British Columbia, Canada</i></p> <p>MICHELLE MILLER <i>Senior Research Fellow, Asia Research Institute, National University of Singapore</i></p> <p>MIKE DOUGLASS <i>Asian Urbanisms Cluster Leader, Asia Research Institute, and Department of Sociology, National University of Singapore</i></p>
09:20 – 10:50	PANEL 1
	CHAIRPERSON WANG GUNGWU , <i>National University of Singapore</i>
09:20	<p>Too Little and Too Much: Water Disasters in the Himalayas and Tibet ROBERT J. WASSON, <i>National University of Singapore</i> BARRY NEWELL, <i>The Australian National University</i></p>
09:40	<p>Governing Flood Risks in Urban Japan: Past, Present and Future TYSON VAUGHAN, <i>National University of Singapore</i></p>
10:00	DISCUSSANT SHIN SUNGHEE , <i>Seoul National University, South Korea</i>
10:10	DISCUSSANT D. PARTHASARATHY , <i>Indian Institute of Technology Bombay, and National University of Singapore</i>
10:20	Question and Answer
10:50 – 11:10	MORNING TEA
11:10 – 12:30	PANEL 2
	CHAIRPERSON GOH BENG-LAN , <i>National University of Singapore</i>
11:10	<p>Informality, Resilience, and the Political Implications of Disaster Governance D. PARTHASARATHY, <i>Indian Institute of Technology Bombay, India, and National University of Singapore</i></p>
11:25	<p>The Political Economy of the 2011 Floods in Bangkok: Creation of Uneven Vulnerabilities DANNY MARKS, <i>University of Sydney, Australia</i></p>
11:40	DISCUSSANT RITA PADAWANGI , <i>National University of Singapore</i>
11:50	DISCUSSANT HERLILY , <i>Universitas Indonesia</i>
12:00	Question and Answer
12:30 – 13:10	LUNCH

13:10 – 14:40	PANEL 3
	CHAIRPERSON TIM BUNNELL , <i>National University of Singapore</i>
13:10	Water, Water Everywhere: Toward Participatory Solutions to Chronic Urban Flooding in Jakarta RITA PADAWANGI , <i>National University of Singapore</i> MIKE DOUGLASS , <i>National University of Singapore</i>
13:30	Risky Change? Vietnam's Urban Disaster Risk Governance between Climate Dynamics and Transformation MATTHIAS GARSCHAGEN , <i>United Nations University – Institute for Environment and Human Security (UNU-EHS), Germany</i>
13:50	DISCUSSANT ROBERT J. WASSON , <i>National University of Singapore</i>
14:00	DISCUSSANT DANNY MARKS , <i>University of Sydney, Australia</i>
14:10	Question and Answer
14:40 – 15:00	AFTERNOON TEA
15:00 – 16:00	PANEL 4
	CHAIRPERSON HO KONG CHONG , <i>National University of Singapore</i>
15:00	Jakarta's Flood Relief Programme at the Marunda Estate HERLILY , <i>Universitas Indonesia, Indonesia</i> STEPHEN CAIRNS , <i>Singapore-ETH Centre</i> EVA FRIEDRICH , <i>Singapore-ETH Centre</i>
15:15	Marching to More than One Drummer: Fiscal Incentives and Environmental Limits in Quy Nhon City, Vietnam MICHAEL DIGREGORIO , <i>The Asia Foundation, Vietnam</i>
15:30	DISCUSSANT MATTHIAS GARSCHAGEN , <i>United Nations University – Institute for Environment and Human Security (UNU-EHS), Germany</i>
15:40	DISCUSSANT RAHUL MUKHERJI , <i>National University of Singapore</i>
15:50	Question and Answer
16:20 – 16:30	BREAK
16:30 – 18:00	FOCUS GROUP ON THEORETICAL CONSIDERATIONS IN GOVERNING FLOODING IN URBAN ASIA
	CHAIRPERSON JOHN HARRISS , <i>Simon Fraser University, Canada, and National University of Singapore</i>
18:00	CONCLUDING DISCUSSION
	CHAIRPERSONS MIKE DOUGLASS, HYUNG-GU LYNN, & MICHELLE MILLER
18:30	END OF WORKSHOP
19:00	WORKSHOP DINNER (<i>For Speakers, Chairpersons & Invited Guests</i>)

Too Little, Too Much, and Too Polluted: Compound Chronic and Acute Water Disasters in the Himalayan and Tibetan Plateau Region

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The Himalayan and Tibetan region and adjacent plains are beset by numerous water-related disasters, both acute and chronic. They cascade and interact making them compound disasters. The interactions between threats, between threats and vulnerabilities, and between vulnerabilities occur from local to regional and even global scales. Using a graphical tool that has its home in system dynamics an analysis of this web of complexity is provided. This approach demonstrates the need to take a much broader than usual view to avoid unintended consequences of governance interventions, and to avoid worsening an already highly vulnerable situation. The challenges for governance of such a view are immense requiring a large-scale framework within which all actors can play a part, including local communities, NGOs, governments and experts.

Robert WASSON is a Principal Research Fellow at the Asia Research Institute, National University of Singapore. His research interests are catchment processes and management, the use of geomorphic/geologic techniques to reconstruct past climate and landscape history and dynamics, documentation and analysis of human-environment relationships, flood hazards and human vulnerability, and cross-disciplinary methods. His current research is focussed on flood hazard history in the Himalaya, northern Thailand and northern Australia. He has done research in Australia, New Zealand, The Philippines, China, India, Pakistan, Nepal, Timor Leste, Indonesia, Myanmar, and Malaysia. For 12 years he was involved with the international Global Change Programs centred on the relationships between water, land use and climate change, and also in building links between the natural, social sciences and humanities.

Barry NEWELL is a physicist with a focus on system dynamics, cognitive science, and sustainability science. His research career spans some 45 years, and includes experience in astronomy and astrophysics, management, operations research, mathematics education, and applied system dynamics. He has held research and teaching positions at Yale University, Kitt Peak National Observatory (Arizona), and the Australian National University. For the last 20 years he has worked on the development of practical approaches to integrative research and adaptation in complex human-environment systems. This work, which revolves around a blend of concepts from complexity science, system dynamics, and cognitive science, has been carried out in collaboration with community, student, academic, industrial and professional groups. Barry's specific research interests include the dynamics of sustainable human-environment systems; the impact of technology choice on the adaptive capacity of urban communities; ways to help groups to develop a shared understanding of system dynamics; the metaphorical nature of human understanding; and the nature, development, and use of 'powerful ideas' in research, communication and education. He is Adjunct Associate Professor in the Research School of Engineering, and Visiting Fellow in the Fenner School of Environment and Society, at the Australian National University.

Governing Flood Risks in Urban Japan: Past, Present and Future

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In addition to its well-known susceptibility to earthquakes and tsunamis, Japan is prone to devastating floods of all types. Japan's approach to flood risk governance has exemplified the *doken kokka*, or "construction state:" massive public-works construction projects, dictated from on high by technocrats — with the result that its rivers, lakes, and much of its coastline are encrusted in concrete — sometimes against the wishes of local communities. Nevertheless, there has been some movement toward opening governance processes to the input of more diverse voices, and to relocate some disaster governance responsibilities from centralized authorities to local communities. To understand Japan's disaster governance *vis-à-vis* urban flooding, this paper considers three streams of information: Japan's history of successes and failures in flood mitigation and recovery; its current, officially delineated approach to water management and flood risk reduction; and the ongoing endeavor to rebuild more disaster-resilient communities while recovering from the earthquake and tsunami of March 11, 2011. Therein lie lessons and cautionary tales for others, across Asia and the globe, seeking to manage risks and build resilience while constructing sustainable and socially just regimes of governance.

Tyson VAUGHAN is a Postdoctoral Research Fellow in the Asian Urbanisms research cluster at the Asia Research Institute of the National University of Singapore. His research interests revolve around urban planning for post-disaster recovery and disaster risk reduction, community (re-)building, and public engagement with techno-scientific knowledge, experts, artifacts and institutions. His dissertation is an ethnographic, socio-historical study of community-based participatory recovery planning (PRP) in Japan from the 1995 Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake in Kobe through ongoing activities in the tsunami-devastated areas of the Sanriku coast in Tōhoku. Other projects have included research on post-Katrina PRP in New Orleans, ethnographic fieldwork on industrial mercury pollution in Minamata, Japan, and an investigation of "citizen science" as a site for collaborative "lay-expert" knowledge production. He holds a PhD in Science & Technology Studies from Cornell University and a BA from Stanford University.

Informality, Resilience, and the Political Implications of Disaster Governance

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Informal sector actors played a key role in Mumbai's resilience post the disastrous floods of 2005. Members of small scale retail and service sector businesses, the city's underclass, its waste workers and scrap dealers, and sundry individual tradespersons such as electricians, plumbers, masons, and sanitary workers were at the heart of recovery and rehabilitation in the weeks following the floods of July 2005 that affected significant parts of the city's new CBD and business sectors, as much as its poor and marginalized living in environmentally fragile and marginal locations. Ironically these actors have also been at the receiving end of distorted urban planning initiatives, real estate growth, 'bourgeois environmentalism' inspired middle class activism, and ethnic chauvinist political forces which have pushed them to the city's social, economic and spatial margins, and whose lives and livelihoods are hence quite precarious and insecure. Going with recent sociological attempts to bridge the expanding field of disaster studies and classical sociological theorization by linking development theories to the study of disasters and their social implications, this paper argues for more imaginative disaster mitigation and management strategies that recognize the role of informal sector workers in post-disaster resilience; it is argued that this recognition should be accompanied by formal state sponsored institutional inclusion and integration of informal sector workers and actors in disaster governance. In Mumbai, informal economic actors were characterized by resourcefulness, access to key networks in enabling recovery, flexibility and innovativeness in design and planning, and the ability to offer low cost options which could be rapidly deployed. These contrast with the slowness and cumbersome procedures and responses that typify formal state and private responses to disasters. Given the feeble response mechanisms of state institutions in disaster management and mitigation in much of the developing world, and the established fact of citizen action being the first to respond to disaster situations, this paper suggests that paying attention to and involving informal sector actors in disaster governance can both augment the quality of disaster management, and enhance the possibility of greater integration of the city's marginalized and excluded groups into its mainstream social fabric.

D. PARTHASARATHY is Professor of Sociology at the Department of Humanities and Social Sciences, Indian Institute of Technology Bombay, India. He has been involved in researching issues related to climate studies, technology adoption and impacts, micro-finance, development planning, and urban studies. His current research interests include urban informality, transnational urbanism, commons, legal pluralism, resource governance, and vulnerability to climate risks. He has held visiting positions at the Australian National University, National University of Singapore, and Zentrum Moderner Orient, Berlin. He recently co-edited (with Tim Bunnell and Eric Thompson) *"Cleavage, Connection and Conflict in Rural, Urban and Contemporary Asia"*, ARI-Springer Series, 2013.

The Political Economy of the 2011 Floods in Bangkok: Creation of Uneven Vulnerabilities

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Urban political ecologists believe that the vulnerability of urban populations to disasters is not “natural”, but rather is largely the result of urban political, economic, and social systems. Because normally the state (at both the national and local level), rather than the private sector, has undertaken investments in disaster risk reduction, a city’s urban governance significantly influences the risk to disasters its population faces and which segments of its population are vulnerable.

This paper uses the flooding of Bangkok in 2011 as a case study, arguing that both the governance of the urbanization process of Bangkok and surrounding peri-urban areas and of urban water management contributed greatly to the high and unequal levels of devastation experienced during the flooding. It will trace Bangkok’s urban development, focusing on the last half-century. It argues that the governance of the city’s material growth was largely laissez-faire. Also, local governments often responded to the electorate’s desire to adopt a road-led development, which not only spatially fragmented the city but also increased unregulated urban sprawl. Further increasing the city’s vulnerability to flooding was a constant breaching of land zoning codes. The underlying cause of these infringements is the entrenched patronage system.

The city’s urbanization patterns also created unequal exposure to floods. Bangkok’s administrators erected large concrete dykes to protect the inner city, subjecting peri-urban areas outside the dykes to more severe flooding, as seen in 2011. Politicians favor building large-scale water infrastructure, which these projects often benefit themselves and their clients and are short-term opportunities.

The paper will also discuss how urban disaster governance failures contributed to the flooding. While the city has developed city-wide plans to reduce the risk of flooding, the reality on the ground has remained inconsistent with the plans. Another major problem is the high degree of fragmentation within the water management sector: no single regulatory framework was in place and at least eight different agencies —which rarely coordinate with each other — were responsible for regulating water issues. Bangkok’s sector-based approach to flood management, which is not integrated with urban planning, failed to increase the city’s adaptive capacity to floods.

As evidence, the paper draws on a mixture of primary (interviews, policy discourse analysis, and city plans) and secondary sources.

Danny MARKS is currently a PhD Candidate at the University of Sydney’s School of Geosciences, studying the urban political ecology of the 2011 flooding in Bangkok. Danny has spent a number of years working in mainland Southeast Asia, particularly in the field of climate change adaptation. He has worked for the NGO Forum on Cambodia, the Rockefeller Foundation, the World Bank’s East Asia and Pacific Governance Hub, and other organizations. In 2010, funded by the David L. Boren Fellowship, he conducted research at the Institute of Security and International Studies (ISIS) of Chulalongkorn University on the impacts of climate change on Thailand and Thailand’s climate change policy process. He has published on climate change policy in Asia and Thai domestic politics in *Contemporary Southeast Asia*, *Journal of Contemporary China*, *Bangkok Post*, *The Nation*, *Shanghai Daily*, *International Relations and Security Network (ISN)*, among others.

Water, Water Everywhere: Toward Participatory Solutions to Chronic Urban Flooding in Jakarta

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Jakarta has entered an era of chronic flooding that is annually affecting thousands of people, most of whom are crowded into low-income neighbourhoods in flood-prone areas of the city. As the greater Jakarta mega-urban region – Jabodetabek – approaches the 30 million population mark and the sources of flooding become ever more complex through combinations of global climate change and massive land development projects, government responses to flooding pursued through canal improvements fall further behind rising flood risks. Government responses also continue without significant participation of people who are affected by flooding and who are being compelled to relocate when floods occur. Affected communities are responding on their own, however, and their experiences show as yet untapped possibilities for low-income residents in flood prone areas and government to collaborate in creating more effective modes of disaster governance. Even amidst environmental degradation and social injustices in Jakarta's expansion, resilience can be found through people's own efforts to lower their vulnerabilities to flooding while asserting their right to the city. The question that remains to be addressed is how can neighbourhood level responses become more effective to inform city-wide resilience.

Rita PADAWANGI was previously a researcher at the Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy, National University of Singapore. She has also been a Research Fellow at the Global Asia Institute, National University of Singapore; Center for Urban Research and Learning at Loyola University Chicago; and Centre for Strategic and International Studies in Jakarta, Indonesia. She has taught at the School of Design and Environment at the National University of Singapore and at the Department of Sociology at Loyola University Chicago, with a special focus on urban sociology and the sociology of the built environment. She received her PhD in Sociology from Loyola University Chicago where she was also a Fulbright Scholar for her M.A. studies. She holds a Bachelor of Architecture degree from the Parahyangan Catholic University and was a practicing architect in Bandung, Indonesia. With research interests spanning over the sociology of architecture and participatory urban development, Dr Padawangi has conducted various research projects in particularly Southeast Asian cities, including in Indonesia, the Philippines, Singapore, Malaysia, and Myanmar. She has been engaged as consultant for projects under major international development funding agencies. Her commitment to social activism in the built environment keeps her connected with community groups and practitioners in many cities in the region.

Mike DOUGLASS is Professor and Leader of the Asian Urbanisms Cluster at the Asia Research Institute and also Professor of Sociology at the National University of Singapore. He received his PhD in Urban Planning from University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA). He is Emeritus Professor, former Chair of the Department of Urban and Regional Planning and former Director of the Globalization Research Center at the University of Hawai'i. Until 2012 he was *International Development Planning Review*. He previously taught at the Institute of Social Studies (Netherlands) and at the School of Development Studies, University of East Anglia (UK). He has been a Visiting Scholar/Professor at Stanford University, UCLA, Tokyo University, Thammasat University and the National University of Singapore. With a professional focus on urban and regional planning in Asia, he has lived and worked for many years in Asia both as an academic and as a staff of the United Nations. He has also advised university programs on planning education in Asia and the U.S. His current research focuses on globalization and livable cities, creative communities, disaster governance, and global migration.

Risky Change? Vietnam's Urban Disaster Risk Governance between Climate Dynamics and Transformation

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Vietnam's cities are not only rapidly transforming along with the country's politico-economic change but are also recognized as being increasingly exposed to the projected impacts of climatic hazards. Resulting from both trends are substantial challenges for urban disaster risk governance which, however, remain poorly understood scientifically and underemphasized politically. Against this background, the paper traces the dynamics in urban vulnerability and explores how the responsibilities and capacities for risk reduction and adaptation are negotiated and shared within the country's changing political economy. Can Tho City, the demographic and economic centre of the highly flood- and typhoon-prone Mekong Delta, serves as an in-depth case study, drawing on 12 months of empirical research. The findings suggest that the transformation process has not only been yielding ambiguous and socially stratified vulnerability effects amongst urban residents. It has also resulted in significant shifts in the way risk management is framed and attributed. Despite the continued paternalistic rhetoric of the party-state apparatus as care-taker, considerable mismatches between state and non-state adaptation action have been found, potentially undermining the effectiveness of both realms. The paper therefore calls for a paradigm shift in Vietnam's urban disaster risk governance. Future approaches need to go beyond the leadership's current focus on top-down disaster contingencies and the adjustment of large-scale physical infrastructure. Rather, the hybrid framing of transformation and climate change necessitates that the institutional configuration of risk governance itself needs to be adapted in order to mediate and integrate different types of risk reduction measures. These unfold across the increasingly divergent range of urban actors and their interests in terms of spatial scales, temporal scales, normative motivations and capacities.

Matthias GARSCHAGEN is a Research Associate at the United Nations University – Institute for Environment and Human Security (UNU-EHS), Germany. His main research focus is on urban vulnerability, social resilience and climate change adaptation in Asia, most notably in Vietnam and India. Matthias is an invited contributing author to the IPCC's Fifth Assessment Report (AR5) in WG II, chapter 24 on Asia. Besides his engagement with UNU-EHS, he has been a lecturer at the University of Cologne, Department of Geography. Matthias was a scholarship holder of the German National Academic Foundation and the German Academic Exchange Service. He is currently an active member of the working group on Southeast Asian studies within the German Geographical Association as well as UNU's International Expert Working Group on Measuring Vulnerability. Matthias has a background in Human Geography, Anthropology and Economics from Cologne University, Germany, and Simon Fraser University in Vancouver, Canada, and has recently submitted his PhD thesis on vulnerability dynamics in the context climate change and socio-political transformation in urban Vietnam.

Jakarta's Flood Relief Programme at the Marunda Estate

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The new municipal government of Jakarta has been actively tackling the flooding that affects that city with various policies. These range from large scaled infrastructural public works such as dredging and realignment of the river channels which are the most intensive flooding corridors, to consultations with NGOs on finer-grained participatory planning initiatives with some of the most vulnerable communities resident on the river banks, to the relocation of some flood affected communities to other parts of Jakarta. All of these approaches have been controversial in one way or another. This paper focuses on perhaps the most controversial of the government policy responses to the flooding: the relocation programme. It does so by following one community, numbering 7,000 families, from the Waduk Pluit area in Central Jakarta to a new government-owned and –managed housing estate at Marunda, in East Jakarta. This site, on relatively cheap land at the very outer limits of the municipal government's jurisdiction, is intended to form the nucleus of a larger industrial estate and free trade zone. The relocation programme is planned to simultaneously produce a labour pool for the developing industrial estate and employment for the residents.

The paper explores the outcomes of the government's relocation of the Waduk Pulit communities to Marunda in two ways. First, it looks at the way residents have been renegotiating many aspects of their everyday lives, such as employment, education, transportation, and shopping, in order to secure viable long-term livelihoods in Marunda. The paper refracts these wider renegotiations through the domestic economies of individual households. Second, it examines the government's architectural, urban and infrastructural planning of the Marunda estate and tries to understand the how this physical and technical realm interacts with the changed economic circumstances of the community. While investigating the government's planning efforts at Marunda, our research team was invited to make alternative proposals for the site. The final part of the paper describes our response to this invitation in the form of architectural and urban plans.

Stephen CAIRNS completed an undergraduate degree in anthropology and classical studies at the University of Otago, New Zealand. He trained in architecture at the University of Auckland, and practiced as an architect in New Zealand, Australia and the Pacific, designing the competition-winning entry for the Headquarters for the Secretariat of the Pacific Community in Noumea. He subsequently undertook doctoral studies at the University of Melbourne writing a thesis on the colonial architecture in Java, with an emphasis on aesthetics and the politics of representation. On completion of his PhD he was appointed to a Lectureship at the University of Melbourne. He took up a Senior Lectureship at the University of Edinburgh, and was appointed Professor of Architecture and Urbanism there in 2009. He served as Head of Department of Architecture, and Director of the newly founded Edinburgh School of Architecture and Landscape Architecture. He is currently based in Singapore where he is Scientific Co-ordinator of the Future Cities Laboratory.

Herlily is Associate Professor at Universitas Indonesia where she currently serves as Vice Chair in the Department of Architecture Faculty of Engineering. She has trained in architecture, urban design and environmental design in developing countries and has taught urban theory and architectural design studio. Her research interest includes urban informality; housing struggles; discourse on urban theory and questions around culture, urban space and power in the global south.

Eva FRIEDRICH is an architect from Germany with a special interest in urban economics and urban morphology, digital analysis and design techniques. She is a researcher at the ETH Zurich's Future Cities Laboratory. Before coming to the ETH, she worked at the architectural firm Foster+Partners, London, UK, as part of the urban design team. She was involved in developing novel simulation solutions to model key indicators related to urban economics, urban accessibility and pedestrian forecasting as an input to design projects. From 2005 to 2010, she worked at Space Syntax Ltd, based in London. She became head of research and development in 2009. She was leading on the research of new design, analysis and visualization methodologies applied to space syntax practice.

Marching to More than One Drummer: Fiscal Incentives and Environmental Limits in Quy Nhon City, Vietnam

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This case study examines urban development goals and environmental limits in Quy Nhon city, Binh Dinh province, Vietnam. The 2004 general plan for the city proposed gradually expanding its boundaries before 2020, with the goal of becoming a center for regional trade, culture and politics. This process began in 2006 when a rural commune in a neighboring district was brought under the city's administration. In 2010, a neighboring town and two more rural communes in the same district were brought into the city's territory. The provincial leadership is now considering expansion of Quy Nhon City's boundaries to include all of one neighboring district and parts of two others, much of which is in ecologically sensitive, flood prone agricultural areas. Having suffered two "historic" floods in four years, the provincial leadership is well aware of the natural limits and risks associated with urban development in low-lying areas. Despite this, they continue to express a need for expansion and with each new master plan, increase the city's reach. Based on interviews with senior members of the Binh Dinh People's Committee, Department of Natural Resources and Environment, Department of Construction, and Department of Agriculture and Rural Development, plus staff of the National Institute for Urban and Rural Planning and the foreign architectural firm engaged in developing the revised master plan, this study concludes that leadership is being motivated by the possibility of funding transfers from the central government through reclassification as a centrally managed city. This change in status would reduce administrative levels while adding personnel, raising salaries, and allowing for upgrades of social and physical infrastructure that could be used to meet other socio-economic development goals. At the same time, expansion into flood prone areas places the city at greater risk while detracting from other potential development options.

Michael DIGREGORIO is a filmmaker, research consultant and former Ford Foundation program officer. While at Ford, Michael was responsible for developing, funding and guiding programs in Higher Education, Media, Arts and Culture, including, among others, an 8 year effort to create the field of anthropology, improve training in urban planning, and rebuild the documentary and feature film industry in Vietnam. Michael now works as a consultant on climate change and urbanization, and, together with his wife, Ha Thuc Van, managing director of Redbridge TV and Film Production, produces and directs documentary films.

ABOUT THE CHAIRPERSONS AND DISCUSSANTS

GOH Beng-Lan is an Associate Professor and currently Head of the Department of Southeast Asian Studies, National University of Singapore. She researches on issues of knowledge production, intellectual history, urbanism, postcolonial identities and the visual arts in Southeast Asia. She is the author of *Modern Dreams: An enquiry into Power, Cultural Difference and the Cityscape in Contemporary Urban Malaysia*, co-editor of *Asia in Europe, Europe in Asia: Rethinking Academic, Social and Cultural Linkages*, and editor of *Decentering and Diversifying Southeast Asian Studies: Perspectives from the Region*.

John HARRISS is a social anthropologist who has worked for most of his professional life in the inter-disciplinary field of International Development Studies. Following his education at the University of Cambridge and then at the University of East Anglia, he taught in the School of Development Studies at the University of East Anglia from 1976 to 1990, and served as the Dean of the School in 1987-90. Thereafter he moved to the London School of Economics (LSE) as the founding Programme Director of the Development Studies Institute (DESTIN), and later directed the Institute. In 1994-96, on leave from the LSE, he worked as the Head of the Regional Office for South and Central Asia of the Save the Children Fund (United Kingdom-UK). In 2004-05, he headed a successful bid for the establishment of the Department for International Development-funded Research Programme Consortium on Institutions and Pro-Poor Growth, and directed the Consortium – with members from Africa, Latin America and India, as well as from the UK – in 2005-06. In 2006, he moved to Simon Fraser University in Vancouver, Canada, as the first Director of the University's new School for International Studies. Professor Harriss has held visiting research fellowships at the Australian National University and at the Maison des Sciences de l'Homme in Paris, and he has had a long running affiliation with the Madras Institute of Development Studies. He has undertaken research and advisory work for a number of development agencies including the Department for International Development of the UK government, the International Labour Office, and the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development. Currently, he is with the Institute of South Asian Studies, National University of Singapore.

HO Kong Chong is Associate Professor of Sociology and Vice Dean (Research) at the Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences, National University of Singapore. Trained as an urban sociologist at the University of Chicago, Dr Ho's research interests are in the political economy of cities, urban communities, higher education, and youth. He is a board member of Research Committee 21 (Sociology of Urban and Regional, International Sociological Association) and an editorial board member of *Pacific Affairs* and the *International Journal of Comparative Sociology*. Kong Chong is co-author of *City-States in the Global Economy: Industrial Restructuring in Hong Kong and Singapore* (1997); *Youth.sg: State of Youth in Singapore* (2011) and co-editor of *Service Industries, Cities and Development Trajectories in the Asia-Pacific* (2005); *the City and Civil Society in Pacific Asia Cities* (2008), and *New Economic Spaces in Asian Cities* (2012).

Hyung-Gu LYNN is the AECL/KEPCO Chair in Korean Research at the Institute of Asian Research, the University of British Columbia, Canada, and the Editor of the journal *Pacific Affairs*, a SSCI-indexed quarterly journal that has been published since 1928 and the *Asia Pacific Memo*, a twice-a-week electronic forum. He is the author of various publications focused geographically on Korea and Japan, on subject matters ranging from international relations to popular culture. His PhD is from Harvard University and his MA and BA from the University of British Columbia, Canada.

Michelle Ann MILLER is a Senior Research Fellow in the Asian Urbanisms Cluster at the Asia Research Institute, National University of Singapore. She previously taught in the Masters of International and Community Development program at Deakin University and on subjects related to participatory approaches to development at Charles Darwin University. Her PhD from Charles Darwin University is in the field of political science and she is the recipient of that university's Speaker Prize in Politics. She has been principal investigator or collaborator on numerous grants that have centered on themes such as urban governance, decentralization, minority rights, conflict resolution and local development. Dr Miller has conducted research in Indonesia for fifteen years, focusing particularly on Indonesia's westernmost province of Aceh. Her current research investigates the role of decentralized urban governance in preparing for, responding to and recovering from environmental disasters. She has authored, edited or co-edited a number of books including: *Rebellion and Reform in Indonesia: Jakarta's Security and Autonomy Policies in Aceh* (Routledge, 2009); *Autonomy and Armed Separatism in South and Southeast Asia* (ISEAS, 2012); *Ethnic and Racial Minorities in Asia: Inclusion or Exclusion?* (Routledge, 2012); and (with Tim Bunnell) *Asian Cities in an Era of Decentralisation* (Routledge, 2014).

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SHIN Sunghye received her doctoral degree from the Seoul National University (SNU), Korea. Since 2011, Dr Shin has been a Research Fellow at the SUTD-MIT International Design Centre (IDC), Singapore. She is currently a Visiting Fellow at Asia Center of Seoul National University, South Korea (from October, 2013). Before joining IDC, she was a Senior Research Fellow at the Incheon Development Institute, Korea from 2006 to 2011, and also was an Invited Professor at Ritsmeican-Asia Pacific University, Japan as well. Based upon urban and cultural geography, her research interests are in urban planning & policies, East Asian colonial port cities, Landscape analysis.

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