



INTERNATIONAL BALKAN UNIVERSITY
UTAH VALLEY UNIVERSITY

BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

**INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON
SECURITY, DISASTER POLICY AND EDUCATION**

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Formal requirements

Texts should be 3,000 – 4,500 words long

Font: Times New Roman 12

Line spacing: single

Works cited format, no footnotes (style guide below)

Number your pages consecutively

Use Justified Left margin only

First Page Format

The paper's title goes at the top of the page, centered and bolded, using title case

Under the title leave one blank space, followed by the author's name, regular font

On the next line the author's affiliation

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Leave one blank space, followed by the abstract

The abstract section should 200 words and begin with "Abstract:" followed by the text

Leave one blank space, followed by a maximum of five keywords, bold, separated by commas

Leave two blank spaces, label the first section **Introduction** in bold

Leave one blank space, then begin the body of text, using indented paragraphs

In subsequent sections, label the section in bold using title case, leave a blank space, and continue with the text

The paper should end with references in alphabetical order labeled **Works Cited**

9:00 to 10:00

IBU Avtokomanda Education Building

Participant Arrival and Registration

10:00-10:30 (Room 106)

Opening Remarks

Prof Ismail Kocayusufoglu, Rector, International Balkan University, Skopje, Macedonia

Dr John Fischer, Utah Valley University, USA

10:20 - 11:10 - Keynote Address

Prof. Steve Recca, Executive Director, University of Colorado Center for Human Security
Partnership Director, Naval Postgraduate School Center for Homeland Defense and Security,
Humanitarian Assistance Programs, Pacific Disaster Center

Fundamentals of Human Security – Putting Information and Imagery in Context

Coffee Break: 5 minutes

Session 1: 11:15-12:15

Presentations are 15 minutes, Q&A session at the end of the session

Prof.ass.dr.Bejtush GASHI, Public Security Faculty, Vushtrri, University College “AAB” and “Dardania”, Prishtina, Kosovo

The concepts of national security to Kosovo, the challenges facing a changing world

Ferid Azemi, Kosovo Academy for Public Safety at Faculty of Public Safety

Social ecology neighborhood analysis and policy changes

Elder Steven Pulley and Mrs. Cynthia Pulley

LDS Charities worldwide Initiatives

Assoc Prof Bejtulla Demiri, International Balkan University, Macedonia

The Impact of Middle East crisis on Politics of Republic of Macedonia

12:30-13:00 Lunch - IBU Cafeteria

Session 2 – 13:00-14:30

Presentations are 15 minutes, Q&A session at the end

Asst. Prof. Dr. Mevludin Ibish, International Balkan University, Macedonia

Understanding the role of realism, liberalism and international law with regard to Syrian crises

Süleyman Özmen, International Politics and Relations Expert, Okan University, Istanbul, Turkey

Perception of Security for the People Who Suffer From Conflict

Granit Ajdini,

Role of civil society in refugee crisis, case of Presevo

Melanie Fisher, BS, Utah Valley University, USA

Providing Food after a Disaster in an Urban Setting: Practical Window Boxes

Assoc. Prof. Kire Sharlamanov, International Balkan University, Macedonia

Migration in Balkan Countries as social phenomenon

Lect. Stephen Hardy, Tetovo State University, SEEU, Macedonia

Security Concerns in Balkans

Coffee Break 15 minutes

Session 3: 15:00-16:15

Presentations are 15 minutes, Q&A session at the end

Prof. Lindsey Means, M.S. and Jared Pitcher, Utah Valley University, USA

Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) Training

Asst. Prof. Dr. Shener BILALLI, International Balkan University, Macedonia

Interpretation of Chaos and Security Cold war and Present

Kelsie Gauchay, Utah Valley University, USA .

The Role of Social Workers in Preparing the Public for Major Disasters

Whitney Johnson, B.A. and Kelsie Gauchay, Utah Valley University, USA.

Adapting a Disaster Supply Kit for Individual Needs

Assoc Prof Dr. Fehmi Agca, International Balkan University, Macedonia

Cooperation of Turkey and the US for the Peace and Security in the Middle East

Coffee Break 15 minutes

Session 4: 16:30-18:00

Presentations are 15 minutes, Q&A session at the end

Prof Steve Recca, Executive Director, University of Colorado Center for Human Security
Partnership Director, Naval Postgraduate School Center for Homeland Defense and Security,
Humanitarian Assistance Programs, Pacific Disaster Center

Information, Science and Technology to Support Better Disaster Decision-making

Prof Emilija S. Canevska, Radmilla Zivanovik, International Balkan University, Macedonia

Education strategies for teaching emergency and disaster preparedness and response - dealing with trauma

Prof Dr. Miodrag Vukučević

Facing migration flow: Self-perception and positioning

Gunay Cankurtaran, Izmir, Turkey

NGOs and Migrations

Closing Remarks

**TA
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Prof. Steve Recca,

Executive Director, University of Colorado Center for Human Security

Partnership Director, Naval Postgraduate School Center for Homeland Defense and Security,

Humanitarian Assistance Programs, Pacific Disaster Center



ABSTRACTS



ABSTRACTS

Prof.ass.dr.Bejtush GASHI

Public Security Faculty, Vushtrri, University College “AAB” and “Dardania”, Prishtina, Kosovo

The concepts of national security to Kosovo, the challenges facing a changing world

Security problems through time have become the area of responsibility for the most important institutions of countries and their experts. The world, in any case, was never safe for small countries because history has shown that it is very easy for major powers to manipulate with these countries, both economically as well as militarily. While a small country is not able to afford a conflict on its own, the only way for it remains the diplomatic struggle to avoid or reduce the risk of conflict. The only way to avoid uncertainty, which for a small country in international relations is much greater than for a large country, is their association in international institutions. For small countries of the Western Balkans there is only one strategic choice and that is Euro-Atlantic integration. In general, the security project and joint defense was the brainchild of major European countries, but the objective to be positioned in the international system was the main motive that forced nearly all small countries to join. The difference between countries that have been able to survive and those who have perished is that some small countries have survived due to their engagements, which led them towards the desired objective, that of military defense. Those who want peace must prepare for war. Preventive military measures of aggression constitute the most difficult problem for security matters, the independence of small and medium countries such as Israel, Switzerland, Singapore, Kosovo, Macedonia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, etc., and the decision to utilize force if necessary is equally responsible, important as avoiding aggressors.

Keywords: security, security concept, small countries, diplomacy, alliances, UN, NATO, EU, etc.

Ferid Azemi

Kosovo Academy for Public Safety at Faculty of Public Safety

Social ecology neighborhood analysis and policy changes

Trying to explain the criminal behaviors many criminologists point out the importance of the community-level factors influencing crime. Many researchers such as Frank Schmalleger (2006, p.217,) think that an offshoot, social ecology, sees society as a kind of organism and crime deviance as a kind of disease or social pathology. Thus, the community and all levels of residents must be involved and focused in acting together as one, taking appropriate measures to prevent this social pathology. The first part coined as description will touch some of social problems the disorganized society is facing with, as well as the importance of collective efficacy in addressing this social pathology. On the second part of this analysis, there is an evaluation of social pathology and collective efficacy.

Elder Steven Pulley and Mrs. Cynthia Pulley

LDS Charities worldwide Initiatives

For many years, the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (Mormon) has been actively involved in humanitarian relief and development activities throughout the world. These include emergency relief assistance in times of disaster and humanitarian programs that strengthen the self-reliance of individuals, families, and communities. LDS Church humanitarian efforts relieve suffering for families of all nationalities and religions and offer hope with the potential for a better life for millions of people around the world. The Church strives to provide immediate assistance following disasters. The Church provides food and other relief supplies as needed. In 2010, for example, the Church provided relief to people affected by 119 disasters in 58 countries. Other humanitarian service efforts include clean water, maternal and newborn care, vision care, wheelchairs, food production, and immunizations.

**Assoc Prof Bejtulla Demiri,
International Balkan University, Macedonia**

The Impact of Middle East crisis on Politics of Republic of Macedonia

The Middle East conflicts have made hundreds of thousands of refugees and displaced people, not only in the region itself, such as in Turkey and Lebanon, but also across Europe as a whole. The instability that many of these conflicts create in individual states of Middle East, as in Syria, Libya, Iraq, and the entire region creates conditions in which organized crime can take place. The Balkans has become a major route for immigrants, and Republic of Macedonia as an important state in this route has its role, both as actor and factor, in this refugee crisis. On the other hand, Republic of Macedonia is directly involved in the registration, transportation and giving elementary assistance and support to refugees. As a result, the situation has had its impact on many internal issues of Republic of Macedonia, as in media coverage, organized crime, terrorism, education, unemployment, migration etc.

Keywords: politics, Middle east, refugees, organized crime, terrorism, migration

Asst. Prof. Dr. Mevludin Ibish
International Balkan University, Macedonia

Understanding the role of realism, liberalism and international law with regard to Syrian crises

A very huge power lies within the hands of states in international politics as they are the only political institutions that have the monopoly to decide and to organize the stability and security of their societies. They have the momentum to decide on one hand, whether to continue to wage wars continuously and on the other hand, whether to open the possibilities of mutual understandings, regional and world stability and security. As much as we think that states changed in their behavior after the Second World War and after the dissolution of communism we still can see that the idea of (state) self interest is opened and fully functional in state affairs and that the security of one state (Serbia vs. Kosovo) or the foreign policy of one and more states (USA vs. Russian federation in Syria) can create outrages negative consequences to the civilians, infrastructures, civilizations, cultures and a great impact to systematic emigration flows. In this paper I will focus mainly to reveal the understandings of the theoretical backgrounds of realism and liberalism combined with international law and state humanitarian and military interventions in Syria. The status of the United Nations and other state actors such as USA, Turkey and Russian federation will be on focus and treated in order to analytically understand their decision and their usage of international law and interventionism.

Keywords: international politics, realism, liberalism, United Nations, Syria, international law, security, societies, interventionism.

Süleyman Özmen

International Politics and Relations Expert, Okan University, Istanbul, Turkey

Perception of Security for the People Who Suffer From Conflict

Life is an illusion that shaped by our perception. This perception can be influenced by different factors and influence our behavior as human being. For example, social media can be used to create illusion of fear or security in our modern and complex world. This can lead social movements and conflict as we have seen in Arab spring. Is security important for human beings? According to Abraham Maslow's hierarchy of needs theory, security lies at the very basic level. Security is essential for human development.

Parameters of risk and security have changed in today's society. Actually security has twofold or two aspects. First one is reality, second one is feelings about the reality. How can we separate this? Do you feel secure or not? It depends on human perception Geographical position, environment, education, socio-economic status, religion, and race influence this perception. Most importantly, this perception enforced by society they live in.

In this article, I will discuss the different definitions of security, parameters of risk for

security and how human perception of security is influenced by different factors. As a conclusion, many people still suffer and cannot fulfill their basic needs in certain regions of the world. We are all connected to each other and responsible for each other. We need to be concerned and take an action to ensure security of our world for dignity of human being. Earth is like human body. The conflict area is something like a cancerous region of human body. As cancer spreads to the whole body, conflicts do too. What unites us should be greater than what divides us.

For instance, Temporary International Presence in Hebron (TIPH), was established to promote a feeling of security for the Palestinians of Hebron by their presence, and promote stability in the city. Its aim was just to observe the situation and influence the feeling of people there and make them feel that they are not alone.

Key words: Perception, security, conflict, human rights, risks, suffering.

Granit Ajdini

Role of civil society in refugee crisis, case of Presevo

The aim of this paper is to inform about the role of civil society in the refugee crisis; specifically the response to the Syrian war, migrant crisis, and difficulties that refugees and migrants encounter on their journey from Middle East through the Balkan corridor. In the second part, we will discuss the risks for refugees, manipulation from trafficking groups, and the help provided by civil society given to refugees and migrants from the Middle East and Afghanistan. Which was their way in crossing borders and how population help secretly from the reason of law that they weren't allowed to help . The third part is a case study, in which we monitor a group of young people from Presevo and their first activities in helping refugees, how they arrived to solutions for this problem, local and international media response and recognition. Additionally, we will discuss how hundreds of volunteers from around the world also joined in relief efforts, specifically how this group arrived to collaborate and devise strategies, provide help, raise money and divide responsibilities. This will include analysis of the use of online media, the use of maps and social media to monitor the situation, reporting arrivals of refugees and the need for supply and volunteers. This paper shows the willingness and flexibility of civil society and how it can become a powerful method of relief in emergencies and humanitarian crises. It will be shown how people can be human and can gather from different places of the world and work for one cause.

Melanie Fisher,
BS, Utah Valley University, USA

Providing Food after a Disaster in an Urban Setting: Practical Window Boxes

After a disaster food sources may run out. You can be prepared by building a window box to grow vegetables. This presentation provides simple plans for building a window box and suggestions for the kinds of foods that would be practical after a disaster hits. Mrs. Fisher, who is a master gardener, will talk about what seeds to use and keep, how to plant, and maintain window box gardens to provide nourishing vegetables that can be used now and in an emergency if a disaster hits.

Assoc. Prof. Kire Sharlamanov
International Balkan University, Macedonia

Migration in Balkan Countries as social phenomenon

This article will try to define migration as one of the central topics that concern Balkan countries in the entire 20th century, but especially in the last two years with the formation of the Balkan route of migration. We will try to classify migrations, and follow the history of “traditional” migrations in the Balkans. We will analyze similarities and differences between traditional “domestic” migration and migration through the Balkan route. We will also analyze migration in context of significant social processes in the 21st century such as globalization and the Schengen regime that was established and implemented by the EU.

Lect. Stephen Hardy
Tetovo State University, SEEU, Macedonia

Security Concerns in Balkans

My paper’s theme concerns security in the Balkans. My basic premise is that unemployment, organized crime, terrorism and migration all impact the concept of security. This paper will focus on how these factors impact upon the western Balkan region in particular.

This region is the choke point of the migration crisis affecting Europe today. Also, the western Balkans has a very high percentage of unemployment, as well as, under employment. High unemployment, not surprisingly, leads to crime. And organized crime holds a powerful grip on this region.

Therefore, this paper will attempt to tie these factors together in order to show how together they create a dynamic challenge to the various security bodies in the western Balkans.

Prof. Lindsey Means, M.S. and Jared Pitcher
Utah Valley University, USA

Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) Training

CERT educates individuals about disaster preparedness for hazards that may impact their area and trains them in basic disaster response skills, such as fire safety, light search and rescue, team organization, and disaster medical operations. Using training learned in the classroom and during exercises, CERT volunteers can assist others in their community following a disaster when professional responders are not immediately available to help. CERT volunteers are also encouraged to support emergency response agencies by taking an active role in emergency preparedness projects.

Asst. Prof. Dr. Shener BILALLI
International Balkan University, Macedonia

Interpretation of Chaos and Security
Cold war and Present

Cold War will change the history of humanity. This is the phenomena who will infect and effect upon entire humanity, the cold war also can treat like a reason of changes in the real politics and in the history of mankind. With the Cold war the new economic and political concepts will start to be seen like single solution for the salvation of the humanity.

In this period USA and Soviet Union will start to play the super power game upon the nations and states, in the same period the smaller and weak states will start to redesign their future plans and strategies base on one of be polar blocks.

In this research, we will focus more on Interpretation of the Security and Chaos by the Super Power states, and how they are dealing with their security and chaotic problems.

Kelsie Gauchay
Utah Valley University, USA

The Role of Social Workers in Preparing the Public for Major Disasters

The social worker plays an important role in the community by raising awareness for emergency plans and helping people not only be prepared physically for a disaster but mentally as well. This benefits the people in the community that are affected by the disasters, and also those who will be responding to the disaster, by reducing the overall cost that is necessary in the recovery process. This presentation answers the question: How best can social workers motivate families and other households to be prepared physically and mentally for a disaster or other emergency?

Whitney Johnson, B.A. and Kelsie Gauchay
Utah Valley University, USA

Adapting a Disaster Supply Kit for Individual Needs

A disaster supplies kit is simply a collection of basic items your household may need in the event of an emergency. You may have to evacuate at a moment's notice and take essentials with you. You will probably not have time to search for the supplies you need or shop for them. This presentation will provide ideas about how to assemble your kit so you will be ready for an emergency. Your kit should be built to fit your needs.

You may need to survive on your own after an emergency. This means having your own food, water and other supplies in sufficient quantity to last for at least 72 hours. Local officials and relief workers will be on the scene after a disaster but they cannot reach everyone immediately. You could get help in hours or it might take days.

Assoc Prof Dr. Fehmi Agca
International Balkan University, Macedonia

Cooperation of Turkey and the US for the Peace and Security in the Middle East

Turkish American relations are having a crises period for the last three years. Syrian civil war displayed the differences on the priorities, targets and instruments. In particular, the cooperation with PYD, the Syrian branch of the PKK terrorist organization PKK, has been negatively affecting Turkey-US relations. In this regard, the weapons given to the PYD by the US is a serious source of concern.

The support to Kurdish groups in Syria may be accepted as a positive policy by some global powers. But, to support a Kurdish state in the Middle East will not serve to peace and security in region. The US support to a non-state actor PKK/PYD will increase the insecurity between the allies in NATO. Thus, to solve the Syrian Crises with the cooperation of the traditional allies will help better to establish peace and security in Syria and Iraq. Otherwise, Russian existence in Syria will continue to be a significant threat for the interests of liberal world.

The new rising power block of the east can be countered by establishing a containment belt as it was during the Cold War. In this context, the American political leadership can be sustainable in the future, by solidifying the cooperation with its former strong allies, such as Turkey.

Keywords: Security, terrorism, Syrian Crises, alliance, international cooperation

Prof Steve Recca

Executive Director, University of Colorado Center for Human Security

**Partnership Director, Naval Postgraduate School Center for Homeland Defense and Security,
Humanitarian Assistance Programs, Pacific Disaster Center**

Information, Science and Technology to Support Better Disaster Decision-making

The presentation will describe “DisasterAWARE,” an internet-based application for disaster personnel managed by the Pacific Disaster Center, under the University of Hawaii. The presentation will describe the decision support application's value to participants - both independent of and working with national and regional governments. DisasterAWARE puts actionable disaster information at your fingertips: hazard exposure, vulnerable populations, critical infrastructure and resource availability, situation reports, and potential impacts. Provided at no cost to disaster management professionals, DisasterAWARE applies information, science, and technology to provide global situational awareness for disaster risk reduction and informed decision-making. The application is global, yet can focus on local events and impacts. Used operationally in national and regional disaster management centers around the globe, DisasterAWARE is a highly visual and easy-to-use tool continually monitoring reliable data sources and alerting users to hazard events impacting people, property, or assets. The presentation will include a discussion of capabilities and a demonstration using a relevant real-world example.

Prof Emilija S. Canevska, Radmilla Zivanovik

International Balkan University, Macedonia

Education strategies for teaching emergency and disaster preparedness and response - dealing with trauma

Addressing to the concepts of disaster preparedness and response, and their incorporation in the process of creating educational strategies for emergency, unavoidably brought us to the concept of trauma.

Searching the net with the key words that emphasize the proposed title, in less than a second about 28 400 000 results were found. The first ten on the first page listed, were checked for the key words: trauma and stress with all variations. Unfortunately, only in just two of them that were not related to any of UN organizations, words stress and trauma were found.

Dealing with the trauma in the shortest time (first 24/48/72 hours) with appropriate technique as EMDR, is not easy and often impossible. Still it is unavoidable procedure, all educators will have to know at the least on the very basic level in order to act upon the need, till specialists arrived.

Necessity to address on traumatic event that disaster definitely is, and how to cope with it, opens the indispensable need. to create the whole chapter/s that should be embedded in all Manuals dealing with the topic, that should further serve as a basic for Prevention Training Programs.

Keywords: disaster, trauma, prevention, EMDR

Prof Dr. Miodrag Vukućević

Facing migration flow: Self-perception and positioning

Geographical aspects determined by space influence the culture rise and result in the perception of one's own nature that is assimilated in the surrounding environment. In case of Germany, it tells about constructing an identity that recognizes itself in a centre position between the cultural spheres of East and West against which the culture in Serbia is typical transition between Southeast and West Europe.

Following the globalization trends of the past decades, the question today is how perception of one's own self has emerged with respect to the sense of belonging to certain cultural values thereby integrating one's identity into the international community. Serbia has experienced the migration flows in its historical role, since it has been the transit route. Diverse First World War anniversaries together with the cultural issues connected to memory, war and media are also shaped in a literary discourse.

This paper intends to discuss the Serbian self-perception in terms of its own role being tracked in a historical context. In contrast to this, it will exemplify its culture of recalling by analyzing Jenny Erpenbeck's latest novel pertaining to the German identity construct. It may provide better understanding of how facing the current migration flows could result in integration processes.

Gunay Cankurtaran
Izmir, Turkey

NGOs and Migrations
Göç ve STK'lar

İnsanlık tarihinin kadim kültür ve medeniyetlerine ev sahipliği yapmış olan Balkan coğrafyasında toplumlararası etkileşimin, duyarlılığın ve dayanışmanın artırılmasını temel hedef edinmiş Göçmen STK'lar,

Bulduğumuz coğrafyada, göçmenlere kapılarını açan, ihtiyaç duyanları koruma altına alan ve dünya kamuoyu tarafından da saygı duyulan bin yıllık köklü bir merhamet toplumu olma geleneğimiz bulunmaktadır.

Dünya genelinde hemen hemen her ülke göçten etkilenmiştir. 2013 Birleşmiş Milletler (BM) küresel göç verilerine göre dünya üzerinde 232 milyon kişi – yani dünya nüfusunun % 3.2'si – uluslararası göçmenlerden oluşmaktadır. Göç, "bir kişinin veya bir grup insanın uluslararası bir sınırı geçerek veya bir devlet içinde bir yerden başka bir yere gitmesi" olarak tanımlanmakta ve süresi, yapısı ve nedenine bakılmaksızın insanların yer değiştirmesi sonucunu doğuran nüfus hareketleri bu kapsama dâhil edilmektedir. Söz konusu yer değiştirme hareketleri gönüllü ya da zorunlu sebeplerle gerçekleşebilir. Silahlı çatışmalar, doğal afetler, siyasal veya ekonomik sebeplerle milyonlarca insan doğup büyüdüğü toprakları terk etmektedir.

Göç hareketleri, iyi yönetilebildiği takdirde olumlu, aksi halde başta kamu düzeni ve güvenliğine tehdit olmak üzere insan hakları ihlallerinin ortaya çıkmasına kadar bir dizi olumsuz sonucu beraberinde getirebilmektedir.

Sivil toplum kuruluşlarının üstlendikleri işlevleri arasında, kamuoyu oluşturmak suretiyle, bireylerin ve temsil ettikleri toplumların taleplerini dile getirme ve dikkate alınmasına yardımcı olmakta çoğulcu bir toplum yapısının sağlanmasında önemli bir rol üstlenmektedirler.

Genel olarak bakıldığında toplumda; politik, ekonomik ve sivil örgütlenme ve toplumu her yönüyle etkileyebilen ve şekillendirebilen sivil kuruluşlarının varlığı önemli bir yer tutar.

Bir diğer ifadeyle sivil örgütlenme, olumlu veya olumsuz her türlü neticeye sebebiyet verebilecek bir güçtür. Bu güç, dünya çapında ulusal, bölgesel ve uluslar arası düzeylerde ve akla gelebilecek her alanda faaliyet gösterebilmektedir.



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