

CCSEAS CONFERENCE

15-17 OCT. 2015 OTTAWA

COLLOQUE DU CCEASE

CANADIAN COUNCIL FOR SOUTHEAST ASIAN STUDIES
CONSEIL CANADIEN DES ÉTUDES SUR L'ASIE DU SUD-EST

TENSIONS AND TRANSFORMATIONS:
SOUTHEAST ASIA IN A CHANGING WORLD

TENSIONS ET TRANSFORMATIONS :
L'ASIE DU SUD-EST DANS UN MONDE CHANGEANT



CONFERENCE PROGRAM
PROGRAMME DU COLLOQUE

University of Ottawa

CCSEAS - CCEASE

CANADIAN COUNCIL FOR SOUTHEAST ASIAN STUDIES
CONSEIL CANADIEN DES ÉTUDES SUR L'ASIE DU SUD-EST

2015 Biennial Conference

Colloque biennal 2015

15-17 octobre 2015

Ottawa, Ontario

PROGRAMME

Canadian Council for Southeast Asian Studies
Conseil canadien des études sur l'Asie du Sud-Est
email/courriel: ccseas.executive@gmail.com

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W E L C O M E W O R D

2015 CCSEAS Conference

Welcome to the 32nd CCSEAS conference! CCSEAS 2015 will take place on October 16-17th 2015, and is hosted by the School of International Development and Global Studies at the University of Ottawa's Faculty of Social Sciences. More than 80 participants from Canada, Southeast Asia, the United States and Europe plan to attend.

Our 2015 program offers an exciting array of panel sessions. With over 20 sessions, there is a full range of topics including urban and rural transformation, applying a political economy or ecology lens to a variety of cases (land grabbing, deforestation, fisheries decline), reflecting on violence, identity and memory making, and so much more. Graduate students, practitioners and academics reflect the full spectrum of the disciplinary and interdisciplinary fields participating in this area studies conference including anthropology, history, geography, political science, urban studies, development studies, and religious studies.

We believe that this combination of panels will enrich us, enabling for a productive exchange of ideas and scholarly debate with regards to Southeast Asia and beyond.

We are very fortunate to have two keynote addresses at CCSEAS 2015. Our first keynote address, which will be given by Dr.

Rodolphe De Koninck, is entitled, "Southeast Asia since the 1960s: What have learned?" (Oct 16, DMS 12102, 13:15). Our second keynote address, which will be given by Dr. Jacqueline (Joy) Siapno, is entitled, "Reversing the 'gaze' and the object of scrutiny: The formation of intellectuals and the problem of power and inequality in the production of knowledge" (Oct 17, FSS 4007, 10:15 am). We are really looking forward to hearing both their insights and reflections. Please note that both keynotes are open to the public.

Please note that the CCSEAS 2015 General Meeting will be held at 5 pm on Friday October 16th on the fourth floor of the Faculty of Social Sciences (FSS 4004). President Melissa Marschke will present her President's report, and the new CCSEAS 2017 executive committee will be formed.

Finally, many of you will join us at our 'mix n' mingle' dinner at our local grad pub. Here we look forward to continuing our conversations together and to celebrating CCSEAS 2015.

Safe travels to Ottawa, and we look forward to seeing you here!

CCSEAS 2015 Organizing Committee

M O T D E B I E N V E N U E

Colloque CCEASE 2015

Nous vous souhaitons la bienvenue à la 32e édition du colloque du CCEASE, qui se tiendra les 16 et 17 octobre 2015 à la Faculté des sciences sociales de l'Université d'Ottawa. Cette année, le colloque est organisé par l'École de développement international et mondialisation. Plus de 80 participants du Canada, de l'Asie du Sud-Est, des États-Unis et de l'Europe y sont attendus.

Le programme 2015 propose une vingtaine de séances qui abordent une grande variété de thèmes, notamment les transformations rurales et urbaines, l'application d'une approche d'économie politique ou d'écologie politique à divers cas – accaparement des terres, déforestation, déclin des pêches –, une réflexion autour de la violence, de l'identité et de la construction de la mémoire, et bien plus. Les étudiants, les praticiens et les universitaires qui participent à ce colloque reflètent la diversité des champs disciplinaires et interdisciplinaires interpellés: anthropologie, histoire, géographie, sciences politiques, études urbaines, études sur le développement, études religieuses, etc.

Nous croyons que la richesse des séances nourrira les débats scientifiques ainsi que des échanges d'idées fructueux sur les enjeux qui touchent la région de l'Asie du Sud-Est et au-delà.

Nous avons le plaisir d'accueillir deux

conférenciers invités au CCEASE 2015. Rodolphe De Koninck, professeur titulaire à l'Université de Montréal, présentera une conférence intitulée: « L'Asie du Sud-Est depuis les années 1960: qu'avons-nous appris ? » (16 octobre, DMS 12102, 13h15). Pour sa part, Jacqueline (Joy) Siapno présentera une conférence intitulée: « Inverser le “regard” et l'objet de l'examen: la formation des intellectuels et le problème du pouvoir et de l'inégalité dans la production de la connaissance » (17 octobre, FSS 4007, 10:15). Nous sommes impatients d'entendre leurs points de vue et leurs réflexions. Prenez note que ces deux conférences sont ouvertes au public.

N'oubliez pas de mettre à votre agenda l'Assemblée générale du CCEASE, qui se tiendra le vendredi 16 octobre à 17h au 4e étage de la Faculté des sciences sociales (FSS 4004). La présidente Melissa Marschke y présentera un rapport des activités et un nouveau comité exécutif sera élu.

Enfin, nous espérons que plusieurs d'entre vous se joindront à nous pour le souper au pub universitaire local où nous pourrions poursuivre nos discussions dans une ambiance festive.

Bon voyage vers Ottawa et au plaisir de vous y voir tous!

Le comité organisateur du colloque CCEASE 2015

OPENING ADDRESS

Room DMS 12102
October 16th (Friday) 1:15 pm

Southeast Asia since the 1960s: What have learned?

Dr. Rodolphe De Koninck

Professor of Geography and Canada Chair of Asian Research at Université de Montréal

Biographical note

Following the completion of a PhD from Singapore University (1970), Dr. Rodolphe De Koninck taught at Université Laval and, since 2002, at Université de Montréal, in addition to acting as a visiting professor or a research fellow in universities in Malaysia, Indonesia, China, France, Switzerland and Singapore. During his career, to date, he has supervised 65 masters and PhD theses and has published 21 books and close to 150 peer-reviewed articles or book chapters, including *Malay Peasants: Coping with the World, Breaking the Community Circle*. His research projects on Southeast Asia have focused particularly on peasantries and their relationships to states, agricultural transformations and policies, environmental problems, and, more generally, the challenges of the agrarian transition under the CHATSEA research program (Challenges of the Agrarian Transition in Southeast Asia). His contribution to Southeast Asian studies also include the publication of textbooks and synthesis books that draw on cartographic analysis and statistics to explore regional and national trends, including *L'Asie du Sud-Est; Gambling with the Land: The Contemporary Evolution of Southeast Asian Agriculture; Singapore: An Atlas of Perpetual Territorial Transformations*, and, of course, his participation in the creation of CCSEAS.

Southeast Asia Since the 1960s: What have we learned?

During the years following the Second World War and until at least the end of the 1960s if not the 1970s, numerous outside observers, academics in particular, were making dire predictions about Southeast Asia's future. Forecasts concerning the fate of nation states were particularly pessimistic. So were those concerning the future of cities and, perhaps even more, agriculture and the livelihoods of all Southeast Asians. Quite evidently, most of these predictions have not materialised. One could ask why so many misjudgments. But it is without doubt more interesting to try and identify, first, the most unquestionable achievements in the region over the last half-century, in the political as well as economic and social realms, and, secondly, to briefly assess the major remaining problems, particularly those that relate to the agrarian transition and its impact on the future of cities.

CONFÉRENCE D'OUVERTURE

Salle DMS 12102
16 octobre (vendredi) 13h15

L'Asie du Sud-Est depuis les années 1960: qu'avons-nous appris ?

Rodolphe De Koninck Ph.D.

Professeur de géographie et titulaire de la Chaire de recherche du Canada
en études asiatiques à l'Université de Montréal

Note biographique

Après l'obtention d'un doctorat de l'Université de Singapour (1970), Rodolphe De Koninck a enseigné à l'Université Laval puis à compter de 2002 à l'Université de Montréal, en plus d'être professeur ou chercheur invité dans plusieurs universités en Malaysia, en Indonésie, en Chine, en France, en Suisse et à Singapour. Au cours de sa carrière, il a supervisé quelque soixante-cinq mémoires et thèses. Il a également publié 21 livres et près de 150 articles ou chapitres de livres évalués par les pairs, dont *Malay Peasants : Coping with the World, Breaking the Community Circle*. Ses recherches sur l'Asie du Sud-Est ont notamment porté sur la paysannerie et ses rapports à l'État, les transformations et politiques agricoles, les problèmes environnementaux et, de façon plus générale, les défis de la transition agraire dans le cadre du programme de recherche intitulé CHATSEA (Challenges of the Agrarian Transition in Southeast Asia). Sa contribution à l'étude de l'Asie du Sud-Est inclut de plus la rédaction de nombreux ouvrages de synthèse, dont *L'Asie du Sud-Est; Gambling with the Land : The Contemporary Evolution of Southeast Asian Agriculture; Singapore : An Atlas of Perpetual Territorial Transformations* et, bien sûr, sa participation à la création du CCEASE.

L'Asie du Sud-Est depuis les années 1960 : qu'avons-nous appris?

Au cours des années ayant suivi la Deuxième Guerre mondiale et au moins jusqu'à la fin des années 1960 voire 1970, plusieurs observateurs, des universitaires notamment, envisageaient avec pessimisme l'avenir de l'Asie du Sud-Est. Les prédictions concernant le sort des États apparaissaient particulièrement sombres, tout comme celles concernant celui des villes et, peut-être plus encore, celui de l'agriculture et de l'ensemble des populations. Il est aujourd'hui évident que la plupart des prédictions ne se sont pas réalisées. On peut certes se demander pourquoi tant d'erreurs. Mais, nul doute qu'il est plus intéressant de tenter d'identifier, premièrement, quelles ont été les réalisations les plus incontestables de la région au cours du dernier demi-siècle, au plan tant politique qu'économique et social, et, deuxièmement, de s'interroger sur les problèmes majeurs qui demeurent, tout particulièrement ceux relevant de la transition agraire, avec ses conséquences pour l'avenir des villes!

CLOSING ADDRESS

Room FSS 4007

October 17th (Saturday) 10:15 am

Reversing the 'gaze' and the object of scrutiny: The formation of intellectuals and the problem of power and inequality in the production of knowledge

Dr. Jacqueline (Joy) Siapno

Independent Researcher

Biographical note

Jacqueline Aquino Siapno is among the leading researchers on Timor-Leste and issues of post-conflict memory in Southeast Asia. She was co-founder of two universities in East Timor: Universidade Dili and Universidade da Paz (where she worked as Vice Rector 1, 2001-2007). She holds a Ph.D from the University of California at Berkeley, and has taught at the Australian National University, University of Melbourne, Seoul National University in South Korea, and the UNESCO Chair of Philosophy for Peace programme at Universitat Jaume I in Catalonia, Spain. Her published articles include work on Timor-Leste that ranges from gender and security to dance and martial arts; shariah policing in Aceh, Indonesia; women warriors in Southeast Asia, music and Southeast Asian cultures; representations of Southeast Asians in Korean cinema; Filipina heroines; and gender and Islam in Mindanao (Philippines). Dr Siapno has worked with social, political, and ecological movements in Timor and the wider region. Based in Timor-Leste from 1999-2014, she recently relocated to California for family reasons. She continues to work as an Independent Researcher affiliated with three Timorese university-level institutions.

Reversing the 'gaze' and the object of scrutiny: The formation of intellectuals and the problem of power and inequality in the production of knowledge

What would happen if Thai, Cambodian, and Laotian scholars became the knowledge-producers, experts, and advisers 'reading' the political situation in Quebec? How do East Timorese guerrillas 'read' and interpret Canadian foreign policy towards Indonesia during its occupation of East Timor? How would Odahwah Natives read being wiped-out of signification from 'Ottawa'? How do Filipinos in Canada research and write about their 'invisibility' and citizenship? Does class, privilege, race, gender, positionality, and cultural background play a strong part in shaping our worldview and knowledge-production? How do we 'know' what we know? What are the 'hidden forces' (methodologies, paradigms, and sources) that shape our knowledge production? Twenty-six years ago, I became 'almost Canadian'. Sometimes it takes people from the 'outside' to make you realize something new that has been under your nose for so long, something nobody living the everyday of a particular community ever questioned because it felt 'so natural'. This paper examines the problem of power and inequalities in the production of knowledge between Canada (and the U.S., Europe, Australia more generally) and Southeast Asia, including the weakness of language-based research and the continuing domination of a 'rule of experts' and specific forms of knowledge-economies. The simple fact of reversing the gaze invites self-questioning and thinking about our own gaze and the people/societies we are 'studying', whatever our field, by suddenly having ourselves and our society be the 'object of scrutiny'. What kinds of new methods of international cooperation and 'engagement' without domination can possibly emerge then?

CONFÉRENCE DE CLÔTURE

Salle FSS 4007

17 octobre (samedi) 10h15

Inverser le “regard” et l’objet de l’examen: la formation des intellectuels et le problème du pouvoir et de l’inégalité dans la production de la connaissance

Jacqueline (Joy) Siapno Ph.D.

Chercheuse indépendante

Note biographique

Jacqueline Aquino Siapno compte parmi les plus éminents chercheurs sur le Timor oriental et les questions de mémoire postconflit en Asie du Sud-Est. Elle a été co-fondatrice de deux universités au Timor oriental, soit l’Université Dili et l’Université da Paz (où elle a travaillé en tant que Vice-Rectrice 1 de 2001 à 2007). Elle détient un doctorat de l’Université de Californie à Berkeley et a enseigné à l’Université Nationale Australienne, à l’Université de Melbourne, à l’Université Nationale de Séoul en Corée du Sud ainsi qu’à la Chaire Unesco de philosophie pour la paix à l’Université Jaume I en Catalogne en Espagne. Ses publications portent notamment sur le genre, la sécurité, la danse et les arts martiaux au Timor oriental, de même que sur l’utilisation de la charia à Aceh en Indonésie, les femmes-guerrières en Asie du Sud-Est, la musique et les cultures sud-est asiatiques, les représentations des Sud-Est Asiatiques dans le cinéma coréen, les héroïnes Philippines et le genre et l’islam à Mindanao aux Philippines. Dre Siapno a œuvré auprès de mouvements sociaux, politiques et écologiques au Timor et dans la région. Basée au Timor oriental de 1999 à 2014, elle s’est par la suite relocalisée en Californie pour des raisons familiales. Elle continue à travailler comme chercheuse indépendante affiliée à trois institutions timoraises de niveau universitaire.

Inverser le regard et l’objet d’examen : la formation des intellectuels et le problème du pouvoir et de l’inégalité en matière de production du savoir

Qu’arriverait-il si les intellectuels thaïlandais, cambodgiens et laotiens devenaient les producteurs du savoir, les experts et les conseillers qui « interprètent » la situation politique au Québec? Comment les guérillas du Timor-Oriental « comprennent-elles » et interprètent-elles la politique étrangère canadienne envers l’Indonésie pendant son occupation du Timor-Oriental? Comment les autochtones Odawa interprètent-ils leur perte de signification à Ottawa? Comment les Philippins établis au Canada s’y prennent-ils pour faire des recherches et écrire au sujet de leur invisibilité et de la citoyenneté? Est-ce que la classe, le privilège, la race, le genre, le « positionnement » et le contexte culturel jouent un rôle important dans le façonnement de notre vision du monde et la production du savoir? Comment sait-on ce qu’on sait? Quels sont les motifs cachés (méthodologies, paradigmes, sources d’information) qui façonnent la production du savoir? Il y a vingt-six ans, je suis devenue « presque canadienne. » Parfois, ça prend des gens de « l’extérieur » pour nous faire prendre conscience d’une nouvelle réalité qu’on avait devant les yeux depuis longtemps, quelque chose qu’une personne vivant au quotidien dans une collectivité particulière n’aurait jamais questionné parce que cela semblait « naturel ». Cet article interroge le problème du pouvoir et des inégalités dans la production du savoir entre le Canada (et les États-Unis, l’Europe et l’Australie, plus généralement) et l’Asie du Sud-est, y compris la faiblesse de la recherche fondée sur la langue et la domination incessante des experts, et les formes particulières des économies du savoir. Le simple fait d’inverser le regard ouvre l’esprit à se questionner et à réfléchir à son propre regard et aux peuples et sociétés que l’on étudie, peu importe le champ de recherche, en faisant de nous-mêmes et de notre société des « objets d’examen. » Quelles sont les nouvelles méthodes de coopération internationale et d’engagement sans domination qui pourraient naître de cette démarche?

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The CCSEAS organizing committee and members wish to thank the following sponsors for their generous support:

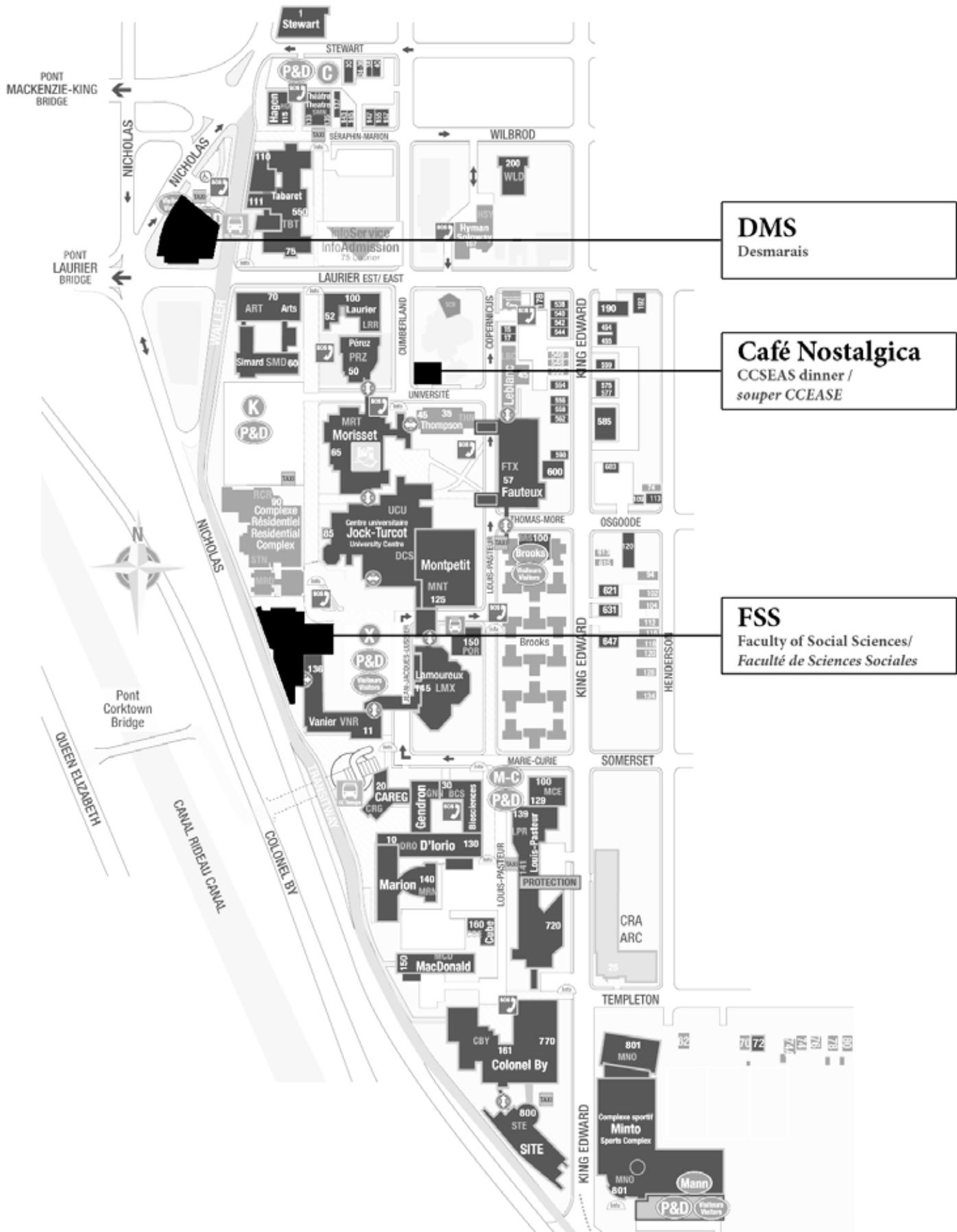
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DMS
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Café Nostalgica
CCSEAS dinner /
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FSS
Faculty of Social Sciences/
Faculté de Sciences Sociales

CONFERENCE SCHEDULE

THURSDAY OCTOBER 15

INFORMAL MEET UP

TIME: 5:30 pm

WHERE: lobby of the National Art Gallery

(<http://www.gallery.ca/en/>);

TIME: 8 pm

WHERE: Earl of Sussex Pub

(<http://www.earlofsussex.ca/>).

Here the reservation will be under CCSEAS 2015.

ONE-DAY PRE-CONFERENCE WORKSHOP

TIME: 9 am -4:30 pm

WHERE: Advanced Research Complex, ARC233

“Memory, truth and reconciliation in Southeast Asia” is one-day conference at the University of Ottawa, comparing the experience of truth and reconciliation in two Southeast Asian territories. One, the Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste (East Timor), has held a truth and reconciliation commission which finished its work 10 years ago. The other, West Papua, is a territory of Indonesia in which contested versions of the past contribute to current conflict. Speakers from Timor-Leste, Indonesia, Australia and Canada will share perspectives and ideas at an all-day event on October 15. It is free and open to the public.

**A draft schedule and details about the event are available at
<https://memorytruthreconciliation.wordpress.com/workshop/>**

HORAIRE DU CONGRÈS

JEUDI 15 OCTOBRE

RENCONTRE INFORMELLE

HEURE : 17:30

OÙ : hall d'entrée de la National Art Gallery
(<http://www.gallery.ca/en/>)

HEURE : 20:00

OÙ : Earl of Sussex Pub
(<http://www.earlofsussex.ca/>).

Ici, la réservation sera au nom CCSEAS 2015.

ATELIER INTRODUCTIF

HEURE : 9:00 -16:30

OÙ : Complexe de recherche avancée, ARC233

« Mémoire, vérité et réconciliation en Asie du Sud-Est » est un colloque qui se tient le jeudi 15 octobre à l'Université d'Ottawa, comparant l'expérience de la vérité et de la réconciliation dans deux territoires de l'Asie du Sud-Est. Le premier, la République démocratique du Timor-Leste (Timor-Oriental), a lancé une commission de vérité et de réconciliation, qui a terminé son travail il y a 10 ans. Le deuxième, la Papouasie occidentale, est un territoire de l'Indonésie dans lequel les versions du passé s'opposent et contribuent au conflit actuel. Des conférenciers timorais, indonésiens, australiens et canadiens partageront des perspectives et idées pendant toute la journée, le 15 octobre. Ce colloque est gratuit et ouvert au public.

Une ébauche du programme et plus de détails sont disponibles à
<https://memorytruthreconciliation.wordpress.com/workshop/>

FRIDAY / VENDREDI - 16 OCTOBER / OCTOBRE

Time Heure	FSS 4004	FSS 4006	FSS 5028
8:00 - 8:45 am	REGISTRATION, COFFEE / INSCRIPTION, CAFÉ FSS 8003		
8:45 - 10:15 am	Panel 1. Coming to terms with the past: Indonesia and Timor Leste	Panel 2. Unruly water in urban Vietnam	Panel 3. Reflection on change in SEA
10:15 - 10:30 am	COFFEE BREAK / PAUSE CAFÉ FSS 8003		
10:30 - 12 noon	Panel 4. Capitalist relations in Indonesia	Panel 5. Building urban climate change resilience	Panel 6-SE 01. Recognizing and representing land and resource politics in SEA
12 - 1 pm	LUNCH / DÎNER DSM 12102*		
1:00 - 1:15 pm	WELCOME WORD / MOT DE BIENVENUE DSM 12102*		
1:15 - 2:45 pm	KEYNOTE ADDRESS / CONFÉRENCE D'OUVERTURE Rodolphe De Koninck DSM 12102*		
2:45 - 3:15 pm	COFFEE BREAK / PAUSE CAFÉ, DSM 12102*		
3:15 - 4:45 pm	Panel 7. Rethinking the Philippines economy	Panel 8, SE 01. REINVENTERRA	Panel 6, SE 02. Recognizing and representing land and resource politics in SEA
5:00 - 5:45 pm	CCSEAS General Assembly / Assemblée générale CCEASE FSS 4004		
6:30 pm	CCSEAS Mix n' Mingle Dinner Café Nostalgica, U Ottawa (601 Cumberland St.)		

All panel sessions will take place in the Faculty of Social Sciences (FSS). Note that Friday morning registration and coffee will be on the 8th floor (registration will remain open all morning), whereas panel sessions are on the 4th and 5th floor. / Toutes les séances ont lieu à la Faculté des sciences sociales. Veuillez noter que le vendredi matin, l'inscription et le café seront au 8e étage (l'inscription sera ouverte toute la matinée), alors que les séances se tiendront au 4e et 5e étage.

** Please note that lunch, followed by our keynote address, will be held on the 12th floor of the Desmarais Building (DSM 12102) / Après la conférence d'ouverture, veuillez vous rendre au 12e étage du bâtiment Desmarais (DSM 12102) pour le dîner.*

SATURDAY / SAMEDI - 17 OCTOBER / OCTOBRE

<i>All conference-related activities take place in the Faculty of Social Sciences on Saturday. Toutes les activités du colloque ont lieu à la Faculté des sciences sociales le samedi.</i>					
Time Heure	FSS 4004	FSS 4006	FSS 5028	FSS 1005	FSS 5025
8:00 - 8:30 am	COFFEE BREAK / PAUSE CAFÉ FSS 4th floor lobby				
8:30 - 10:00 am	Panel 9. An agenda for a political ecology of coasts and fisheries	Panel 8, SE 02. REINVENTERRA	Panel 10. Armed groups, bilateral relations and development in Myanmar	Panel 11. International relations and SEA	Panel 12: Religion, state and society
10:00 - 10:15 am	COFFEE BREAK / PAUSE CAFÉ FSS 4th floor lobby				
10:15 - 11:45 am	KEYNOTE ADDRESS / CONFÉRENCE DE CLÔTURE, Jacqueline (Joy) Siapno FSS 4007				
11:45 - 12:45 pm	LUNCH / DÎNER FSS 4th floor lobby				
12:45 - 2:15 pm	Panel 13, SE 01. Rural transformations in SEA	Panel 14. Resource politics, exploitation and governance	Panel 15. Examining social issues	Panel 16. Contemporary politics	Panel 8, SE 03. REINVENTERRA, Documentary videos
2:15 - 2:30 pm	COFFEE BREAK / PAUSE CAFÉ FSS 4th floor lobby				
2:30 - 4:00 pm	Panel 13, SE 2. Rural transformations in SEA	Panel 17. Peacebuilding, development and human rights in Timor-Leste and Papua	Panel 18. Beyond the covers: Applying <i>powers of exclusion</i> to graduate student research in SEA	Panel 19. Livelihood, land use and agricultural changes and continuities in the Sino-Vietnamese borderlands	

PANEL DETAILS

DESCRIPTION DES SÉANCES

Panel 1: Coming to Terms with the Past in Indonesia

Organizer / Responsable: David Webster

Panel description: *Mass violence and mass forced migration link the events of 1965 in Indonesia, when up to one million people were killed as the Indonesian army took power, and during Indonesia's campaign to take over Papua (West Irian) in the early 1960s, in which ideas of race were deployed in ways that still resonate today. This interdisciplinary panel illuminates broader debates about historical narratives in post-conflict situations, and the ways in which memories of mass violence transcend borders and continue to shape the future.*

- **Cracks in the Wall**

Baskara Wardaya, Satya Wacana Christian University, Indonesia

- **The Touchy Historiography of Indonesia 1965: Intractable Blockades?**

Bernd Schaefer, Woodrow Wilson International Center, USA

- **BinSyowi: "the woman who loves" – Women as guardians and weavers of peace in Biak, Papua**

Christy Reed, University of Manitoba

Panel 2. Unruly Water in Urban Vietnam

Organizer / Responsable: Lisa Drummond, York University

Panel description: *This panel considers the issue of urban water--its quality, its toxicity, its management, its informality, its scarcity, its unwanted abundance--with a particular focus on the Greater Hanoi Region.*

- **Hanoi Master Plan for Water Supply Implementation: Case studies of suburban areas**

Vu Nhusha, University of Toronto

- **Social Differentiation and Access to Clean Water: A case study from Bac Ninh**

Hue Le, Vietnam National University

- **Informal Water: Access strategies as a "mode of urbanization"**

Lisa Drummond, York University; Amrita Daniere, University of Toronto

- **Perturbations environnementales et migrations dans trois provinces du littoral nord du Vietnam : l'impact des inondations de 2008**

Guillaume Haemmerli, Université Laval; Danièle Belanger, Université Laval

Panel 3. Reflecting on Change in Southeast Asia

Organizer / Responsable: CCSEAS 2015 Organizing Committee

- Des Cent-Îles aux Cent-géographies : pérégrinations sud-est asiatiques du géographe Rodolphe De Koninck
Steve Déry, Université Laval

- From Pyramids of Governance to Pyramid Schemes of Capitalism: State, society and socio-spatial restructuring in urban Southeast Asia

Michael Leaf, UBC.

- Misconception and False Dichotomy: Why regime performance matters to the political legitimization of democracy and authoritarianism

Nhu Truong, McGill University

Panel 4. Capitalist Relations in Indonesia: Colonial and contemporary iterations

Organizer / Responsable: Arianto Sangadji

Panel description: *The expansion of capitalist relations in Indonesia has been the subject of a long debate. For colonial scholars such as Boeke (1953), the Netherlands East Indies economy was characterized by dualism; other scholars have described the articulation of merchant and pre-capitalist mode of production (Zanden, 1993) and a distinct, colonial mode of production (Gordon, 1982). Others scholars endorse the notion that capitalism has existed in the country since colonial times (e.g., Knight, 1988; Stoler, 1987). More recently Schrauwens (1998) and Li (2014) have discussed the growing significance of capitalist relations in rural areas of Sulawesi where foreign capital and large scale enterprises are not the driving force. The purpose of the panel is to discuss the historical development of capitalist relations in Indonesia in colonial and contemporary times, drawing attention to capital-labour relations, resource-based global commodity production, and uneven geographical development.*

- Capitalist Relations in Reverse: Plantations, smallholdings and monopoly systems

Tania Li, University of Toronto

- Capitalism, Corporations and Markets in the Cultivation System

Albert Schrauwens, York University

- The Uneven Geographical Development of Capitalism in the Netherlands East Indies

Arianto Sangaji, York University

Panel 5. Building Urban Climate Change Resilience: Evolving challenge in Southeast Asian cities

Organizer / Responsable: Amrita Danieri

Panel description: *This panel includes a conceptual paper that describes the conceptual framework underlying a new IDRC/SSHRC funded five-year partnership based in four South East Asian countries including Cambodia, Myanmar, Thailand and Vietnam. It also includes three papers by graduate students supported by the Partnership based on their exploratory research in Lao Cai, Vietnam, Daiwei, Myanmar and Bangkok, Thailand. The three student papers range in focus from the possibilities for green infrastructure in a rapidly urbanizing Vietnamese city to conducting a preliminary vulnerability analysis in Myanmar to how to create room for resiliency and sustainability planning in cities that are still struggling to manage basic infrastructure.*

- Building Urban Climate Change Resilience in Southeast Asia: A conceptual framework

Amrita Danieri, University of Toronto; Pakamas Thinphanga, ISET, Thailand

- **Conducting Climate Vulnerability Assessment in Daiwei, Myanmar**

Carli Melo, University of Toronto

- **Flows of Water: Green infrastructure in rapidly urbanizing Lao Cai**

Lusha Zhou, University of Toronto

- **Challenges to Sustainability in Southeast Asian Cities**

Ishtiaq Afridi, University of Toronto Mississauga

Panel 6. Recognizing and Representing Land and Resource Politics in Southeast Asia: Research, epistemological and ethical challenges

Organizer / Responsable: Session 1, Jason Morris-Jung, Institute of Southeast Asian Studies, Singapore and Danielle Labbé, Université de Montréal; Session 2, Laura Schoenberger, York University

Discussant: Derek Hall

Panel description: *In Southeast Asia, capital frontiers, weak land tenure regimes coupled with high levels of corruption, strong state claims to land sometimes rooted in socialism, and related to this, a history of suspicion of researchers, along with the role of state and private security in struggles for resource control necessarily complicate research into land and green grabs. The goal of this panel is to consider how recent research into resource control in the region may face particular challenges related to the object of study that are unaccounted for in the larger literatures on these topics, and to discuss what kinds of knowledges can be produced in these charged settings. When actors and relationships are opaque and the threat of violence is ever-present, what is an ethical research practice? What kinds of research is possible in these murky contexts? What methodological interventions might we consider to build a deeper understanding of these phenomena?*

This panel will consist of two sessions. The first session will provide case studies of recognizing and representing land-use changes and conflicts from diverse approaches and perspectives. The papers in this session will examine how different technologies (e.g., maps), institutions (e.g., markets, public policy), and actors (e.g., journalist, bloggers, intellectuals) problematize and politicize land and resource conflicts in different ways. The second session will draw on the panelists' experiences conducting research on resource conflict in Cambodia and Thailand to provide a more reflective discussion of the ethical, methodological and epistemological challenges researchers face in contexts where violence infuses the landscape with heightened emotions, danger, power and fear. The panelists from the first session and discussant will then join the second session panelists for a round table style discussion.

Panel 6, Session 1.

Panel description: *In Southeast Asia, capital frontiers, weak land tenure regimes, high levels of corruption, strong state claims to land, and a history of suspicion of researchers, complicate research into land and resource conflicts. The goal of this two-panel session is to consider how research into land and resource politics in the region presents particular challenges for their recognition and representation and discuss what kinds of knowledges can be produced in these charged settings. This first panel will examine how different technologies (e.g., maps), institutions (e.g., markets, public policy), and actors (e.g., journalist, bloggers, intellectuals) problematize and politicize land and resource conflicts in different ways.*

- **But what about the Borderlands? The missing component in a systematic review of land use and land cover change studies in northern upland Vietnam**

Thi Thanh Hien Pham, Université du Québec à Montréal and Sarah Turner, McGill University

- **Media Dissent and Peri-urban Land Struggles in Vietnam: The case of the Vãn Giang incident**

Danielle Labbé, Université de Montréal

- **Plays on Land Claims and Dispossession in the City of Battambang (Cambodia) during the “Khmer Perestroika”**

Remy Chhem, University of Ottawa

Panel 6, Session 2.

Panel description: *In Southeast Asia, capital frontiers, weak land tenure regimes, high levels of corruption, strong state claims to land, and a history of suspicion of researchers, complicate research into land and resource conflicts. The goal of this two-panel session is to consider how research into land and resource politics in the region presents particular challenges for their recognition and representation and discuss what kinds of knowledges can be produced in these charged settings. The second session will draw on the panelists' experiences conducting research on resource conflict in Cambodia and Thailand to provide a more reflective discussion of the ethical, methodological and epistemological challenges researchers face in contexts where violence infuses the landscape with heightened emotions, danger, power and fear. The panelists from the first session and discussant will then join the second session panelists for a roundtable style discussion.*

- **Violence and Researching Community Forests**

Hollie Grant, University of British Columbia

- **Encountering Land Grabs: Ethical, methodological and epistemological challenges to working through a charged landscape**

Alice Beban, Cornell University and Laura Schoenberger, York University

Panel 7. Rethinking the Philippine Economy: Above and below, inside and outside

Organizer / Responsable: Philip Kelly

Panel description: This session features preliminary research from the Alternative Transnational Economies (ATE) project, based at York University, which explores alternative economic practices rooted in transnational migrant social networks between Canada and the Philippines. Alternative economic practices are those that generate well-being outside of the profit-motivated and monetized mainstream of capitalist economic logics. Such practices include unpaid labour, social enterprises, philanthropy, and ethical trade. This session will examine the forms of such practices, as well as their potential limitations) in the context of migrant social networks that are, for the most part, based on individualized and private transactions.

- **Alternative Transnational Economies between Canada and the Philippines: Exploring the possibilities**

Philip Kelly, York University

- **Other Economies and the Philippine 'turnaround story'**

Kenneth Cardenas, York University

- **From Market to Market: Filipino-Toronto entrepreneurs refashion a transnational business landscape**

B. Lynne Milgram, OCAD University

- **Transnational Filipino Kin Networks and the Politics of Care**

Conely de Leon, York University

Panel 8. Réseau d'études internationales sur la valorisation et l'exploitation de la nature, des terres et des ressources en Afrique, Asie et Amérique latine (REINVENTERRA) : Perspective critique sur l'accès aux territoires et aux ressources naturelles en Asie du Sud-Est / International research network on the exploitation and usage of nature, land and resources in Africa, Asia and Latin America (REINVENTERRA): Critical outlook on access to territories and natural resources in Southeast Asia

Organizer / Responsable: Jean-François Bissonnette, Dominique Caouette

Panel description: *Au-delà de l'accaparement de vastes superficies pour la mise en valeur des ressources agricoles et minières, l'intensification des transactions foncières est un enjeu majeur. La convoitise des ressources naturelles sont liées de très près à la présence de nouveaux acteurs internationaux, nationaux et même locaux qui exercent une*

pression sur les marchés. Or, toute redéfinition de l'accès aux ressources, surtout en présence de cadres réglementaires inadéquats, a d'importantes implications pour les populations locales. Dans ce contexte, le réseau REINVENTERRA propose de renouveler le corpus théorique et conceptuel pour favoriser une mise en commun des savoirs sur cette question. Beyond the conversion of vast areas of land into different uses such as agribusiness or mining, intensification of land transactions remains a major issue. The rise in land values, in a context of financialisation of the resource economy, has triggered a new land rush. The heightened interest for some natural resources, is related to the presence of new actors, international, national and local, exerting pressure on the markets. Yet, any attempt to transform resource access, especially when regulatory frameworks remain weak, bears important implications for local populations. The REINVENTERRA network proposes to renew the theoretical and conceptual tools to further knowledge on this issue.

Panel 8, Session 1.

Discussant: Jean Michaud

- **Large plantations vs. small family farms: Examining historical and contemporary trends in rubber and palm oil sectors**

Jean-François Bissonnette, Université de Montréal; Rodolphe De Koninck, Université de Montréal

- **How to do it differently: alternative approaches from international 'best practice' to improve Indonesia's oil palm industry**

Lesley Potter, Australian National University

- **Resources management and biodiversity conservation in ecoagricultural landscapes. A case study in the Dieng Mountains on Java Island – preliminary results**

Louis Tanguay, UQAM

- **Désagrarianisation » et migrations au cœur des stratégies de résilience économique des populations rurales javanaises.**

Didier Marquis, Université de Montréal

Panel 8, Session 2 (see Panel 8 description overview)

- **Special Economic Zones and the Peasantry: The case of the aurora pacific economic zone and freeport authority (APECO).**

Eduardo Tadem, University of the Philippines

- **The Philippines and Negotiating North-South Dynamics in the WTO: Focus on the WTO Agreement on Agriculture**

Teresa Tadem, University of the Philippines

- **The Laguna Lakeshore Expressway Dike: What Accounts for Limited Advocacies in a Contentious Peri-urban Land Utilization?**

Joel Ariate, University of the Philippines Diliman

- **Allocation or appropriation? Spatial and temporal fragmentation of land allocation policies in Northern Laos.**

Karen McAllister, McGill University

Panel 8, Session 3

Panel description: *documentaires vidéo aux Philippines et en Indonésie: Dans le cadre du projet de recherche REINVENTERRA, six étudiants de l'Université de Montréal ont réalisé conjointement avec des étudiants de l'Université des Philippines et des étudiants de l'Université Gadjah Mada, trois documentaires vidéo portant sur les processus d'accapement des ressources naturelles (domaines foncier et minier).*

- **'Naglalahong Pamana' – Impact d'une plantation de palmier à huile à Palawan, Philippines :**

Lucy Lavirotte et David Levi

- **'Sa Rio Tuba' - La vie autour d'une rivière située en aval d'une minière à Palawan, Philippines :**

Ken Bejer et Rosanna Tiranti

- (Titre à spécifier) – Agroforesterie à Java, Indonésie :
Hugo Maurer et Tariq Rami

All three videos are in English

Panel 9. An Agenda for a Political Ecology of Coasts and Fisheries

Organizer / Responsable: Peter Vandergeest, Melissa Marschke

Panel description: *Coastal fisheries in Southeast Asia has long been central to livelihoods for millions of people in the region's extensive coastal zones. The coastal zone can be considered a kind of frontier, much like the upland forests frontiers that have drawn the attention of many scholars influenced by political ecology approaches. In this panel we will discuss a research agenda for a political ecology of coastal fisheries in Southeast Asia. By political ecology research we mean an approach that starts with the resource user (the coastal fisher in our case), to explore the multi-scalar processes that are transforming coastal ecologies, fisheries, and people's livelihoods. This papers in the panel aim to accomplish three goals: first, to outline what we know and do not know about coastal fisheries in Southeast Asia; second, to start a discussion of changing fisheries ecologies and inshore fisheries livelihoods; and third, to explore how the growing market for sustainable seafood in both the global north, and potential markets in Asia, might impact fisheries in Southeast Asia.*

- **Reflecting on what we know and do not know about fisheries in SEA**

Melissa Marschke, University of Ottawa; Peter Vandergeest, York University

- **The boundaries of the ASC standard for Responsible Shrimp Farming**

Lisa van Wageningen, Wageningen University

- **Common-pool resources, conflict, and co-management: The case of comb pen shell fishing in Thailand's Prachuap Khiri Khan province**

Courtney Kehoe, University of Ottawa

- **Developing Sustainable Seafood Markets in Asia: Negotiating Consumer Demand Small-Scale Fisher Supplies, and Sustainability through a Fisherfolk Store**

Peter Vandergeest, York University; Wichitta Uttamamunee, Prince of Songkla University, Thailand; Courtney Kehoe, University of Ottawa; Jawanit Kittitornkool, Prince of Songkla University, Thailand; Melissa Marschke, University of Ottawa

Panel 10. Armed Groups, Bilateral Relations and Development in Myanmar

Organizer / Responsable: CCSEAS 2015 Organizing Committee

- **State, Market and Social Order: Myanmar's political economy challenges**

Giuseppe Gabusi, University of Turin, Italy

- **The Impact of Non-State Armed Groups on Sino-Myanmar Relations**

Emile Dirks, University of Toronto.

- **Libéralisation politique et relations bilatérales: vers un changement de culture stratégique au Myanmar?**

Jean-François Rancourt, Université de Montréal

- **European Journal of East Asian Studies (EJEAS), 14(1): An overview of the EJEAS (2015) special issue on Myanmar**

Giuseppe Gabusi, University of Turin, Italy

Panel 11. International Relations and Southeast Asia: Past and Present

Organizer / Responsable : CCSEAS 2015 Organizing Committee

- **Andaman-et-Nicobar : territoire stratégique et position militaire avancée de l'Inde en Asie du Sud-Est**

Christian Bouchard, Université Laurentienne.

- **Les Spratleys: la solidarité de l'ASEAN mise à l'épreuve**

Yann Roche, UQAM

- **The mounting challenge to ASEAN's centrality: an overview of proposals for reforming the regional security architecture in the Asia Pacific**

Stéphanie Martel, Université de Montréal

Panel 12. Religion, State and Society

Organizer / Responsable: CCSEAS 2015 Organizing Committee

- **Buddhism in Champa Through Medieval Inscriptions**

Bui Dieu Linh Mai, Concordia University

- **A State Religion or a Religious State? Religious Movements in Ngo Dinh Diem's Republic of Vietnam (1954-1963)**

Phi Van Nguyen, UQAM

- **Réaffirmer l'importance de valeurs morales et d'une éthique relationnelle bouddhiques dans la société cambodgienne actuelle : le cas d'artistes visuels contemporains de Battambang**

Marie-Ève Samson, Université Laval

Panel 13. Transformations rurales en Asie du Sud-Est / Rural transformations in Southeast Asia

Organizer / Responsable: Jean-Philippe Leblond

Panel description: *Les campagnes sud-est asiatiques sont caractérisées par de profondes et diverses transformations quant aux moyens d'existence des populations rurales, aux modes d'accès et de gestion des ressources et à la nature et l'ampleur de la pénétration des acteurs politiques et économiques non locaux. Ce double atelier bilingue permettra d'illustrer et d'analyser ces diverses transformations. Southeast Asia's rural areas are characterized by profound and varied transformations regarding rural livelihoods, access to and management of resources, as well as the nature and scale of the penetration of outside economic and political actors. This set of bilingual panels will illustrate and analyze these transformations.*

Panel 13, Session 1.

- **Nouvelle organisation géographique sur les marges montagneuses du Laos et du Vietnam : une analyse comparative des processus d'intégration et d'adaptation locaux**

Steve Déry, Université Laval; Saithong Phommavong, National University of Laos, Vientiane; Nguyen Ngoc Thuy, Nong Lam University, Thu Duc; and Somkhit Boulidam, National University of Laos, Vientiane

- **L'intégration des populations des régions montagneuses au sud du Laos. Le cas de la province de Champassak, 1981-2015**

Joany Landry Désaulniers (Université Laval), Maliphone Douangphachanh, National University of Laos; Saithong Phommavong, National University of Laos; et Steve Déry, Université Laval

- **L'intégration des minorités ethniques et des régions montagneuses du nord du Laos : Le cas de la province de Luang Namtha, 1995-2015**

Vincent Rolland, Université Laval; Chansouk Vanpeangphan, National University of Laos et Steve Déry, Université Laval

-The Effects of Structural Change on Ethnic Minority Livelihoods: Evidence from Vietnam

Claire Le Barbenchon, International Development Research Centre

Panel 13, Session 2.

- Conservation or Commercialisation? Agrarian transitions in Luang Namtha, Northern Laos

Karen McAllister, McGill University

- Rupture ou continuité ? La gestion des forêts thaïlandaises sous le général Prayuth Chan O-Cha à l'aune des quarante dernières années

Jean-Phillippe Leblond, University of Ottawa

- Tourism and Decision-Making Power in Protected Areas: Hmong Communities in Northern Thailand

Megan Youdelis, York University

- The rise of the Giants in Southeast Asia

Roland Poupon, IRASEC

Panel 14. Resource Politics, Exploitation and Governance

Organizer / Responsable: CCSEAS 2015 Organizing Committee

- Indonesia's Commodity Boom: Democracy and the new politics of resource revenue allocation

Jacques Bertrand, University of Toronto

- Internal Migration and Resource Conflict: Evidence from China and Indonesia

Isabelle Côté, Memorial University

- Community-Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM): An important approach for natural resource management with fundamental flaws in the design and tremendous challenges in practice

Piseth Keo, National University of Singapore

- Community Resilience in the Face of a Changing Climate: Insights from a rural community in Central Vietnam

Trung Nguyen, Carleton University, and Michael Brklacich, Carleton University

Panel 15. Examining Social Issues: Gender inequality, LGBTQ rights, and identity

Organizer / Responsable: CCSEAS 2015 Organizing Committee

- Is It My Job to Make Him Care? Gender Inequality in Urban Vietnam

Rylan Higgins, Saint Mary's University

- Les mouvements sociaux des communautés LGBTQ : fragmentation et enjeux de mobilisation

Alex Chartrand, Université de Montréal

- Revisiting Singapore's Chinese Difference: An analysis of the Baba-Nyonya ancestry as Sino-indigeneity

Jean Michel Montsion, York University and Ajay Parasram, Carleton University

- How Schools Shape Identity: An analysis of English language and vernacular schools in Singapore

Kai Ostwald, University of British Columbia and Elvin Ong, Emory, USA

Panel 16. Contemporary Politics: Drawing on history, social media, and subjective well-being

Organizer / Responsable: CCSEAS 2015 Organizing Committee

- Excavating Discrimination: Anti-Ahmadiyah activity in Indonesia's old and new orders

Jessica Soedirgo, University of Toronto

- Social Media and Populism in the 2014 Indonesian Presidential Election

Panels / Séances

Merlyna Lim, Carleton University

- **“Keep on Streaming”**: Political self-hacking and social media intimacy in Indonesia

Ario Seto, Frankfurt University, Germany

- **Have Thai Been Happier after the Coup d'état?**

Pimpimon Kaewmanee, Maejo University and Nuttamon Teerakul, Chiang Mai University, Thailand.

Panel 17. Peacebuilding, Development, and Human Rights in Timor-Leste and Papua

Organizer / Responsable: David Webster

Panel description: *Timor-Leste, as Asia's newest independent country, faces numerous challenges, including the challenge of economic development and how to face a legacy of human rights violations under the period of Indonesian rule (1975-99). Human rights and development challenges also intersect in Indonesian-governed Papua (also known as West Papua or Irian Jaya). In each case, local actors are developing peacebuilding strategies to address these challenges.*

- **Foreign Aid for State-Building: The case of China in Timor-Leste**

Laurentina Barreto Soares, Swinburne University of Technology, Australia

- **Inconvenient Truths: The fate of the Chegal and Per Memoriam Ad Spem reports in Indonesia**

Pat Walsh, Former Senior Advisor, Timor-Leste Commission on Reception, Truth and Reconciliation

- **Pan-Africanism in the Pacific: Race and the West Papuan independence campaign**

David Webster, Bishop's University

Panel 18. Beyond the Covers: Applying Powers of Exclusion to graduate student research in Southeast Asia

Organizer / Responsable: Christine Gibb

Discussant: Tania Li

Panel description: *In their 2011 book, Powers of Exclusion: Land Dilemmas in Southeast Asia, Derek Hall, Philip Hirsch and Tania Li propose a richly researched framework for understanding how and why certain groups are systematically excluded from accessing land in Southeast Asia. The authors contend four powers – regulation, force, the market and legitimation – underlie recent social and political conflicts linked to dilemmas of shifting land relations. In this panel, three graduate researchers present how they have integrated a powers of exclusion framework to analysing ecotourism in Cambodia, violence, capitalism and land-grabbing in the Philippines, and disaster recovery in the Philippines.*

- **An Ecotour of Contemporary Conservation Tactics in Cambodia**

Jonathan Tardif, York University

- **Political Violence and Sprawling Drifts of Neoliberalism in Negros Island, Philippines**

Simon Litalien, Université de Montréal

- **Spaces of Exclusion: Why are the survivors of Tropical Storm Sendong excluded from evacuation centres, transitional housing and permanent resettlement sites in Cagayan de Oro, Philippines?**

Christine Gibb, Université de Montréal

Panel 19. Livelihood, Land Use and Agricultural Changes and Continuities in the Sino-Vietnamese Borderlands

Organizer / Responsable: Jean-François Rousseau

Panel description: *Climate change, market integration, regional development policies, and government regulation all come to play in shaping ethnic minority livelihood decisions in the Sino-Vietnamese borderlands. This panel focuses on the livelihood strategies that local populations experiencing these changes conceive and undertake, with case studies incorporating both sides of the borderline. In particular, we investigate land-use change and agricultural decision making, and probe the extent to which they reflect local cultural criteria and environmental circumstances, respond to wider structural features, or testify to ethnic minorities proactively negotiating between these factors.*

- Frontier Livelihoods. Hmong in the Sino-Vietnamese borderlands

Jean Michaud, Université Laval

- Cultivating Cooperation: Black cardamom livelihoods in Yunnan province, southwest China

Dylan Putzel, McGill University

- Not at All Costs: Frontier modernisation projects and local household reactions in the Sino-Vietnamese borderlands

Jean-François Rousseau, Simon Fraser University; Sarah Turner, McGill University

- Social and Ecological Consequences of Land Use Land Cover Change in Vietnam's Northern Borderlands

Kate Trinzi, McGill University

PAPER ABSTRACTS (alphabetical) *RÉSUMÉS DES COMMUNICATIONS (ordre alphabétique)*

Afridi, Ishtiaq, Master of Sustainability Management Program, University of Toronto
Challenges to Sustainability in Southeast Asian Cities

This paper examines some of the institutional challenges facing both private and public entities in the face of evolving climate change impacts. Many urban locations within the region must deal with either policy requirements to adapt their practices to deal with climate related impacts and/or economic realities that accompany changes related to more extremely climate events. Using examples from the Bangkok Metropolitan Region culled from a variety of sources (including newspaper articles, social media and interviews with decision-makers), I document some of the issues facing managers and planners and suggest possible avenues for collaboration and coordination among these stakeholders.

Ariate, Joel, University of the Philippines Diliman
The Laguna Lakeshore Expressway Dike: What Accounts for Limited Advocacies in a Contentious Peri-urban Land Utilization?

The Laguna Lakeshore Expressway Dike project (LLEDP) is a 47 kilometer long expressway cum flood control project that will run from the lake shore area of the southwestern part of Metro Manila through five lake-side towns of the province of Laguna. It will cover almost a fifth of the lake's 220 kilometer shoreline and reclaim seven square kilometer of the lake's land area. LLEDP will lead to an intense physical displacement with as yet to be determined—or disclosed—environmental and socio-demographic consequences. Current studies peg the number of affected population at almost a million. The estimated cost of the seven-year project is PHP122.8 billion (USD2.728 billion). A cost that the government is trying to defray using private, mainly Filipino capital by granting the winning private entity a thirty year concession on the public utilization of the project. The project has attracted the interest of the biggest Filipino conglomerates and their foreign partners. LLEDP is due to start next year. Yet media reports and studies (mostly technical) indicate ready acceptance of this project. An odd situation given Philippines's long history of intense protest regarding land-related issues. Are peri-urban lands worth less the bother than agrarian or agricultural ones for social movement actors advocating a more democratic access to land?

Barreto Soares, Laurentina, Swinburne University of Technology
Foreign Aid for State-Building: the Case of China in Timor-Leste

Timor-Leste has been engaged in its state-building needs with the support of international donors since its independence restored in 2002. Its state-building initiatives have attracted interest from scholars and practitioners alike. While much attention has been paid to the general aspect of international-driven state-building process such as foreign aid program and soft development activities in the country, little comprehensive research has been conducted on individual country's approaches, much less on China's intervention. The People's Republic of China has been one of the international donors involving in Timor-Leste's state-building process. China's engagement

often prompted conflicting views among other donors as well as recipient country due to its different approach in aid management and other conflicting interests. Having considered itself as still a developing country, China prefers to use the term 'south-south cooperation' to promote recipient country's self-development and self-reliance instead of 'state-building' approach as it is seen as intervention. The presentation will focus on China's aid management and how it affects Timor-Leste's state-building process.

Beban, Alice, Cornell University, and Schoenberger, Laura, York University

Encountering Land Grabs: ethical, methodological and epistemological challenges to working through a charged landscape

This paper makes an intervention into the land grabs literature through consideration of the specific qualities of contemporary land grabs that make them a challenging object of study for students of agrarian change. Our experiences conducting grounded academic (dissertation) and applied (NGO-based) research in Cambodia, were marked by the repeated intimidation of research participants, collaborators and ourselves as researchers, which necessarily altered our data collection plans, sampling strategies, ability to access field sites and overall research approaches as these moments reverberated throughout our encounters. Our discussion highlights how the charged fields of power, fear and violence in land grab research raises important epistemological, ethical and methodological questions of what kind of knowledges can be produced in these settings. We argue for an integration of attention to affect and to the 'feel' of things as a better way of uncovering the work land grabs do on the people and communities in their midst while working in fraught research contexts. This methodological intervention asks that the researcher feel how charged these social worlds and landscapes are, to live in the tension, uncertainty, rumour, and murkiness and to allow themselves to be unsettled as a way of building a deeper understanding of what land grabs do.

Bertrand, Jacques, University of Toronto

Indonesia's commodity boom: Democracy and the new politics of resource revenue allocation

The world commodity price boom created vast new revenues for resource-rich countries such as Indonesia. Over the last decade, revenues from oil, gas, coal and minerals reached levels not seen since the first decade of Indonesia's New Order regime. Who has captured these revenues? Democratic politics have opened up new opportunities to make claims on resources. This paper argues that the resource boom gave rise to new groups making claims for new ways of allocating revenues from these resources. In recent years, it has fueled a public debate and stimulated the rise of a new economic nationalism. Politicians passed controversial new legislation to force a renegotiation of contracts of work with large foreign corporations, and imposed high taxes on the export of commodities. Meanwhile, the rise in oil prices has made the fuel subsidy unsustainable. These issues became hotly debated even in the 2014 legislative and presidential elections. The paper assesses the extent to which this new mobilization has empowered groups to redirect resource revenues toward developmental and welfare goals.

Bissonnette, Jean-François, Université de Montréal, De Koninck, Rodolphe, Université de Montréal

Large plantations vs. small family farms: Examining historical and contemporary trends in rubber and palm oil sectors

The recent land grab debate has almost obscured the fact that throughout most of Southeast Asia, for key sectors such as rubber, coffee and cocoa, smallholders have largely taken over large farms as the main producers. This observation leaves us wondering about the significance of the recent wave of international land deals which promote large plantation farming models. In fact, in most of tropical Asia and Southeast Asia, on a longer historical trend, it is not large farms that replace small ones, but on the contrary, we observe a transition from plantation to smallholders for an important number of cash crops. To provide more empirical evidence on this issue, we focus

on two important sectors, rubber and palm oil, both major cash crops in those countries, for which smallholders claim a large share of ownership. First, we briefly revisit discussions on the relation between large and small farms. Second, with regard to the cultivation of rubber in Malaysia and Indonesia, we provide a historical perspective on the institutional and economic contexts which defined the relation between small and large farms. Third, for comparative purposes, we attend to the more recent expansion of oil palm in the region involving the emergence of smallholdings.

Bouchard, Christian, Université Laurentienne

Andaman-et-Nicobar : territoire stratégique et position militaire avancée de l'Inde en Asie du Sud-Est

Situé à 1200 km des côtes de la péninsule indienne, le territoire des îles Andaman-et-Nicobar s'étire sur plus de 700 km selon un axe nord-sud entre le golfe du Bengale et la mer d'Andaman. Rattaché à l'Inde au moment de son indépendance (1947), le territoire est essentiellement resté sans véritable intérêt pour New Dehli jusqu'au début des années 2000, marquées par la création en 2001 de l'Andaman and Nicobar Command (commandement unifié des forces armées indiennes) et le tsunami du 26 décembre 2004 (catastrophe humanitaire et reconfiguration territoriale brutale). L'État indien reconnaît le besoin de développement socio-économique du territoire, mais c'est sa valeur stratégique qui est d'abord exploitée. D'une part, sa position permet de contrôler le trafic des navires voyageant sur l'autoroute maritime la plus empruntée dans le monde, reliant l'océan Indien et l'océan Pacifique par le détroit de Malacca. D'autre part, les îles peuvent également être développées en place forte militaire avec des capacités navales et aériennes renforcées, voire éventuellement le déploiement de missiles balistiques. Ainsi, les îles Andaman-et-Nicobar représentent un poste avancé sur lequel l'Inde peut s'appuyer pour assurer sa présence militaire en Asie du Sud-Est, notamment dans la mer d'Andaman et le détroit de Malacca.

Cardenas, Kenneth, York University

Other economies and the Philippine "turnaround story"

This paper is an initial attempt at examining what the transformations presently taking place in the 'mainstream' of the Philippine economy hold for the 'alternative' economies that exist alongside it. It examines an ongoing urban property development boom as a focal point for illuminating three interrelated processes. It begins by reviewing the specific contours of how Filipino labor had been integrated into global circuits of accumulation in migrant labor and services offshoring, and how growth driven by these activities had spurred demand for residences, offices, and retail space. It then examines how property development enabled the largest Filipino conglomerate to capture an outsize share of remittance flows, foreign investment, and domestic consumption, and how this has led to a transformation in their core accumulation strategies. Finally, it outlines some tentative lines of inquiry into how these ongoing transformations may disrupt, and at the same time activate and remake, alternative economic practices, by examining preliminary evidence on real estate investments made by overseas Filipinos.

Chartrand, Alex, Université de Montréal

Les mouvements sociaux des communautés LGBTQ : fragmentation et enjeux de mobilisation

Le présent article porte sur les mouvements sociaux des communautés LGBTQ, c'est-à-dire lesbiennes, gaies, bisexuelles, trans et queer. Précisément, j'étudie la manière dont les organisations non gouvernementales de Manille, aux Philippines, promeuvent l'adoption de l'Anti-Discrimination Bill. Ce projet de loi n'est toujours pas adopté 15 ans après son introduction, illustrant l'un des problèmes majeurs qu'est le manque de consensus entre les différentes organisations. Cette situation est notamment liée à la fragmentation générale de la gauche politique en deux factions distinctes, l'une rejetant les doctrines marxiste et néo-marxiste et l'autre visant leur redéploiement. Conséquemment, il est difficile de mobiliser un appui populaire qui favoriserait l'adoption du projet de loi. La

présentation se penche donc sur une contradiction entre la nature particulièrement dynamique des mouvements sociaux aux Philippines et le statu quo caractérisant actuellement les revendications des communautés LGBTQ. Enfin, ces questions étant moins abordées dans le milieu académique, elles apportent une perspective intéressante pour la littérature traitant des mouvements sociaux philippins. D'autre part, la plupart des informations recueillies proviennent d'entrevues réalisées à Manille de juillet à septembre 2015 auprès de membres de la société civile et de chercheurs intéressés par ces questions.

Chemmm, Rémy, Université d'Ottawa

Plays on land claims and dispossession in Battambang (Cambodia) during the “Khmer Perestroika”

Although individual private property rights were partly reintroduced in Cambodia's urban areas in 1989, blurred land regimes resulting from years of political turmoil incited many incidents of dispossession throughout the country in the 1990s. During my research on access to (peri-)urban residential land and built property in Battambang in the post-Khmer rouge years, these conflicts over land were interpreted differently according to the sources consulted. Interviews with local administrators generally tell that disputes were rare, small and mostly settled in private, through “mutual understanding” between families or neighbours. Less agreeable, house owners nevertheless tended to refer to analogous moral arrangements to explain their own disputes. The archives of the United Nations Transitional Authority to Cambodia - essentially consisting of complaints made by dispossessed owners - paint a different picture, showing more clearly how individuals or groups, with the direct support of commune, village or military chiefs, gained access to residential plots and communal lands. Comparing those oral and written sources, I argue that the UNTAC participated in making political dissent more explicit and public. Claimants engaged more freely in discourses on human rights, rule of law and dignity - a strategy that after all did not necessarily result in a fairer resolution.

Côté, Isabelle, Memorial University

Internal migration and resource conflict: Evidence from China and Indonesia

A vast body of literature suggests that natural resources are linked to armed conflict. Yet, the (migrant) identity of those who exploit natural resources has been completely ignored for its impact on violent resource conflict. This omission is particularly noteworthy given that quantitative studies have recently found that civil conflicts are most likely to occur in places where natural resource exploitation coincides with ethnic diversity, and we know that internal migration is a key contributor to ethnic heterogeneity in multi-ethnic countries. Based on six months of ethnographic fieldwork and over 60 unstructured in-depth interviews with locals, government officials, migrants and resource extraction workers, this article explores the role of internal migrants in resource conflict in Indonesia (Riau) and China (Inner Mongolia). In contrast to the current literature that largely portrays internal migrants as negative externalities of resource exploitation and conflict, I identify a typical escalation sequence highlighting how three mechanisms interact with one another and with local and national contexts to result in resource conflict. This article thus illustrates the problem with studying resource conflict in isolation from migration dynamics, as the two processes interact with one another, intensifying grievances and providing added motives and opportunities for violence.

Daniere, Amrita, University of Toronto, and Thinphanga, Pakamas, Thailand Environment Institute

Building Urban Climate Change Resilience in Southeast Asia: Conceptual Framework

Urbanization and climate change represent the most dramatic social economic transformations of our time. It is well recognized that urban productivity is a key component of national economic growth (Glaeser 2011) but also creates a suite of inequalities. There is strong agreement among scholars that climate change is a threat to social

and economic stability and development but, further, that more effective urban planning to mitigate and adapt to the impacts of climate change can promote sustainable urban fabrics (Simonis 2011; Yuen and Kumsaa 2011). The UCRSEA partnership is designed to communicate knowledge about the impacts of global environmental change to urban residents and to provide impetus for inclusive and equitable urban climate resilience planning. The project seeks to strengthen city-to-city networking and disseminating research on one of the most complex issues facing cities in the 21st century, contributing to knowledge about how to improve the economic performance of cities in ways that are resilient to climate change while also promoting greater social justice.

de Leon, Conely, York University

Transnational Filipino Kin Networks and the Politics of Care

This presentation will explore the unequal distribution of care work among transnational Filipino kin networks with a particular focus on kin who migrated to Canada under the Live-in Caregiver Program (LCP) to perform monetized, marketized care work, and their kin who perform non-monetized, non-marketized care work in the Philippines. This presentation will further seek to understand the broader roles of extended and fictive kin in helping to sustain a global care force, as well as the particular forms of unpaid intergenerational care work that emerge within such transnational kin contexts over time.

Déry, Steve, University of Laval; Saithong Phommavong, National University of Laos, Vientiane; Nguyen Ngoc Thuy, Nong Lam University, Thu Duc; and Somkhit Boulidam, National University of Laos, Vientiane

Nouvelle organisation géographique sur les marges montagneuses du Laos et du Vietnam : une analyse comparative des processus d'intégration et d'adaptation locaux

Depuis les années 1990, les marges montagneuses du Vietnam et du Laos ont été sollicitées pour participer d'une manière accrue au système international de l'économie de marché tout comme aux différents volets des constructions nationales respectives des deux pays. Parmi les conséquences, la transformation des moyens de subsistance des populations des villages de ces régions a pour conséquence générale une réorganisation de leur géographie socioéconomique : les populations locales sont davantage intégrées dans les circuits marchands, surtout via leurs productions agricoles. Cette communication présente quelques éléments de comparaison d'une recherche visant à mieux comprendre ces transformations avec des études de cas dans les provinces de Lam Dong (Vietnam), Luang Nam Tha et Champassak (Laos). Cette analyse comparative se construit sur la base de l'étude de deux volets des transformations. Premièrement, à une échelle plus générale, l'analyse s'attarde à comparer comment se présente la déclinaison multiscalaire des enjeux et des acteurs qui en sont au cœur. Deuxièmement, à l'aide d'un zoom à l'échelle locale, il s'agira d'étudier la transformation des moyens de subsistance des populations à l'étude, entre autres pour mieux comprendre comment et avec quelles conséquences les nouvelles agricultures pratiquées contribuent à intégrer les populations au système du marché mondial.

Déry, Steve, Université Laval

Des Cent-Îles aux Cent-géographies : pérégrinations sud-est asiatiques du géographe Rodolphe De Koninck

Aborder l'œuvre de Rodolphe De Koninck, géographe québécois dont la carrière couvre presque cinq décennies, doit se faire sans prétention tellement les portes d'entrées sont nombreuses, depuis sa première recherche, *Les Cent-Îles du Lac Saint-Pierre*, parue en 1970, jusqu'à son plus récent livre, *Gambling with the Land* (2012, avec Jean-François Rousseau). Même en se limitant à l'Asie du Sud-Est, sa région d'étude principale, et à l'entrée « agriculture », son thème privilégié depuis plus de 40 ans, les mots-clés de son travail de recherche couvrent une immense part du spectre géographique, tout comme à peu près l'ensemble des pays de la région. Cette communication ne prétend aborder l'ensemble des éléments de l'œuvre, ni même tenter de la résumer. L'objectif est double : partant de deux

entrées, les transformations agraires d'une part et la construction des États modernes d'autre part, examiner dans un premier temps l'évolution de certains éléments de contribution de Rodolphe De Koninck à la compréhension de ces questions en Asie du Sud-Est. Dans un deuxième temps, considérant certains enjeux actuels, liés entre autres à une transition agricole source d'inégalités et aux impacts environnementaux néfastes, contribuer à dégager en quoi ces recherches participent à mieux comprendre les enjeux actuels.

Dirks, Emile, University of Toronto

The Impact of Non-State Armed Groups on Sino-Myanmar Relations

The relationship between Myanmar and China is typically characterized in strictly bilateral terms. Yet decades of civil war between the central government of Myanmar and non-state armed groups has meant that the project of forging a unified nation state remains unrealized. Relations between the two countries have always been coloured by the disputed sovereignty of Myanmar's northern territories. This suggests that a full picture of Sino-Myanmar relations is not complete without investigating the role played by non-state armed groups. Drawing on English- and Chinese-language sources, this paper will focus on two groups based in northern Myanmar's Kokang region: the Communist Party of Burma, and one of the splinter groups which emerged following the CPB's collapse in 1989, the Myanmar National Democratic Alliance Army. By examining these understudied groups, this paper will argue that Sino-Myanmar relations can be partially characterized 1) as a triangular relationship between China, the central government of Myanmar, and non-state armed groups; and 2) by the attempts of all three actors to manage the contested sovereignty of the Kokang region according to their respective strategic interests.

Drummond, Lisa, York University, and Danière, Amrita, University of Toronto

Informal Water: Access strategies as a "mode of urbanization"

As Hanoi continues to implement formalized water distribution across its expanded territory, the mere presence, availability, and even insistence upon usage of piped water has not fully eliminated other water sources for household use. For many households in communities being hooked up to a formal distribution system for the first time, piped water is less desirable and sometimes less (economically) accessible than their pre-existing water sources. As a consequence, the extension of the piped system has not led directly to an abandonment of those sources, despite official discouragement of their continued use. In this paper, we consider the argument made by Kooy (2014), looking at Jakarta, that cities in the Global South may experience and produce a "particular mode of urbanization" that relies on and produces informal practices for gaining access to resources such as water. We use our comparative research in Hanoi and Bangkok to evaluate the usefulness of this approach to understanding the urban water landscape of these cities.

Gabusi, Giuseppe, University of Turin, Italy

State, Market and Social Order: Myanmar's political economy challenges

Since the beginning of the latest and most convincing phase of transition, Myanmar has emerged as the new possible frontier of economic development in Southeast Asia. Investors, political analysts, businessmen and NGOs alike have all rushed to the country in search of a new El Dorado. Are these hopes justified? Can Myanmar—one of the poorest countries in Asia—start a new phase of economic development which would not only benefit the owners of global capital, but also lift Myanmar's population from poverty? Drawing on the literature on the political economy of institutions and some field research, the paper assesses whether policy choices made by the new government are heading the country in a direction which could generate a 'new miracle' in East Asia. To this purpose, domestic institutional constraints and the system of patronage are examined. Looking beyond the democracy vs dictatorship debate, the paper finds that Myanmar could well start a new phase of economic growth,

provided that the government builds a strong vertical and horizontal institutional capacity. However, a more open political environment, and the consequent multiplication of economic interests, could hijack the reform plan the government has adopted, unless these stakeholders are inserted into a coordinated framework revolving around a transformational project of national development.

Gabusi, Giuseppe, University of Turin, Italy

An overview of the EJEAS (2015) special issue on Myanmar

The special issue of the European Journal of East Asian Studies entirely devoted to Myanmar's transitions and co-edited by Giuseppe Gabusi, Head of Research at T.wai, has just been released. The team of political scientists has been working on Myanmar under a joint project between the Australian National University (ANU) and T.wai, a think-tank based in a city whose current mayor, Mr Piero Fassino, was previously the European Union Special Envoy in Burma/Myanmar. From domestic political culture to political economy challenges, from the role of the state in democratic transitions to the commitment to peace by the army and armed movements, and from the controversial relationship with China to the ambiguous dynamics of its interaction with India, the articles shed light on the state of the country, while assessing both the outcome of the reform processes and the dangers lying ahead for its long-term stability and the prosperity of the country. As a result of fruitful cooperation between a European research institution and a university based in the Asia-Pacific, this special issue is a valuable contribution to the understandings of contemporary Myanmar, and it is testimony to a research agenda that will hopefully bring further findings in the years to come.

Gibb, Christine, Université de Montréal

Spaces of exclusion: Why are the survivors of Tropical Storm Sendong excluded from evacuation centres, transitional housing and permanent resettlement sites in Cagayan de Oro, Philippines?

Disaster relief and recovery in the Philippines are located at the nexus of religion, development and politics. When natural hazards unfold into disasters, the response of religious and state actors reveals both the complex relationship between these parties and their power in determining the spaces accessed by the survivors. The disaster response includes the creation of post-disaster spaces such as evacuation centres, transitional housing and permanent resettlement sites targeting the survivors. Despite their persistent characterization as "overcrowded", these post-disaster spaces are best understood as "spaces of exclusion". Drawing from Powers of Exclusion, this paper analyses how powers create and rule post-disaster spaces, who is excluded, and with what repercussions. The research is based on interviews, participatory videos made by urban poor survivors and mapping activities conducted in Northern Mindanao, Philippines after Tropical Storm Sendong. It focuses on the experiences of minority Muslim women, the middle class, and the trapped and the immobile urban poor. In analyzing the interventions of religious and state institutions in disaster relief and recovery, this research project maps how and to what ends religious institutions engage and contest state-led development. It argues that disasters open opportunities for powers of exclusion to create spaces of exclusion.

Grant, Hollie, UBC

Violence and researching community forests

Community Forestry (CF) projects encourage communities to enforce the exclusion of illegitimate forest users and prevent illicit extraction of forest resources. However, those practices are frequently embroiled in networks of corruption and violence. In Cambodia, accounts of forest-related violence occur sporadically in newspapers and human-rights reports but it is not clear to what extent such incidents are representative of a wider problem of forest-related violence or isolated incidents. Nor is it clear whether, how, or why violence manifests in different

forest contexts and with what implications this has for the future of CF in Cambodia. My research asks how forest governance practices shape and are shaped by violence, which has drawn out a number of research concerns. Epistemologically, how, and on what grounds, can forest-related violence be 'bound' as a 'thing' or 'process' to be researched? Methodologically, how can the researcher seek out violence without fetishizing it or trivialising the struggles of those not affected by 'the right kind' of violence? Ethically, how can politically, socially, and emotionally sensitive questions be asked without compromising the safety and well-being of the participants and researcher, or compromising the quality of the research? These questions are discussed in relation to ongoing fieldwork.

Haemmerli, Guillaume, Université Laval et Bélanger, Danièle Université Laval

Perturbations environnementales et migrations dans trois provinces du littoral nord du Vietnam : l'impact des inondations de 2008

La recherche sur les causes des migrations internes et internationales se concentre principalement sur les facteurs socio-économiques alors que certains travaux étudient le rôle des changements environnementaux. Le Vietnam fait face à de nombreux événements climatiques extrêmes pouvant entraîner des migrations. Cet article analyse l'effet des changements environnementaux sur la migration au sein des ménages. Les données analysées proviennent du projet « Climate change-induced water disaster and participatory information system for vulnerability reduction in north central Vietnam (CPIS) ». L'enquête a été réalisée en 2013 auprès de 470 ménages dans trois provinces du Littoral central Nord du Vietnam, Nghe An, Ha Tinh et Quang Binh (NQH), ayant connu d'importantes inondations en 2008. Les revenus de la plupart des 5,2 millions d'habitants de NHQ dépendent de l'agriculture et 70 % d'entre eux vivent dans les zones côtières de basse altitude. Les habitants de NHQ font donc partie de ceux risquant d'être grandement affectés par les désastres naturels induits par le climat, notamment ceux reliés à l'hydrographie. Les analyses univariées et multivariées montrent que les ménages avec au moins un émigrant récent associent rarement ce départ aux questions environnementales. Les résultats suggèrent une complexité de facteurs tout en montrant certaines tendances.

Higgins, Rylan, Saint Mary's University

Is It My Job to Make Him Care? Gender Inequality in Urban Vietnam

Urban Vietnam has been experiencing profound transformation for approximately two decades, yet within this changing socio-cultural environmental, a significant amount of continuity also defines the lives of ordinary people. This is especially the case with regard to the tensions and challenges related to gender inequality among the middle class. This paper reports on more than a decade of ethnographic research in Ho Chi Minh City that reveals the persistence of gender inequality for middle-class women and explains how present imbalances are marked by both new and old cultural beliefs and practices. The research reported on here indicates that middle-class women, despite considerable material and social gains, continue to shoulder a disproportionate share of the work to maintain livelihoods and households. They also undertake considerably more of the symbolic labour required in the maintenance of social class identity. This analysis raises important questions about whether and how Vietnam has progressed with regard to gender relations and social development more broadly.

Kaewmanee, Pimpimon, Maejo University, Thailand and Nuttsmon Teerakul, Chiang Mai University, Thailand
Have Thai been happier after the Coup d'état?

Evidences from Thai government's surveys show Thai as a whole are happier since the Coup d'état in 2014. Concurringly, the World Happiness Survey report of UN (2015) ranks Thailand's happiness index for 2012-2014 at 34 out of 158 countries, an improvement from rank 36 out of 156 countries in 2010-2012. However, the survey results are still doubtful particularly in terms of response bias. This paper aims to investigate whether Thai is happier

or not. If so, what the key determinants of their happiness are. Instead of using the secondary data from Thailand National Static Office, subjective well-being will be surveyed based on OECD's guidelines on subjective well-being (2013). The primary data will be purposively collected in two provinces. One is Bangkok where majority of people support the junta and the other side represented by Chiang Mai. Samples will be analyzed by the ordered choices model. The marginal effects will be computed to interpret the effect of each significant covariate. The results from this analysis will disentangle and reveal the real situation in Thailand. Moreover, the results will help to inform policy makers about the significant conditions that lead Thai people to rate themselves highly on subjective well-being scales.

Kehoe, Courtney, University of Ottawa

Common-pool resources, conflict, and co-management: The case of comb pen shell fishing in Thailand's Prachuap Khiri Khan province

The sustainability of small-scale fisheries depends heavily on institutional capacity and sound management. Using a case from Prachuap Khiri Khan Province, Thailand will allow for these and other issues related to common-pool resource governance within the region to be discussed. Fisherfolk in the area frequently self-organize in an effort to tackle a number of problems; one of the most recent examples being a campaign to stop the harvesting of "hoi-job" – an Indo-Pacific species of the family Pinnidae commonly known as comb pen shell. An exploration into the process through which this conflict is dealt with offers valuable insight into the practice of co-management. The case brings together resource users, competent departments, and local government, and therefore also allows for broader discussions of capacity (both political and resource). With officials requiring that the local ecological knowledge presented by small-scale fishers be supported by scientific evidence, considering whose knowledge counts in establishing rules and regulations will also be of interest.

Kelly, Philip, York University

Alternative Transnational Economies between Canada and the Philippines: Exploring the Possibilities

This paper will lay out the conceptual framework for the Alternative Transnational Economies (ATE) project and briefly highlight some of the instances in which alternative economic practices are to be found. Alternative economic practices are those activities that generate well-being in everyday life, but are motivated by a set of imperatives outside of privatized, profit-oriented and market-based logics. They represent a much wider array of practices than is usually appreciated, including volunteerism, philanthropy, gifting, care and ethical exchange. The ATE project explores the existence and potential of such practices between Canada and the Philippines, rooted in migrant social networks between the two countries.

Keo, Piseth, National University of Singapore

Community-Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM): an important approach for natural resource management with fundamental flaws in the design and tremendous challenges in practice

CBNRM was introduced to Cambodia in the late 1990s, and widely accepted by government institutions, international and local non-government organizations both development and conservation. Starting with project-based pilot testing, CBNRM is currently included into the government programs of action and numerous legal instruments have been produced to provide support to it. Over these few decades, both government and non-government agencies have established hundreds of local institutions for natural resource management, and these institutions have been claimed to be successful. The standard definition of "community" is group of resource users who voluntarily gather to work collectively to manage their resources. This definition allows most of communities to legitimately participate and manage local resources, but it does not solve the fundamental problems facing

CBNRM. First is the different understanding of the roles of community by various stakeholders involved. Secondly, there is a mismatch between the established boundary and local uses of resources. Thirdly, there is limited or no recognition of the community boundary and management right stated in the community's recognition by powerful actors including state agencies and private corporations. These problems are fundamental to address, even though there are other key conditions for the success of the communities.

Labbé, Danielle, University de Montreal

Media Dissent and Peri-urban Land Struggles in Vietnam: The Case of the Van Giang Incident

This paper explores the role of media-led dissent in Vietnam's contemporary land struggles through the case study of the Van Giang incident. Looking at how the domestic and foreign online press treated this conflict shows that media practitioners engage in more straightforward criticism of the state and its corporate redevelopment partners than what most analyses of rural land struggles in Vietnam, centered on the micro-level and on "lawful" forms of resistance, would lead one to believe. Illustrating this point, this study shows that media dissent throughout the Van Giang land dispute openly challenged the government's justificatory discourse about "displacement for development" as well as the mismanagement of land resources on which political and economic elites rely to dispossess peasants from peri-urban lands. If it has not yet provoked major institutional changes, the media's contribution to land struggles has nevertheless succeeded in creating a national public debate on land politics in rapidly urbanizing Vietnam.

Landry Desaulniers, Joany, Université Laval

L'intégration des populations des régions montagneuses au sud du Laos. Le cas de la province de Champassak, 1981-2015

Cette communication s'inscrit dans le cadre de mon projet de recherche de maîtrise. L'objectif général est de contribuer à une meilleure compréhension du processus d'adaptation des populations des régions montagneuses ou marginales aux changements induits dans la poursuite de l'intégration socioéconomique du Laos, sur une période s'échelonnant de 1981 à 2015. Plus précisément, seront étudiés les districts de Bachiang Chaleunsouk et de Pathoumphone, tous deux situés sur les piedmonts et les marges du plateau des Boloven dans la province de Champassak, au sud du pays. Le Laos, pays enclavé de la région sud-est asiatique continentale, a subi plusieurs changements significatifs depuis la Deuxième Guerre mondiale. Les politiques mises en place pour favoriser l'essor et le développement du pays transforment les moyens de subsistances et le paysage laotien. Les processus d'adaptation adoptés en font un pays de plus en plus connecté sur le monde. La population doit ainsi s'adapter à de nouveaux modes vie, particulièrement en régions montagneuses, où des productions agricoles industrielles (café, thé, manioc, hévéa) contribuent à réorganiser la géographie socioéconomique. Seront présentés dans cette communication les premiers résultats des enquêtes de terrain qui se sont déroulées de mai à août 2015, sur une période de dix semaines.

Le, Hue T.V., Vietnam National University, Drummond, Welch, Lisa, B., York University, and Danière, Amrita, University of Toronto.

Social Differentiation and Access to Clean Water: A Case Study from Bac Ninh

Bac Ninh, a province adjacent to the Hanoi Capital Region, has long been renowned for its craft villages whose feudal-era products were sold in the eponymously-named streets of what is now Hanoi's Old Quarter. Today, Bac Ninh is becoming, like other provinces of the Red River Delta, renowned for the toxic environments produced by its contemporary craft industries, such as the recycling of electronic waste. Based on household survey data from Van Mon commune in Bac Ninh province, the paper will analyze household strategies for accessing clean water for

household use and consider the ways in which such strategies are outcomes and markers of social differentiation as well as examining their gendered use and implications.

Le Barbenchon, Claire, International Development Research Centre, Ottawa

The Effects of Structural Change on Ethnic Minority Livelihoods: Evidence from Vietnam

Over the past two decades, Vietnam has experienced exceptional economic growth, in part due to structural changes in the country's economy. While the agricultural sector's contribution to GDP has been declining since the 1990s, the manufacturing sector's has been rising rapidly. The impacts of growth and structural change on Vietnam's general population have been widely studied, however, there is little literature on outcomes for Vietnam's ethnic minorities, who have historically relied on small-holder, traditional forms of agriculture for their livelihoods. This paper seeks to understand the effect of structural change on the livelihoods of Vietnam's 53 ethnic minority groups. Firstly, it looks at how employment patterns among minorities have evolved, using evidence from the 1999 and 2009 Vietnamese Census. Secondly, using household survey data from 2012, it examines whether non-agricultural employment is a viable strategy for ethnic minorities to escape poverty, to evaluate whether plans to restructure the rural economy and encourage private sector development is a viable means to poverty reduction and livelihood stability among ethnic minorities.

Leaf, Michael, UBC

From Pyramids of Governance to Pyramid Schemes of Capitalism: State, Society and Socio-spatial Restructuring in Urban Southeast Asia

Urban polities throughout Southeast Asia have long maintained local administrative systems structured as nested socio-spatial hierarchies in the interest of promoting social stability and ensuring state dominance. Such "pyramids of governance" have important implications for the organization and management of urban space and society, including what could be called "administrative personalism," whereby even the most centrally-controlled political systems maintain links down to the household level. Such intimacy between state and society carries both positive and negative implications. One consideration is how administrative personalism may undermine the impersonal rule of law, creating conditions which foster what for want of a better term is referred to as informality. This has been changing in recent years due to the increasing production of urban space through market capitalism, rather than through either the state or the non-capitalist market processes of informal urbanization. By exempting such capitalist-produced and maintained territories from the state's administrative hierarchy, there is potential for increasing polarization in urban Southeast Asia, with good quality services and amenities provided to some neighbourhoods through capitalism, leaving others to fend for themselves or compete for limited state resources in seeking the basic necessities of urban life.

Leblond, Jean-Phillippe, Université d'Ottawa

Rupture ou continuité ? La gestion des forêts thaïlandaises sous le général Prayuth Chan O-Cha à l'aune des quarante dernières années

Depuis les années 1980, la gestion des forêts en Thaïlande a été caractérisée d'abord par une approche coercitive marquée par une militarisation de la conservation puis par un adoucissement partiel reposant sur un mélange de menaces, d'accentuation de la surveillance et d'incitatifs de nature règlementaire et économiques. Depuis le coup d'État de 2014, le gouvernement du général Prayuth Chan O-Cha met en œuvre un Forest Master Plan qui pourrait marquer un changement brutal dans la gestion des forêts. Cette communication analyse dans quelle mesure les mesures de conservation actuelles marquent une rupture ou une continuité avec le passé récent. Des éléments de rupture sont notés, notamment le recours à l'éco-autoritarisme, le retour aux opérations musclées à grande échelle,

la destruction de plantations d'hévéa comme méthode de gestion des prix du caoutchouc et le ciblage de territoires, d'acteurs et de pratiques autrefois peu touchés par la conservation. Les éléments de continuité apparaissent toutefois importants : poursuite de la militarisation de la conservation, opérations ciblées privilégiant la confiscation des terres aux déplacements de communautés, l'encouragement à la délation et une attitude contradictoire relative aux outils de gestion néolibérale des forêts.

Li, Tania M., University of Toronto

Capitalist Relations in Reverse: Plantations, Smallholdings, and Monopoly Systems

We are familiar with the narrative that plantations are fully capitalist, while indigenous people managing smallholdings are not. If we make the capital/labour relation central to the definition of capitalism, this is correct. But if we focus, instead, on the compulsion to produce efficiently for the market under conditions of competition (the definition proposed by Robert Brenner, among others), smallholders often come much closer to the mark. Plantations are monopolies, subsidized by virtually free land and a state-engineered supply of very cheap labour. Smallholders, in contrast, often pay competitive rates for land, labour and credit, and sink or swim in the tide of competition.

Lim, Merlyna, Carleton University

Social media and populism in 2014 Indonesian Presidential Election

The internet, especially social media, has opened new possibilities and present new challenges for collective political actions. Drawing on the 2014 Indonesian presidential election as a context of study, this presentation examines ways in which two presidential candidates—Joko Widodo (Jokowi) and Prabowo Subianto—made use populist appeals in their social media campaigns. It emphasizes particularly on the role(s) of social media in the formation and the sustenance of the populist movement that supported Jokowi, the winning candidate of the election, and the counter-movement initiated by his opponent. The study found that this particular populist movement constitutes a new form of politicking that is highly decentralized and fragmented in nature, fueled by a diverse range of formal and informal political players and marked with an immense engagement of young urban middle class population.

Litalien, Simon, Université de Montréal

Political violence and sprawling drifts of neoliberalism in Negros Island, Philippines

This paper examines how local and regional authorities in Southern Negros Island in the Philippines have deployed various forms of violence, including the threat of repression, to facilitate land concentration, privatization and conversion of public land into cash crop agriculture. Applying the theoretical framework in Powers of Exclusion to five upland communities in a military controlled zone, this research project argues that violence and state complicity in this violence is critical to capitalist accumulation in marginalized areas. In order to break the existing peasant economy and rural resistance, the State adopts new legal approaches and novel military strategies of dispossession for access to and control of the land. Confronted by multiple actors, marginalized rural communities have been victims of these processes but also key protagonists by engaging selectively in various forms of resistance. Critically reviewing the history of peasant resistance in the area (1980s to present) demonstrates how the changing use of violence by state and paramilitary forces has been linked to the growing concentration of land and gradual entry of foreign capital.

Mai, Bui Dieu Linh, Concordia University
Buddhism in Champa through medieval inscriptions

Tensions and transformations have long characterized the cultures and societies of Southeast Asia. In this paper, I examine religious transformations in the medieval period (6th to 14th centuries CE), particularly the question of the position of Buddhism relative to forms of Hinduism that were practiced in Champa. From examining the scholarship by pioneer French colonial scholars to more recent publications, some questions remain unanswered: What kind of Buddhism was practiced in Champa? Was Buddhism also supported and employed by the Cham elites as was Hinduism? Can we speak about Buddhism as a totally separate religion from Hinduism? Did Buddhism ever achieve the level of state religion? Was Đồng Dương the only Buddhist center of Champa? A close study of the extant Cham inscriptions suggests that the construction of Buddhist temples and monasteries often went hand in hand with the construction of Shiva temples. The interplay between Shaivism and Buddhism in Champa was quite complex and Buddhism took its place in the court culture of the elite and most likely did not exist as an independent institution. The decline of Buddhism can perhaps be mutually related to the decline of Cham court culture at the end of the kingdom.

Marquis, Didier, Université de Montréal
« Désagrarianisation » et migrations au cœur des stratégies de résilience économique des populations rurales javanaises

La transition agraire à Java a contribué à accentuer la désagrarianisation des communautés rurales javanaises, se traduisant par un immense surplus de main-d'œuvre dans les campagnes suite à la révolution verte qui a été entamée au cours de la décennie 1970. De nombreux agriculteurs ont d'abord migré vers les centres urbains, suite à la création massive d'emplois dans le secteur manufacturier. Puis, suite à la contraction des opportunités économiques en ville, un grand nombre de travailleurs ont dû élargir leur aire de recherche d'emploi, notamment vers les îles de la périphérie javanaise, où les plantations industrielles ont proliféré suite à la révolution verte. D'autres ont opté pour le travail à l'étranger, les salaires offerts y étant grandement supérieurs. Les migrations de travailleurs sont donc au cœur des stratégies de résilience économique développées par les paysans javanais. Les rapatriements de fonds qui en découlent contribuent à la survie de certaines communautés rurales, dans lesquelles de nombreux membres passent le plus clair de leur temps à l'extérieur du village. La dépendance des villageois envers ces sommes soulève des questions quant à la vulnérabilité économique des familles de migrants ainsi qu'à l'évolution de la ségrégation socioéconomique au sein des populations rurales.

Marschke, Melissa, University of Ottawa, and Vandergeest, Peter, York University.
Reflecting on what we know and do not know about fisheries in SEA

Compared to forests, we know relatively little about the rapidly shifting coastal ecologies and coastal livelihoods in Southeast Asia. Our ignorance has been highlighted over the past year by the controversies over the use of so-called slave labour in Thai fisheries, as well as the threat by importing countries including the EU to ban seafood that they considered produced through "IUU" (Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated) fisheries. A lack of information about the basic political economy of fisheries, about variation in fisheries ecologies and livelihoods across Southeast Asia, and about interest in 'sustainable seafood' in Asian markets, has limited our ability to comment on these and other media-driven stories. This paper will reflect on what we know and do not know about fisheries in SEA.

Martel, Stéphanie, Université de Montréal

The mounting challenge to ASEAN's centrality: an overview of proposals for reforming the regional security architecture in the Asia Pacific

This paper focuses on the most recent wave of criticism towards the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), which now calls into question the regional grouping's central role in promoting security cooperation in the Asia Pacific. I argue that despite being welcomed by ASEAN as constructive to the current re-evaluation of the regional security architecture, the multiplication of proposals for the creation of alternative fora is actually counterproductive to the regional grouping's ongoing attempt to reassert its relevance in the 21st century. Moreover, while ASEAN has made a point of developing multilateral cooperation on non-military and transnational security threats as part of the ASEAN Community initiative, this latest rebuke of its effectiveness in the pursuit of peace and stability allows a shift back to more conventional understandings of security as the absence of interstate war. This is detrimental to the promotion of a people-oriented approach to regional security that had made some progress in the region since the end of the Cold War. The demonstration focuses on three specific proposals made by ASEAN dialogue partners (Australia, China and Japan), which are evaluated as to whether and in what measure they are indeed (in)compatible with the preservation of ASEAN's centrality.

McAllister, Karen, McGill University

Conservation or commercialisation? Agrarian transitions in Luang Namtha, Northern Laos

Lao tourism companies operating within the Nam Ha Biodiversity Conservation Area represent ethnic minority villagers as exotic, traditional subsistence "hilltribes" living in the "jungle". Ecotourism is promoted to conserve the forest and to improve the livelihoods of villagers living within park borders. However, livelihood and landscape transformation in the area is being driven primarily by Chinese market demand for forest and agricultural products which compete with conservation mandates. Since 2005, large areas of forest and swidden land have been converted to rubber tree plantations under various management arrangements, resulting in some transition in land ownership and use and limiting land available for other crops. Rubber trees became productive at the same time that the global price of rubber plummeted. Waves of new cash crops such as cardamom, mak nam man (oil fruit) and watermelon have subsequently been introduced by Chinese entrepreneurs, and villagers are entering into new contract and trade agreements that are not always overseen by the government nor honoured by the companies. This paper examines how farmers wedged between conservation and rubber tree enclosures are negotiating the new conflicts, risks and opportunities arising from Chinese transnational investment and trade in northern Laos.

McAllister, Karen, McGill University

Allocation or appropriation? Spatial and temporal fragmentation of land allocation policies in Northern Laos

One goal of the Lao Land and Forest Allocation Policy (LFAP) was to provide clearer property rights for swidden farmers living in 'State forests'. The policy involves demarcating village territorial boundaries, zoning 'forest' lands, and allocating individual parcels to households for cropping. By 2006, all stages of the LFAP were completed in roadside villages in Pak Ou District, Luang Prabang Province. However, in remote ethnic minority Khmu villages only village boundaries were demarcated and customary tenure was maintained. The spatial and temporal fragmentation of formal land allocation opened up new possibilities for land grabbing in remote villages. Khmu villagers with customary rights to many land parcels deployed the discourse of LFAP to deny competing usufruct claims of other villagers. Roadside ethnic Lao villagers appropriated land from poorer remote Khmu villages where the policy was not fully implemented. District officials misused the LFAP to expropriate Khmu territory for Chinese rubber companies and elite entrepreneurs from the town. This paper examines how the fragmented implementation of land formalisation programs intended to protect local tenure security is implicated in opening up new possibilities and narratives for land grabbing at different socio-political scales, particularly in the context of increasing commercialization of land and agriculture.

Melo, Carli, University of Toronto
Conducting Climate Vulnerability Assessment in Daiwei, Myanmar

This paper is based on preliminary efforts to implement a climate and livelihood vulnerability assessment in Daiwei, Myanmar. Daiwei is home to approximately 140,000 residents and is a port located on the Dawei River estuary, approximately 19 miles from the Andaman Sea. Not surprisingly, residents of Daiwei frequently experience moderate to severe flooding during the monsoon. This paper describes the design and testing of field survey tools and protocols used to develop a toolkit for practitioners to draw on when conducting a vulnerability assessment. The methodology was tested in the field in Daiwei, one of the 8 secondary cities in the UCRSEA Partnership.

Michaud, Jean, Université Laval
Frontier Livelihoods. Hmong in the Sino-Vietnamese Borderlands

Do ethnic minorities have the power to alter the course of their fortune when living within a socialist state? The book “Frontier Livelihoods. Hmong in the Sino-Vietnamese Borderlands” (Turner, Bonnin & Michaud, U. of Washington Press, 2015) focuses on the Hmong, contending that individuals and households create livelihoods about which governments often know little. The product of wide-ranging research conducted over 20 years, “Frontier Livelihoods” bridges the traditional divide between studies of China and those of peninsular Southeast Asia by examining the agency, dynamics, and resilience of livelihoods adopted by Hmong communities in Vietnam and China’s Yunnan Province. It covers the reactions to state modernization projects among this ethnic group in the two separate national jurisdictions, and it contributes to a growing body of literature on cross-border relationships between ethnic minorities in the borderlands of China and its neighbors, as well as in Southeast Asia more broadly.

Milgram, B. Lynne, OCAD University
From Market to Market: Filipino-Toronto Entrepreneurs Refashion a Transnational Business Landscape

Focusing on the Filipino prepared food industry (prepackaged and processed goods) I argue that by operationalizing multiple connections between the Philippines and Philippine communities in Toronto, migrant entrepreneurs operating small-to-medium size businesses emerge as transnational economic players redrawing the frontier of cross-border trade. Faced with the challenge of appealing to second generation Philippine-Canadians while maintaining their base in the long-term immigrant population, these entrepreneurs fashion a transnationalism from below. Traders negotiate exclusive rights to import regional Philippine specialty foods under their company label, and work in the Philippines with manufacturers to partially process and then export foods for final manufacture in Canada. Given what I argue is a transformatory moment in Filipino-Toronto entrepreneurial operations, this research problematizes any general assumption of a disenfranchised migrant experience, demonstrating instead how transnational entrepreneurs can contest economic and legal adversity to refashion structures of exploitation.

Montsion, Jean Michel, York University and Parasram, Ajay, Carleton University
Revisiting Singapore’s Chinese Difference: An Analysis of the Baba-Nyonya Ancestry as Sino-Indigeneity

Since independence, Singapore has built a state-formation practice combining the appeal/distress of a multiracial society to the nationalistic pride of economic development. It has navigated ethnic differences by looking for distinctiveness in its British past, while celebrating its four founding races. A specific ethnic intersection in this strategic positioning is the Baba-Nyonya figure, referring to descendants of early Chinese immigrants who integrated into indigenous societies before becoming prized mediators for British colonizers in the 19th and 20th centuries. We follow the Baba-Nyonya figure in recent years to question its use in claiming indigenous status

as a marker of an 'authentic' postcolonial national identity. Drawing on Deleuze and Guattari's work on de/territorialisation and becoming, we examine the re-emergence of the Baba-Nyonya figure in everyday life as part of a constant colonizing process of state/identity-formation that legitimizes Chinese prior to other local ethnicities. Looking at two practices, mainly the cookbook of Lee Kuan Yew's mother and the TV series *The Little Nyonya*, we analyze the persistent efforts of state/identity-formation to show how the Baba-Nyonya ancestry as Sino-indigeneity is utilized to further the city-state's own colonial moment and to emphasize its Chinese importance in regional and international contexts.

Nguyen, Phi Van, UQÀM.

A State Religion or a Religious State? Religious movements in Ngo Dinh Diem's Republic of Vietnam (1954-1963)

In May 1963, South Vietnam faced a religious upheaval. Buddhist and Catholic demonstrations set off in major cities and even a few thousand Bahai followers, whose religion was introduced in 1954, petitioned the United Nations to denounce a « genocide » that Saigon committed against them. Yet nine years before, when South Vietnam emerged out of the Geneva partition, the main political forces were secular. The State and the Army of Vietnam regrouping in the South had no religious orientation. Even small groups, such as the Cao Dai and the Hoa Hao had to set aside against Prime minister Ngo Dinh Diem's determination to crush any opposition. What can explain the politicization of religious movements between 1954 and 1963? My paper claims that Diem encouraged spirituality as a weapon against Communism. As a consequence, many religious movements expanded under his rule. Drawing from each others' organizations, they competed with each other and forged political identities challenging the state. Ngo Dinh Diem could not restrain the political monsters he had himself created. Not only this religious upheaval encouraged his overthrow, but Catholicism and Buddhism in South Vietnam became the attributes of a political rather than a religious identity.

Nguyen, Trung, Carleton University, and Brklacich, Michael, Carleton University

Community resilience in the face of changing climate: Insights from a rural community in Central Vietnam

Vietnam's coastal communities, especially those in central coast have been threatened by a wide range of climate hazards including storms, floods and droughts. A growing body of research on the natural science of climate hazards and solutions to reduce climate risks tend to focus on individual hazards while limited efforts have been made to address the complexity of interactions across multiple hazards and a changing climate. This shortsighted perspective cannot fully understand and successfully reduce climate risks in longer term because it is expected that the impacts of many climate hazards are likely aggravated by future climate change. This case study of a rural community in central Vietnam illustrates recent efforts to address the complexity of a changing climate. The paper starts with demonstrating the multidimensional, uneven and collective impacts of multiple climate hazards on the community over the last three decades, and then it reviews and critiques strategies that the community have recently adopted to reduce the complex impacts of the changing climate.

Ostwald, Kai, University of British Columbia and Ong, Elvin, Emory University

How Schools Shape Identity: an analysis of English language and Vernacular Schools in Singapore

Education systems can play a large role in shaping ethnic and national identities, as schools provide socialization to citizens during a formative period of their development. Singapore is a unique case to study, given that it maintains both integrated English-language schools and de facto segregated vernacular schools. These two models of public education differ significantly in terms of the quality and quantity of contact students have with others from dissimilar backgrounds. This paper examines how school type affects the social networks of alumni. In

other words, do alumni from English-language schools really have more diverse social networks than their colleagues from vernacular schools, as is commonly assumed? To answer this question, we analyze the Facebook friend lists of several thousand alumni of four elite English-language and four vernacular SAP schools in Singapore. We measure the ethnic diversity of those friend lists by using surnames as a proxy for diversity. We supplement this with personal accounts of alumni from both school types. The findings are insightful not just for better understanding nation building in Singapore, but also for Malaysia, which similarly maintains multiple models of public schooling.

Pham, Thi Thanh Hien, UQAM and Turner, Sarah, McGill University

But what about the Borderlands? The missing component in a systematic review of land use and land cover change studies in northern upland Vietnam

Land use and land cover (LULC) changes are occurring in Vietnam's northern uplands in increasingly complex and fragmented ways as the country embraces the market economy and a number of state policies promote reforestation and rural market integration. Yet scholarly understandings of the extent and effects of LULC changes in this diverse agro-ecological region are far from complete. In this paper we report on a systematic literature review of academic articles that focused on LULC change in Vietnam's northern regions. We find that these studies have tended to focus away from the most rugged, mountainous borderlands. The studies nonetheless highlight a diversity of LULC changes caused by numerous causes, making the distinction of overall trends difficult. To complement and extend this body of research, we present recent LULC change research we have completed in the mountainous border districts of Lào Cai province, on the Sino-Vietnamese border. The heterogeneity of causes of LULC change in both the review articles and in our case study, points to the value of adjusting land use policies to local agro-ecological and socio-economic conditions and ethnic diversity, taking into account state-farmer relations, household livelihood decision making, and policy implementation at the commune and district levels.

Potter, Lesley, Australian National University

How to do it differently: alternative approaches from international 'best practice' to improve Indonesia's oil palm industry

There is much to criticise in the present state of Indonesia's oil palm industry, especially the activities of many of the plantation companies controlling large areas of land across Sumatra and Kalimantan. Despite promises of improved behaviour by major corporations and traders, most recently the Indonesia Palm Oil Pledge (IPOP) for environmental sustainability, there is scepticism that they can control their vast supplier networks. Detailed economic analyses such as those by Rhein (2015) have been strongly negative, as have studies of social issues, notably plantation/smallholder relations, labour and food security. Li (2015) argues for the promotion of independent smallholders rather than plantations, while a broader historical study (Byerlee 2014) suggests provocatively that the resurgence of large plantations in Southeast Asia is a 'temporary aberration from the long-term trend towards smallholders'. Drawing on my recently completed work on the management of oil palm landscapes in seven countries across Southeast Asia, Latin America and West Africa (Potter 2015), I will offer some thoughts on alternative approaches to oil palm management and development which could be of relevance to Indonesia. With a focus on smallholder options and best international plantation practice, I will look especially at Brazil, Thailand, Cameroon and Costa Rica.

Poupon, Roland, IRASEC

The Rise of the Giants in Southeast Asia: A Comparative Study of Agro-Food Conglomerates

Over the last 20 years, between agricultural transition and urbanization, global agro-food companies have emerged in Southeast Asia. Through five examples – Thai CP Group that started in meat products, Singaporean Kuok in sugar, Malaysian Sime Darby in plantations, Indonesian Salim in the production of flour then noodles, and

Filipino San Miguel in the beer sector – this presentation aims at studying the commonalities between these highly diversified and internationalized conglomerates, with the view to discuss, by reference to Michael Carney's research on Asian business groups, Michel Marchesnay's research on managerial strategy and François Jullien's work on Chinese philosophy, whether such conglomerates' management procedures reveal specificities that would highlight a Southeast Asian particularism.

Putzel, Dylan, McGill University

Cultivating Cooperation: Black Cardamom Livelihoods in Yunnan Province, Southwest China

The Sino-Vietnamese borderlands make a culturally diverse area, with dozens of cohabitating ethnic minorities. On the Chinese side of the border, Yunnan's inhabitants maintain dynamic livelihood strategies, reacting to changes in local economies and adapting to weather events. This paper examines these livelihood strategies with a focus on the cultivation and trade of black cardamom. I discuss political, economic, social, and environmental factors that encourage or discourage cultivators and vendors from joining the black cardamom industry. Political topics include governmental incentives and attitudes concerning the cultivation of black cardamom and forest access. Economic topics include crop specialization for successful cultivators, shifting livelihoods for unsuccessful cultivators, supply and demand economies with little government regulation, and navigating the cardamom commodity chains built through relationships between cultivators, vendors, and wholesalers. Social topics include the cooperation of different ethnic minorities in the same villages, and the role of social capital in the preservation of communal forests. Finally, environmental topics include advantages and problems caused by the existence of microclimates for cultivation in areas of high elevation, the prevalence of agroforestry, and the effects that black cardamom cultivation can have on forest ecosystems.

Rancourt, Jean-François, Université de Montréal

Libéralisation politique et relations bilatérales: vers un changement de culture stratégique au Myanmar?

Le Myanmar connaît depuis quelques années une ouverture politique qui a surpris plusieurs observateurs. Entamant un processus de libéralisation politique dès 2010, le pays, isolé de la scène internationale depuis une quinzaine d'années par l'imposition de sanctions économiques, s'ouvre aujourd'hui sur le monde et rétablit des contacts avec l'Occident. Comment comprendre ce pivot dans la politique étrangère birmane? La libéralisation politique permet-elle d'expliquer l'entreprise de Naypyidaw de rétablir des relations bilatérales cordiales avec des pays occidentaux? Nous avancerons que la libéralisation politique birmane a entraîné une redéfinition, du moins partielle, de sa culture stratégique. Faisant face à de nouveaux impératifs en termes de politique étrangère, et devant offrir une image adoucie sur la scène internationale pour assurer une cohérence entre les nouvelles politiques intérieures et extérieures, les décisions des dirigeants birmans sont aujourd'hui influencées par une culture stratégique renouvelée. Par l'observation des changements dans la nature des relations bilatérales du Myanmar, nous pouvons relever une culture stratégique non plus basée sur un isolationnisme rigide, mais illustrant plutôt sur une volonté d'ouverture, reflétant les nouvelles orientations politiques et nécessaire à l'éventuel établissement d'un régime démocratique au pays.

Roche, Yann, Géographie, UQÀM

Les Spratleys : la solidarité de l'ASEAN mise à l'épreuve

Parmi les archipels faisant l'objet de revendications contradictoires en mer de Chine du Sud, les Spratleys représentent un cas de figure encore plus complexe que les autres. Au lieu d'être contestés par deux protagonistes, les terres émergées de l'archipel font l'objet d'une sorte de jeu de Go particulièrement élaboré, où la Chine n'est pas la seule à revendiquer et à occuper militairement ces îles, îlots, atolls et récifs. Le Vietnam, les Philippines, la

Malaysia et Brunei y ont aussi des prétentions territoriales et cela met à rude épreuve la solidarité de l'ASEAN. Les récents développements et les frictions sino-américaines dans la région ne doivent pas faire oublier que ceux qui sont habituellement des partenaires politiques et économiques s'y retrouvent farouches opposants.

Rolland, Vincent, Université Laval; Chansouk Vanpeangphan, National University of Laos et Steve Déry, Université Laval

L'intégration des minorités ethniques et des régions montagneuses du nord du Laos : Le cas de la province de Luang Namtha, 1995-2015

Depuis le début des années 1980, les changements politico-économiques organisés par l'État laotien ont remodelé le visage du pays. L'adoption de Nouveaux Mécanismes Économiques en 1986 et l'adhésion à l'ASEAN en 1997 illustrent entre autres ces changements, qui œuvrent tant pour une intégration aux marchés économiques internationaux, qu'à la construction nationale du pays. Les conséquences de ces transformations sont entre autres visibles dans le paysage rural, comme l'évolution des moyens de subsistance des populations ethniques minoritaires. Le développement des plantations industrielles, contribue à réorganiser la géographie socioéconomique des provinces du nord du pays. Cette présentation s'inscrit dans le cadre de mon projet de recherche de maîtrise. L'objectif général consiste à contribuer à mieux comprendre le processus d'adaptation des populations locales minoritaires à ces transformations rapides. La période d'étude s'étend de 1995 à 2015 et la province de Luang Namtha, au nord-est du pays, sert d'étude de cas. Cette étude s'intéresse plus spécifiquement aux districts de Nalae et de Sing, tous deux situés dans les périphéries de la province. Seront présentés dans cette communication les premiers résultats des enquêtes de terrain qui se sont déroulées de mai à juillet 2015, sur une période de dix semaines.

Rousseau, Jean-François, Simon Fraser University, and Turner, Sarah, McGill University

Not at all cost: frontier modernisation projects and local household reactions in the Sino-Vietnamese borderlands

State-led frontier projects ongoing in the Sino-Vietnamese borderlands aim to exploit the region's natural resources and transport them to faraway markets, stimulate Sino-Vietnamese trade, and promote precise models of what village life should be and how livelihoods should be made. Yet local ethnic minority populations are by no means powerless recipients of frontier schemes; they rather hold the power to foster, negotiate, rework or complicate the implementation of the state's agenda. In this paper, we focus on frontier development-driven livelihood impacts and reactions from Handai and Hmong populations from the Sino-Vietnamese borderlands. We demonstrate that the implementation of individual development schemes sometimes propel livelihood diversification strategies that further promote the overall modernization programme emphasized in the frontier. Yet, in other circumstances, we found the opposite to be true: after they experience the impacts from development schemes, ethnic minority populations utilize their agency in ways that aim at resisting further frontier projects. Finally, we unpack the criteria that come at play into how and why the Handai and Hmong individuals informing our research both collaborate and set precise limits to their involvement in frontier processes.

Samson, Marie-Ève, Université Laval

Réaffirmer l'importance de valeurs morales et d'une éthique relationnelle bouddhiques dans la société cambodgienne actuelle : le cas d'artistes visuels contemporains de Battambang

Cette présentation reprend les grandes lignes des résultats d'une ethnographie réalisée auprès d'artistes visuels contemporains de Battambang au Cambodge en 2012. Pour ces artistes, la notion « d'expression de soi » — « self-expression » en anglais — est un trait les constituant comme artiste contemporain et les distinguant fondamentalement de leurs pairs artisans. Dans le cas des artistes rencontrés, ma recherche montre que « l'expression de soi » ne passe pas nécessairement par une volonté de proposer une réflexion conceptuelle à travers leur démarche artistique. Ce

qu'ils expriment avant tout c'est la réaffirmation de certaines valeurs morales (notamment la compassion, l'humilité, la simplicité et la bonne conduite), qui s'inscrivent au cœur d'une éthique relationnelle idéale, fortement ancrée dans le bouddhisme cambodgien (Hansen 2002, 2007; Kent et Chandler (dir.) 2008; Ly 2012). Dans cette perspective, les artistes s'engagent à travers leur art dans un processus de perfectionnement de soi et appellent leurs contemporains à faire de même afin d'améliorer leur société. Ainsi envisagées, les transformations dans le domaine des arts visuels au Cambodge ne sont pas nécessairement en rupture avec la tradition. En empruntant la voie préconisée par ces artistes, ces changements sont initiés « petit à petit » ou « étape par étape », comme le propose le bouddhisme theravada.

Sangadji, Arianto, York University

The Uneven Geographical Development of Capitalism in the Netherlands East Indies

In the course of the global feature of capitalism, Indonesia was a peripheral country in the colonial time. At the national scale, although capitalism expanded across the country, we witness forms of non-capitalist relations particularly in countryside remained exist under the domination of capitalist social relation. The subordination of labor to capital taking place via “formal” and “real” (Marx, 1976) developed unevenly, while there was existence of non-capitalist social relation of “hybrid” form, but under an extraordinary influence of capital. The long-period intensification of Dutch colonialism in Java brought in the first place the capitalist realm into this populous island before spreading out across the archipelago. The significant capital investment, including investment in transportation networks, in Java produced asymmetric geographical development within the archipelago of the Dutch colony. However, if one combines them together, the country was absolutely dictated by the domination of capital that operates at multiple-scales. In order to highlight this issue I shall restrict attention to discuss three internally related aspects i.e., the global reproduction of capital, the colonial-based labour exploitation, and the class struggle.

Schaefer, Bernd, Woodrow Wilson International Center

The Touchy Historiography of Indonesia 1965: Intractable Blockades?

Abstract not available/ résumé non disponible.

Schrauwens, Albert, York University

Capitalism, Corporations and Managing Markets in the Cultivation System

The dual economy models developed by Dutch colonial economist H. Boeke, and Clifford Geertz, emphasized the difference between a dynamic market oriented Dutch colonial economy in Java in the nineteenth century, and an involuted, traditional embedded peasant economic sphere on the other. With a few exceptions, the anthropological focus has been on Javanese peasant production. Here, I focus on the development of the “modern” corporate sector of the colonial economy, and elaborate a model of capitalism without markets; that is, where the ‘visible hand’ of the corporation has replaced market transactions, resulting in a form of “corporate governmentality” that seeks to manage problematic populations for their betterment.

Seto, Ario, Frankfurt University

“Keep on Streaming”: Political Self-Hacking and Social Media Intimacy in Indonesia

Since its proliferation in mid-1990s, digital technology has been celebrated as the gizmo that strengthens democratic reforms in Indonesia (Purbo, 1996) through public monitoring and the omni-present public sphere (Hill and Sen, 2005; Lim, 2003). Most studies, however, focus on the setting of “citizen in action” (Nugroho, 2011) which

generated by students and activists while juxtaposing state actors under the panopticon. Today, such separation between the state actors and activists are entangled in the possibility that both parties could share the same fellowship of democratic online movements and protest. Purnama - the Governor of Jakarta, for example, records and uploads his office meetings to Youtube to assure the transparency of his office. He uses such method as public shaming to show the corrupt tendency of his subordinates and fellow politicians. Other state actors are actively “leaking” the dark sides of the state and political deals through various social media platforms. Such relationship is possible as state actors and digital public have become “online neighbors” through the everyday life digital chat. Such intimacy, however, also poses the risk of popular politics, political fandom and resurrect the traditional patron-client. My paper explores this “awkward intimacy” between these traditionally opposing actors.

Soedirgo, Jessica, University of Toronto

Excavating Discrimination: Anti-Ahmadiyah Activity in Indonesia's Old and New Orders

Although much scholarly attention has been paid to the contemporary plight of the Ahmadiyah in Indonesia, the lived experiences of Ahmadis in the Old and New Order Regimes remains largely unknown. Scholars like Federspiel (1970) and Menchik (2011) have excavated evidence to show that concerns over the theological beliefs of the Ahmadiyah has been an issue since the 1920s. For example, most of the major Islamic organizations held public debates and issued fatwas on the matter. However, the social repercussions of these theological discussions have not been adequately explored. Based on in-depth, semi-structured interviews with 30 members of the Ahmadiyah community in four provinces in Indonesia, this paper tells a story of anti-Ahmadiyah activity during the Sukarno and Suharto eras. It reveals the forms and scope of discriminatory behavior, ranging from “everyday” forms of discrimination to incidents such as the forced annulment of marriage. I close the paper with a discussion about what these historical insights reveal about the causal processes leading to the contemporary constellation of violence and repression against Indonesia's Ahmadiyah community.

Tadem, Eduardo, Asian Center, University of the Philippines

Special economic zones and the peasantry: the case of the aurora pacific economic zone and Freeport authority (APECO)

The past decades have seen a proliferation of special economic zones (SEZ) in the Philippines. As an economic development strategy, SEZs are meant to attract investments (mostly foreign) to contribute to the country's economic growth and generate employment. Situated mainly in the countryside, however, SEZs also take up vast tracts of mainly agriculturally productive lands. In this manner, they encroach on farmlands cultivated by small farmers and indigenous groups. These farmlands are systematically taken over by SEZs by the national as well as local governments without regard for the legal land rights of peasant and other rural families who have been toiling on these lands for decades. This paper depicts the case of the Aurora Pacific Economic Zone and Freeport Authority (APECO) in Casiguran and San Ildefonso, Aurora, Philippines, a 12,923-hectare project that will dislocate approximately 3,000 small peasant families, fisherfolk and indigenous Agta households. Aside from disrupting the livelihoods in an agriculturally productive town, APECO will also disturb a large rainforest area and protected watersheds. This paper will also chronicle the struggles of Aurora peasants and Agta families to resist the SEZ and assert their land rights and an alternative vision of rural development.

Tadem, Teresa, University of the Philippines, Diliman

The Philippines and Negotiating North-South Dynamics in the WTO: Focus on the WTO Agreement on Agriculture

This paper elucidates how domestic and external factors have helped shaped the negotiating policy of the

Philippines in bringing about incremental gains not only for its benefit but also for the good of its fellow developing countries during the WTO Agreement on Agriculture Doha Development Round. The internal factors include: 1) executive monopoly of the WTO negotiations; 2) issue-based fragmentation and dispersal of authority; 3) the autonomy and flexibility of the Philippine WTO negotiator; and 4) the involvement of civil society in the WTO negotiations while external factors include: 1) the centrality of agriculture as the major issue among the developing countries; 2) the strong solidarity among developing countries; and 3) confinement to particular issues with regards to coalition-building.

Tanguay, Louis, UQÀM

Resources management and biodiversity conservation in ecoagricultural landscapes. A case study in the Dieng Mountains on Java Island – preliminary results

The Dieng Mountains in Central Java are home to one of the last few natural forests remaining in the province. The sub-district of Petungkriyono is especially rich in biodiversity, being locally called the forest sub-district. With abundant natural and human-managed forests, its alias is well-deserved. This presentation focuses on the interactions that exist between human activities in this region, mainly agriculture, and the surrounding forests. The main question being asked is whether or not local communities and biodiversity can benefit each other in a same landscape. In order to answer this question, the ecoagriculture concept is used as an analysis framework in which agricultural production, the well-being of the population, the quality of natural ecosystems and the system of governance are taken into account. Intensive fieldwork has been realized from March to June 2015 in order to realize this study, with a preliminary fieldwork from June to August 2015. The preliminary results of this study will be presented here, while the full results will be summed up in the doctoral thesis of the speaker.

Tardif, Jonathan, York University

An Ecotour of Contemporary Conservation Tactics in Cambodia

International conservation NGOs are very active in protected area management in Southeast Asia, a recognized biodiversity hotspot. Excluded from Cambodia for decades due to internal conflicts, the country now represents the ultimate frontier for these NGOs. On this frontier new forms of protected area management are emerging, with impacts still largely unknown. The purpose of this paper is to explore contemporary conservation practice in Cambodia drawing from an in-depth analysis of a specific ecotourism project. Adopting a conceptual framework inspired by Powers of Exclusion, I discuss how ecotourism affects access to natural resources for different social actors. My qualitative case study, set in the Cardamom Mountains, uses a literature review, discourse analysis, participant observation, as well as over 80 semi-structured interviews with key stakeholders. The results indicate that the conservation NGO uses the ecotourism project it supports to justify the continued conservation of a large protected forest nearby. The power this NGO holds, and the results it obtains on the ground, come from its ability to mobilize, in a timely manner, all available means to control access to the territory.

Trincsi, Kate, McGill University

Social and ecological consequences of land use land cover change in Vietnam's northern borderlands

Land use land cover (LULC) in Vietnam's northern borderlands is rapidly changing in response to state-led reforestation policies, the development of cash crops, and increased international trade. Across the uplands, there is evidence of rapid increases in forest cover, conversion to hybrid crop varieties, and urbanization, among other changes. This paper explores how LULC change from 1999-2014 in Lao Cai Province, Vietnam has direct consequences for social-ecological resilience. I first explore the direct and indirect drivers of household LULC decisions, namely the need for cash-based agricultural inputs, state-led policies and regional climate change. I

demonstrate how the cumulative effect of these decisions, across scales and across the uplands, is greatly impacting the resilience of both the natural environment and local livelihoods. Finally, I examine the complex array of strategies Hmong and Dao households have developed to cope with these ongoing changes, and highlight future vulnerabilities.

Truong, Nhu, McGill University

Misconception and False Dichotomy: Why Regime Performance Matters to the Political Legitimation of Democracy and Authoritarianism

Democratic and authoritarian regimes have conventionally been regarded as having claims to distinct types of legitimacy. Authoritarian regime, seen as lacking rational-legal grounds, is said to tenuously rely on its performance. By contrast, democracy is claimed to possess procedural legitimacy based on rational-legal grounds that are seen as “normally sufficient”. Such juxtaposition of democracy and authoritarianism, as I argue, creates a narrow and hollow dichotomy which misconceives legitimacy in terms of either procedures or performance. The paper critically calls into question this artificial dichotomy by demonstrating the significance of regime performance to the political legitimation and sustainability of democracy and authoritarianism in Southeast Asia. At a micro-level of analysis, OLS regression using attitudinal data reveals a strong and positive relationship between individual economic welfare and confidence in their central governments across regimes. Regime performance is further shown through comparative historical analyses of the Philippines and Indonesia at critical junctures of regime change along the spectrum of democracy and authoritarianism to have significant effect on macro-historical outcomes. Regime performance, in sum, matters significantly not only for authoritarianism but also to the legitimacy and sustainability of democracy.

van Wageningen, Lisa, Wageningen University

The boundaries of the ASC standard for Responsible Shrimp Farming

Sustainability certification, covering both social and environmental dimensions, is a relatively recent yet prominent feature of aquaculture governance. But while the social and technical challenges of implementing certification has been the focus of recent research, less attention has been given to the relation of these challenges to the process of standard definition. What are the consequences of treating social and environmental standards as different challenges? And how are social and environmental challenges defined, institutionalised and regulated in practice? This paper traces the WWF-led Shrimp Aquaculture Dialogue, a multi-stakeholder initiative that led the standards now owned by the Aquaculture Stewardship Council (ASC). The analysis focuses on principle two and three of the standard that concern both the environmental and social impacts of the location of the shrimp farm. By focusing on sustainability certification as an assemblage, the paper analyses how standards represent negotiated boundaries: how they have been constructed, including and excluding spaces, objects, subjects and expertise. The results demonstrate the contested nature of sustainability standards and the consequences of dividing social and environmental regulation in the context of aquaculture. The paper finishes with a discussion on how more inclusive and integrative standards might emerge.

Peter Vandergeest, York University; Wichitta Uttamamunee, Prince of Songkla University, Thailand; Courtney Kehoe, University of Ottawa; Jawanit Kittitornkool, Prince of Songkla University, Thailand; Melissa Marschke, University of Ottawa

Developing Sustainable Seafood Markets in Asia: Negotiating Consumer Demand Small-Scale Fisher Supplies, and Sustainability through a Fisherfolk Store

Increasing awareness of degradation in ocean ecologies and fisheries has made seafood a leading edge in the

green marketing movement, with most major buyers in the global north committing to buying seafood that has been certified as sustainable. But what about the significant and growing Asian markets, where seafood has become a healthy and prestigious food choice among wealthier consumers? Is it possible to develop a market for sustainably produced seafood among Asian consumers motivated by civil and ecological concerns? To what degree could this market respond to the interests of sustainable and/or small-scale producers? To address this question, this paper will trace how one fisherfolk store located in Prachuab Khiri Khan province, Thailand has worked to develop an alternative market for seafood caught by small-scale fishers. This store is just one of a planned network of such stores in Thailand, and it is marketing seafood caught from the Gulf of Thailand, one of the world's most degraded fisheries. Our research finds that while the store has been successful in creating a market for fisherfolk seafood, it has done so largely by responding to the perception and interests of affluent consumers, at the expense of the needs of small-scale fishers. It also raises some important questions about the potential role of markets in promoting sustainable fisheries in Thailand.

Vu, Nhusha, University of Toronto

Hanoi Master Plan for Water Supply Implementation: Case studies of suburban areas

Today, a large number of the world's population, including Vietnam's population, is suffering from a non-sufficient water supply. One of the main challenges that the government faces is providing its population with safe drinking water and basic sanitation. In Hanoi, Vietnam's capital, the main goal is to create an effective water supply infrastructure to provide 90% of its population with access to potable water by 2020. This paper explores the obstacles in the implementation of Hanoi Master Plan for Water Supply on the examples of three suburban areas of Hanoi (Phu Dien, Phu Lo and Van Duc communes).

Walsh, Pat, Former senior advisor, Timor-Leste Commission on Reception, Truth, and Reconciliation

Inconvenient Truths: the fate of the Chega! and Per Memoriam Ad Spem reports in Indonesia

The Timor-Leste issue is part of a wider low-profile history war in Indonesia over the legacy of the Soeharto years. It is also a significant point of difference between the two nations: Indonesia wants to forget, Timor-Leste to remember. The presentation will table the results of a recent AJAR study on the reception the Chega! and Per Memoriam truth commission reports have had in Indonesia since their completion 10 and 7 years ago respectively. The study, the first of its kind, is based on interviews with 23 Indonesian professionals and exchanges with students and academics in nine Indonesian cities. Its principal finding is that, despite post-Soeharto Indonesia's commitment to the rule of law, accountability and human rights, the work of NGOs and the appearance of some cracks in the façade of denial, the memory of Timor-Leste has officially joined the silent history of other state-sponsored Indonesian atrocities that have been misrepresented, suppressed or rendered invisible. The study gives five principal reasons for this amnesia and includes recommendations to redress the continuing injustice to victims that denial represents.

Wardaya, Baskara, Universitas Kristen Stya Wacana

Cracks in the Wall

For more than 30 years, during Indonesia's government of President Suharto, public discourse on the 1965 anti-communist mass violence was a political taboo. Like an impenetrable wall, the taboo stood firm and well-guarded, making it difficult for Indonesians to talk publicly about the issue. With the fall of the Suharto government in 1998 the wall appeared to be dismantled. Yet, it was gradually re-erected. Anti-1965 political atmosphere returned, while the succeeding presidents had only very limited space and political will to change the situation. President Wahid's apology to the victims of 1965 violence was heavily criticized and rejected. The Law on the formation of a Truth and Reconciliation Commission enacted by President Megawati was annulled. Rumors about President Yudhoyono

apologizing to the victims of the mass violence never materialized. Under the current government of President Joko Widodo, however, there are signs that the central-government is more open to discussing the issue and is genuinely seeking a solution. Like cracks in the wall of the political taboo, local and national initiatives have been taken to tackle the issue. There is a growing hope that Indonesia's 1965 issues are finally going to be dealt with.

Webster, David, Bishop's University

Pan-Africanism in the Pacific: Race and the West Papuan independence campaign

This paper examines the discourse of racial difference in the arena of global decolonization, examining the case of the territory now called Papua -- a Dutch colony until 1962, now an Indonesian province. The idea of "race" and racial difference in Papua was the invention of colonial anthropologists and explorers. The Netherlands later invoked the concept of racial difference between the Papuan inhabitants of this colony and the rest of the Dutch East Indies to justify continued Dutch colonial rule in the territory after the rest of the East Indies became independent as Indonesia. New "tribes" were being "discovered" in the interior as late as the 1960s; images of these "stone age" people reinforced a discourse of racial difference. Indonesian ideas, for their part, drew on a discourse that sought to erase ethnic difference and proclaim one new Indonesian unity. Dutch and Indonesian claims both aimed at winning international support in their diplomatic struggle for control of Papua. Papuan nationalists seized on the colonial power's declaration of racial difference, declaring themselves "the negroids of the Pacific" and locating themselves within the wave of African decolonization. This paper discusses the way Papuan non-state diplomats deployed ideas of race to claim a new pan-African identity, far from Africa.

Wospakrik, Martha, I.S.Kijne Theological College, and Reed, Christy, University of Manitoba

BinSyowi: "The woman who loves" -- Women as Guardians of Life and Weavers of Peace in Biak, Papua

This paper explores the continual and reciprocal weaving and reweaving of family, clan and community relationships carried out by Biak women through their roles as binsyowi, binbabyak, bingon, and binmambri. Women in Biak, through their work as guardians of life and community connectors, weave the fabric of Biak connections on the level of family, clan, and village through their participation in bride price (ararem). Such actions take place against the larger backdrop of Papua, Indonesia's easternmost province, a land of many cultural traditions and ethnicities. This chapter describes appellations of Biak women who bring peace, binbabyak (woman of atonement) and binggon (the woman who sits where paths cross), while also touching on binmambri (the woman who fights for justice). These appellations fall under the larger naming of binsyowi, or "the woman who loves" and whose door and garden are open for all. The networks of relationships woven through the actions of women who live out these appellations can be termed a pre-emptive or positive peace, one that is woven through systems of reciprocity and remembered and retold connections and maintained through ararem or bride price - a peace guarded and protected and carried down from generation to generation.

Youdelis, Megan, York University

Tourism and Decision-Making Power in Protected Areas: Hmong Communities in Northern Thailand

This article explores the effect of community-based and/or cultural tourism on perceived power in park decision-making in two ethnic Hmong villages within Doi Suthep-Pui National Park in northern Thailand. Thailand, like elsewhere, has a troubled history of coercive conservation and the restriction (or exclusion) of highland ethnic communities in protected areas (Roth, 2008; Vandergeest, 1996). Market-oriented initiatives such as cash-cropping or community-based tourism have been encouraged by state actors and NGOs and welcomed by many highland communities as a solution to park-people conflict over access to resources (Dressler and Roth, 2011; Youdelis, 2013). Community-based tourism in PAs has been critiqued for exacerbating inequalities and for the inherent

contradictions between conservation and profit maximization (Higgins-Desbiolles, 2011; Youdelis, 2013). However, this case study demonstrates that in cases where there are few other livelihood options and no legal obligation for park authorities to consult with indigenous communities, a thriving community tourism economy can augment the degree to which local peoples are able to participate in park decision-making.

Zhou, Lusha, University of Toronto.

Flows of water: Green infrastructure in rapidly urbanizing Lao Cai

A new expressway runs through Lao Cai, part of an investment flow to link China's regional center, Kunming, and Vietnam's capital, Hanoi ("VN's longest expressway," 2014). The highway redirects water flows, and exacerbates the hazards of flooding and landslides that Lao Cai already faces (ISET et al 2014). Studies often identify the lack of infrastructure as a critical vulnerability to climate change in cities but fewer solutions have been offered to address the processes of urbanization and climate change (Rueveny; McLachlan et al; Boateng; Tanner et al). One emerging strategy is green infrastructure projects and practices, though these have primarily been implemented in the global North (Abbott 2013; Rouse 2013). "Green" infrastructure includes drainage options that utilize the environment to filter water and reduce runoff. My research evaluates what green infrastructure resources exist in Lao Cai and if they can help balance the pressures of urbanization and climate changes.