

Appendix III

Abstracts of Papers

Panel 1: Engendering Lives: Being Women Do Make Unique Differences

Gender Challenge: The Economic Resilience of a Coastal Community Household

Kuntum Melati

This case study explores activities of coastal communities in two countries: the Philippine and Thailand. It attempts to analyze the nexus between the environmental, economic and social issues faced by these communities. Gender lenses are integrated in the process of understanding the benefits, importance, and use of each natural resource which varies across villages, livelihood options, economic levels, and gender. The study stemmed from concern over the fact that although information on coastal communities is abundantly available, oftentimes, the information portrays coastal communities as a single entity merely. This research thus describes the dangers of oversimplification insofar as coastal resources and coastal communities are concerned. The resources for this research were collected through field work and literature review. The first section will discuss the framework of the research through a familiarization with the concept of resilience, gender issues, and the nexus between socio-economic-environment changes in the coastal communities. The second section is a collection of stories from the field in the Philippines (Surigao del Sur and Cagayan de Oro) and Thailand (Trang, Krabi, Phang Nga). The paper will then proceed to analyze the roles of men and women in the household by reflecting on the risks they face. Conclusions and recommendations will then be drawn at the end of this study. Ultimately, this research paper aims to fight poverty by fostering resilience and advocating equity.

From Asahi to Abucay: The Video Archive Project

Makiko Wakai

From Asahi to Abucay: The Video Archive Project is an ongoing oral history project on video being done in Abucay, Bataan — hometown of nine Filipinas who went to Asahi, Yamagata (Japan) as part of a town-to-town matchmaking undertaking in 1985. This paper summarizes my observations of the Asahi-Abucay undertaking based on interviews conducted during my eleven months as an API fellow, with the Filipinas, their family members, and other people involved in the matchmaking. It reflects not only on the matchmaking per se, but also on the life histories of those involved, spanning the period that began prior to the Pacific War on to the Japanese occupation, the times of the NPA, and Marcos, and up till now. Though motivations for everyone involved were different, one thing was certain: the nine Filipinas, their family members and matchmakers sought and viewed this marital matchmaking as something that would hopefully change their lives and future for the better.

The Dynamics and Elan of *Ijtihad* to Provide New Readings of Islamic Laws and Customary Practices on Women's Human Rights

Isnira A. Baginda

This study captures the dynamics at work in *Ijtihad* (reasoning or deduction on matters related to Islamic Law and how it applies to the changing conditions of society) that have provided a platform for Indonesia, Malaysia and Southern Thailand for a new reading of the Islamic prescription to promote the rights of women. The results of the study show that some local customary practices and Islamic Laws have been interpreted and adapted to promote women rights. The study identifies the processes connected to

Ijtihad. It also singles out new readings of Islamic prescriptions called *fatwas* or religious rulings on customary laws with regard to marriage, polygamy, inheritance, and reproductive health. Customary practices and Islamic laws under family laws prevalent in the communities are subjected to reinterpretations by qualified proponents using the many kinds of *Ijtihad* and the processes undertaken are all connected to the dynamics of the reinterpretation of Islamic laws to suit the needs of Muslim women and society. The tangible results of this application conform partly to international laws and Standards for women rights. *Ijtihad* and the dynamics of the actual implementation of *Fatwas* do exist in the form of best practices in Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand.

Hidden Faces, Unheard Voices: Women Oil Palm Plantation Workers in the Philippines and Indonesia

Janarthani A/P Arumugam

This research explores the everyday lives of female oil palm plantation workers in Indonesia and the Philippines. The comparative study takes place in three oil palm plantations in Indonesia and two oil palm plantations in the Philippines. The objective of this research is to comparatively understand the everyday lives of female workers in plantations, and document women's advocacy and labor organization in this highly exploitative industry. In both countries I examine women's lived experiences as plantation workers and involvement in the plantation, and the strategies they employ to advocate for their rights. The research documents how women challenge the adverse impacts of globalization through their resistance to the ways and means of capital accumulation. It also details their ability to negotiate unequal power relationships within the household in patriarchal communities.

Panel 2: Strategizing Development: Policymaking, Its Impact, and Challenges for Social Justice

The Political Economy of the Supply Chain: The Dynamics of Industrial Policy and the Supply Chain in East and Southeast Asia

Boni Setiawan

The global supply chain (GSC) has transformed production globally into a gigantic network operated by transnational corporations (TNCs) and international contractors (INCs). This is reflected by the Asian economy, especially by Japan and China vis-à-vis three ASEAN countries (Thailand, Malaysia, Philippines) under the East Asia Production Networks (EAPN). China and Japan have succeeded in their industrialization thanks to an explicit industrial policy, while the three ASEAN countries have failed because they rely solely on market mechanisms and liberalization. Whether industrialization will succeed in the three ASEAN countries will depend on the existence of an industrial policy and how their integration into the East Asia regional supply chain proceeds. The three ASEAN countries should learn closely from the success of industrial policy in China and Japan, where a combination of state intervention in selected industrial policies and their active role in the supply chain system in the world prevails.

Addressing Social Housing and Livelihood Needs in Cambodia: Learning from Thai Experience

Leakhana Kol

Since 1950 urban populations have been rising worldwide. Cambodia has 2.8 million, while Thailand has 23.6 million residents in its urban areas. One of the biggest issues according to this phenomenon has been the need for housing. The Royal Thai Government has developed legal measures, regulations, and plans, setting up a regulatory and institutional framework. It also has, allocated a budget to solve the housing problem of low-and-middle-income households. The Baan Mankon (BMK) Program of the

Community Organizations Development Institute (CODI) and the Baan Eua Arthorn (BEA) Program of the National Housing Authority (NHA) have been providing housing finance to low-income-households and collaborated with local government, NGOs, and institutions that have granted infrastructure and developed livelihood programs in the communities. Through the financial housing program communities of BMK and BEA have been able to get tenure security and keep their jobs as the housing is in-situ. Further, a well organized community of BMK has gotten new job opportunities supported by CODI, NGOs, and other institutions. Like Thailand, Cambodia has been developing policies to carry out social land concession for landless and poor farmers, while social housing has been implemented by INGOs/LNGOs, among others. Based on its current urbanization status, Cambodia should learn about housing finance processes for low-income households that should have greater focus on community participation, planning, and design, from BMK of CODI. Cambodia also needs to adopt the Drafting National Housing Policy including the set-up of the regulatory and institutional framework, and the budget allocation for carrying out the housing solution for the poor. Cambodia should similarly continue with its land concession program and increase the tenure security of the urban poor through an on-site upgrading program.

Politics Above Law?

The Tension between Democracy and Social Justice

Raul C. Pangalangan

This study confronts the fundamental misconception, especially in Asia, that democracy most naturally promotes social causes. The common intuition is that dictatorship is bad because the concentration of political power also fosters the concentration of economic bounties. Conversely, democracy should lead to social justice. After all, the majority, who are poor, should outvote the minority who are rich. When more people take part in decision-making, more people will benefit from those decisions. Broader political participation leads to widespread sharing of economic opportunities. Finally, it is assumed that democracy fosters transparency and deters corruption. Strangely in Asia, all these don't hold. Populist democracy in politics actually fosters elite aggrandizement in markets. Democratizing power merely democratizes corruption and rent-seeking opportunities. When more people share political power, more people want a share of the loot. In the Philippines, Thailand and Indonesia, one element stands out in the transition from military rule: the rise of courts and administrative agencies in deciding issues that, in typical democracies, are made by elected representatives. First and foremost, of course, the transitions are marked by the restoration of free elections. But there is a parallel growth of counter-majoritarian bodies — unelected, insulated by the Constitution from democratic majorities, and free to pursue a social reform agenda without having to rely heavily on popular support or woo political allies. Some of these agencies have succeeded, the others not. This paper asks why, at critical moments, these struggling democracies put their hopes not in popular politics but in counter-majoritarian institutions.

Investigating the Problem of Land Grabbing by an Oil Palm Plantation in Aceh: Its Impacts on the Local Ecosystem and Community Rights

Ruayrin Pedsalabkaew

This research investigates the problem of land grabbing by an oil palm plantation in Aceh, particularly its impacts on the local ecosystem and community rights, as well as on the local people and resource utilization in the surrounding areas. Additionally, it studies the community-based strategic impacts of resolutions guidance. The twelve-month long research included data investigation, field studies, observation, relevant key informant in-depth interviews, and a perusal of news articles, both printed and online. Key research findings show that the policy of the Indonesian government is a core factor

in the proliferation of large oil palm plantation companies. The Indonesian government is believed to be the largest palm producer, as clearly seen in its strategic plan to openly support both domestic and international investments in national forestry. Moreover, increases in oil palm consumption and its use as raw material in industry, as well as in renewable energy production in the future, attest to the same. Consequently, fertile forestry has become concessional, and the environment and local ecology systems have been dramatically destroyed. The economy of the communities and the rights of local people have been violated, prompting affected communities to demand, campaign, protest, including law enforcement judgment processing to key problems against this development. Although NGOs and the social sector have provided institutional support, unfortunately, the weak law fails to protect and ensure the rights of the citizens. Key recommendations based on research results are law amendment, the establishment of equal community welfare systems, and ensuring balance through public policy between the sustainability of economic growth and environmental protection.

Panel 3: Contesting The Global: How The Local Fights for Its Existence in A Fluid Transition

“Communities-of-Practice”: Creative Resources, Collaborations and Processes in Community-Based Revitalization Projects in Japan

Janet Pillai (Liyana Pillai)

In Asia, the development of urban and rural settlements is perceived to be the responsibility of governments which often impose centralized policies and exogenous models of development. Exogenous models commonly use outside capital and resources, often ignoring the internal potential of the region. Regional communities are rarely given autonomy in decision-making or the opportunity to become main players in development programs. When Japan's rapid and insensitive development in the 1960s caused negative impacts on the environment, livelihood, and the social fabric of the local communities, the country experimented with alternative endogenous approaches to regional development which encouraged growth from within, determined by local community and local resource potential. Japan's sustained efforts in the 1980s led to the development of several medium and small-scale initiatives in community and locality revitalization, driven by local and regional stakeholders including prefectural governments, academic institutions, non-profit organizations, communities, and local leaders.

This preliminary study documents some of the creative approaches used by organizations coordinating and providing support to small-scale revitalization initiatives in Japan. The research examines some of the creative resources, collaborations and processes used to mobilize community. The findings show how these communities of practice are creating a new public commons that allows for multi-disciplinary and multi-sectorial interaction and sharing, that is paving the way toward a more integrated growth model.

Key Words: Community, locality, participation, revitalization, creative intervention, endogenous development, public-private

Cultural Landscape Urban Design: Preserving Local Identity in the Global Environment Case Studies of Japanese and Malaysian Cities

Kadek Wara Urwasi

Asian cities with their diverse historical backgrounds and living traditions represent a continuous cultural landscape. However, the intensifying process of globalization has led to homogenization, which may reduce the quality of Asian cities. Simultaneously, globalization also encourages the localization process, as indicated by the efforts of various communities to reaffirm their respective identities. The preservation of the cultural landscape is becoming increasingly significant as a medium to negotiate rapid urban

changes, and to reclaim the different communities' ownership and control over their environment. Thus, there is a need to integrate planning and urban design practices with conservation efforts, by utilizing a landscape-based approach. The project aims at developing urban design principles for cultural landscape-making by reading the experiences of Japanese and Malaysian cities. This paper provides an overview of the cause of contestation in each city, and the extent to which regulatory tools recognize and utilize the cultural landscape. It then explores the communities' involvement in safeguarding the cultural landscape. Lastly, the project evaluates on-the-ground implementation of several principles and synthesizes those that need to be accommodated in order to enhance a city's sense of place as well as its sense of evolution.

Research for the Educative Use of Cultural Heritage and the Development of Human Resources — Through Practice in the Phrae Community, Thailand

Mizuyo Ikeda

This research focuses on the sustainable management of cultural heritage through the process of interaction between local communities and cultural heritage, especially from the viewpoint of school education. The research area is located in Phrae province, Northern Thailand, where communities with their own belief systems and manners possess rich living sources of cultural heritage. Therefore, it is important to understand what cultural heritage means for the community concerned, how they form the concept of cultural heritage and transfer knowledge. I carried out some experimental activities which encourage teachers to participate in the process of heritage management and promote mutual understanding among different social groups, such as heritage professionals, teachers and local volunteer groups. As a conclusion, I suggest that some problems and possibilities regarding cultural heritage management also apply to various Asian communities. It is my hope that this paper could contribute and promote discussion of similar issues arising among Southeast Asian countries.

Legal Pluralism in Malaysia, Indonesia and Thailand: Preserving Local Wisdom, Community Rights and the Eco-Cultural System

Sayamol Kaiyoorawongs

Adopting an interdisciplinary legal pluralistic approach, this paper analyzes connections between the political, social and legal contexts related to land and forests in Malaysia, Indonesia and Thailand. Customary law is recognized and respected by the Constitutions in both Malaysia and Indonesia. In Malaysia, the rights and land tenure of Orang Asal natives are legally recognized, although legal land titles aren't issued. The Indonesian Constitution recognizes the rights of traditional communities (TC) who maintain their traditional way of life, and the government recognizes TC' land tenure. Even though the Thai Constitution contains sections providing for natural resource and environmental management rights, customary land tenures are not yet recognized by the government. All three countries have experienced land tenure conflicts due to governmental development policies. Malaysian and Indonesian land and forestry laws allow land utilization for limited durations. The land titling process is lengthy, which contributes to native peoples being without land titles. In addition, some traditional communities and private lands have fallen under state control due to unclear demarcations. In Malaysia, Orang Asal fight for their land by producing clear traditional community maps, and other evidence of community existence, including elders' interviews. In Indonesia, although the Constitutional Court's decision of 2013 recognizes that customary forest is a forest located in areas inhabited by indigenous people, TC networks have still struggled to protect their territorial rights due to limitations of law enforcement. Meanwhile in Thailand, there is a movement for land and forestry law reform, including draft legal proposals which fully recognize local communities' rights according to international human rights conventions. Orang

Asal, TC and local communities of all three countries challenge globalization by attempts to reform laws to recognize all their rights and their right to self-governance, based on the concept of legal pluralism.

Ecotourism in the National Parks of Southern Thailand

Wiwik Mahdayani

In Thailand, a national park is a major nature-based tourism attraction dedicated to ecotourism. The fast growing development of national parks for tourism activities has created economic dependency on the part of the local people and the private sector involved in tourism. As a protected area, a national park encounters challenges in various forms: the irresponsible behavior of visitors, inadequate awareness of ecotourism goals of the private sector, and limited community participation. Few publications have set out to promote awareness and community-based service for ecotourism in the national parks, particularly among international visitors. Within this context, the project was carried out with the overall objective of communicating awareness and promoting ecotourism in Thailand's National Parks through publication. Based on the assessment conducted under the project focused on 18 selected national parks in Southern Thailand, this paper provides a brief overview of ecotourism activities in three national parks: Hat Noppharat Tara-Mu Koh Phi Phi, Khao Sok, and Khao Luang. The assessment reflects that community involvement to support ecotourism should be encouraged and promoted, and the private sector and park visitors need educational resources to increase their awareness of ecotourism goals. Their commitment to support ecotourism and promote responsible behavior is important to ensure the sustainability of ecotourism in the national parks.

Panel 4: Negotiating Cultural Identity: Looking for New Horizons in Shifting Boundaries

Practice and Documentation of Collaborative Composition in Southeast Asia: A Response to the Fukushima Nuclear Power Plant Disaster

Makoto Nomura

Is a composition entirely owned by a composer? Or does it belong to others as well? The author investigates the unique collaborative methods that some Indonesian and Thai composers use to make music. They take the viewpoint of cultural relativism when they mix different musical styles. The author tries to clarify the essence of this approach by showing how it works in practice. The paper explores the balance between logic and emotion in music; the importance of making room for madness to deviate from conventional approaches; and how technological growth can affect dying traditional cultures. The author also discusses the relationship between music and social issues and why the creative process should not be contaminated by logic or rationality. The author concludes that we should try to look at music, culture and life in the same way by taking a positive collaborative approach that brings many different traditional cultural approaches together to create "New Traditional Positive Music" and a "New Traditional Positive Life". He invites the readers of this paper to create new collaborative projects and to begin by joining him as we read and he shares his discoveries with us.

Two Families: A Comparative Study of the Influences of Saints and their Teachings on Faith in Malaysia and Indonesia Saintliness, Wahabbism, History and Identity

Dina Zaman

This paper explores Islamic saintliness, history and identity through my respondents: Habib Lutfi Yahya of Pekalongan, Indonesia; Dr. Syed Salleh Al-Zawawi of Terengganu, Malaysia; and the family of the deceased Zaini Dahlan, the former Mufti of Mecca. Islam in Indonesia and Malaysia is complex and varied, with such distinct political and spiritual influences that the question of identity begs to be answered. How has the Arab diaspora impacted these men and women?

Printmaking Archive for Reference, Research and Regional Links

Noor Mahnun Binti Mohamed

Printmaking, a branch of the visual arts, has been experiencing a surge in popularity. One of the many reasons for this phenomenon is, perhaps, the flood of images available through digital printing, the Internet, smart phones, gadgets. Changing media practices have resulted in the need for analogue, man-made/hand-crafted quality and, simultaneously, the need to slow down the digital process of image production. A facsimile, an artistic print is still considered a work of art and for many visual artists—painters, sculptors, conceptual and also installation artists—printmaking is a parallel discipline besides their main form of creative expression or medium. For art collectors, it is a more affordable way to acquire a piece of artwork. Techniques such as woodblock and linocut printing are easy crafts to learn as introductions to the printmaking world. The facile set-up and availability of materials for carrying out the method and process are also conducive to professional and hobby artists alike who want to take up making multiples and editions of an image, while still retaining the hand-crafted quality mentioned above.

This paper is a collection of field notes and photographic documentation of visits to the different set-ups connected to printmaking in Japan within the three-month sojourn from early October until mid-December 2012. Short video recordings were taken, but only as visual “rough notes” to refer to post-research. The video recordings will be compiled, edited, and uploaded to the digital archive site, currently a work-in-progress. The project entails networking and collecting as much information and materials afforded by the research trip. The visits and meetings led to further sharing of knowledge, links to contacts, and possibilities of future and collaborative undertakings. Steps in the direction of making the printmaking digital archive a library that is user-friendly, active, convenient, helpful, and accessible are being taken.

Children of the Pearl, Children of the Sun: An Outrospective Look on Japanese-Filipino Families, Filipino-Japanese Individuals and Their Trajectories

Ken T. Ishikawa

The author spent a year in Japan for his API project entitled “Children of the Pearl, Children of the Sun,” which aims to narrate the lives of Japanese Filipino Children (JFC) in a bid to understand the various factors that affect the situations and trajectories of this large group of mixed-heritage individuals. This paper provides a brief glimpse into the issues that the project tackles and an overview of JFC.

Cham Muslims in Malaysia and Thailand: Then and Now

Farina So

This research examines the Cham Muslim identity construction and inter-generational relations in Cham Muslim immigrant families living in Malaysia and Thailand. Using anthropological and historical approaches, this research finds that religious (Muslim) identity becomes salient and a shared identity because spirituality is emphasized. The decision to choose this particular identity is motivated by an imagined good life for both worlds, now and thereafter. However, there is an appeal from the majority of Cham Muslims that this kind of identity needs to be contextualized, so that it co-exists and harmonizes with the mainstream culture. This research clarifies that multiple identities (social, cultural, national, political) are also embraced and integrated, despite moral conflict and tension. Although the sense of belonging of Cham Muslims in Malaysia with Cambodia is stronger than that of those in Thailand as a result of different lengths of residency and citizenship statuses, globalization and the ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community (ASCC) increase the sense of this collective identity and networking with other

Muslims and non-Muslims within their native or predecessor's country. This phenomenon also enables Cham Muslims to maintain some forms of their cultural identity while integrating into the wider society.

Panel 5: Encountering The Inevitable: Natural Disasters and Its Aftermath

Japanese Nuclear Energy after March 11, 2011

Journey to the Unknown: Encountering the Evitable under the Name of the Inevitable

Supara Janchitfab

At the time of writing, two and a half years had passed since the Tohoku earthquake and tsunami and the Fukushima nuclear disaster took place in Japan on March 11, 2011. Yet about 146,000 residents of Fukushima Prefecture were "still evacuees." The evacuees remained living in different temporary housing complexes. Their chances of returning to the places they once called home looked slim. Due to the magnitude of the Fukushima nuclear catastrophe, a large number of disputes continued to take place between those who had been affected by the "nuclear disaster" and local and national authorities, and the Tokyo Electric Power Company (TEPCO). Due to limited space, this paper will focus only on some of the key disputes and negotiations, namely over issues concerning compensation, decontamination, health and nuclear energy policy. Affected people have been trying to use different means when negotiating with local and national authorities, and with TEPCO, to address their problems. Their methods have ranged from paying direct visits, making telephone calls, and submitting petitions to the concerned agencies, to engaging in dialogue and staging protests. One of the mostly widely used methods is to file lawsuits, the results of which have been mixed: similar kinds of suits can bring partial success for some groups or may be simply ignored.

A Study of Academic Scientists' Roles and Works in Managing Problems Associated with a Natural Disaster and Related Industrial Hazards: A View from a Non-Governmental Organization's Perspective

Walaiporn Mooksuwan

This research studied the role of Japanese academic scientists in two cases: the Minamata disease incident and the nuclear crisis in Fukushima. It aimed to understand how scientists participate in solving problems caused by the industrial sector. The findings suggested that the factors influential in the scientists' role were individuals and organizations, or heads of organizations to which the scientists belonged. Science could be exploited for the sake of deriving advantage and disadvantage because of the limitations that do not allow science to provide a precise answer for every question. Therefore, the exploitation of science depended on the perspectives of the users or scientists who could make decisions and choices. If they wanted to use scientific facts, it was necessary to eradicate or mitigate the conditions which did not allow scientists to work independently. The increase in diversity of scientists who research on particular issues, as well as the opening up of hearings, the exchange of information, and the distribution of the outcomes to the public were crucial as well.