4th Annual Southeast Asian Studies Symposium

The Year of ASEAN
Integrating Southeast Asia

in conjunction with the
Asian Economic Panel conference

20–24th March 2015
Sunway University, Malaysia
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Project Southeast Asia

Project Southeast Asia is proud to welcome you to the 4th Southeast Asian Studies Symposium. We are particularly pleased to bring the Symposium out of Oxford for the first time, to Sunway University, Malaysia, in the heart of Southeast Asia.

Southeast Asia is a vitally important region of the world and its most urgent issues are transregional and multidisciplinary in nature. Project Southeast Asia seeks to contribute to solutions to these issues by providing the Symposium as a platform for the dissemination, discussion and debate of ideas. The Symposium is a central part of our vision for Project Southeast Asia, which has the ultimate aim of establishing a Centre for Southeast Asian Studies in the University of Oxford — a home for Southeast Asia in the heart of one of the world’s premier universities.

Through activities like the Symposium, the Project acts as a focal point for academic and research activity, bringing together many of the most distinguished scholars in the field of Southeast Asian studies, together with the best and brightest new academic talent, for the acquisition and dissemination of knowledge about countries in the Southeast Asian region. While emphasising core disciplines of history, politics/international relations, anthropology, human sciences, medicine and development studies, it also aims to address and offer inputs into important contemporary issues facing Southeast Asia, such as regional security, infectious diseases, environmental change, ageing and sustainable development.

In addition, the Project is seeking to support research, student degree programmes, library and archival resources, academic events and institutional exchanges between organizations and individuals in Oxford and between Oxford and the Southeast Asian region. One of its main goals is to ensure that the most talented students, regardless of need, will be able to study Southeast Asia at Oxford.

We warmly invite further discussions with all those who share our vision of a world-class Centre for Southeast Asian Studies. For more information, please e-mail info@projectsoutheastasia.com or visit www.projectsoutheastasia.com.

We hope you will enjoy the Symposium and would like to invite you to join us in expressing our appreciation to the fantastic team who have worked tirelessly to put this conference together. A big thank you in particular to the Sunway staff and our student ambassadors for a job well done!

We very much look forward to meeting you this weekend and hope to see you at our future events in Oxford and Southeast Asia.

Gerry Bodeker, Jeff Burley, Peter Carey, Philip Kreager, and Pingtjin Thum
On behalf of Project Southeast Asia, University of Oxford

“Oxford has a long and proud history of international engagement. Our challenge for the 21st century is two-fold: to continue to bring the very brightest minds from around the world to Oxford, and to apply ourselves to understanding, and engaging with, a rapidly changing world.”
— Lord Patten of Barnes, Chancellor of the University of Oxford
Programme Schedule

Southeast Asian Symposium

Asian Economic Panel Conference

Jeffrey Cheah Distinguished Speakers Series

Friday, 20th March 2015

8:00AM  Registration

9:00AM  Welcome and Introduction to the Southeast Asian Studies Symposium  Auditorium 1
  • PJ Thum, University of Oxford

9:05AM  Opening Plenary (Part I)  Auditorium 1
  Key Challenges for Asia in the 21st Century Asia
  • (Chair) Graeme Wilkinson, Sunway University
  • Arthur Kleinman, Harvard University — “Addressing the New Agenda of Social and Health Problems in Asia: Why Economic and Policy Studies Need Anthropology and Global Health”
  • Young-Kwan Yoon, Seoul National University — “East Asian International Relations of the 21st Century and the Role of ASEAN”

10:00AM  Break

10:15AM  Welcome Addresses and Official Opening  Auditorium 1
  • Tan Sri Dr Jeffrey Cheah, AO  
  Founding Trustee, Jeffrey Cheah Foundation
  • Professor Nick Rawlins  
  Pro Vice–Chancellor for Development and External Relations, University of Oxford

10:30AM  Royal Keynote Address  Auditorium 1
  • DYMM Sultan Nazrin Muizzudin Shah  
  Sultan of Perak

11:00AM  Official Opening of Southeast Asian Studies Symposium  Auditorium 1

11:05AM  Keynote Lecture  Auditorium 1
  • (Chair) Philip Kreager, University of Oxford
  • Wang Gungwu, CBE, University Professor, National University of Singapore
11:45AM Opening Plenary (Part II) Auditorium 1
- (Chair) Woo Wing Thye, Jeffrey Cheah Institute
- Dwight Perkins, Harvard University — “Malaysia’s Past and Future Economic Development: A Comparative Perspective”
- Kiyohiko Nishimura, University of Tokyo — “Enhancing the Effectiveness of Monetary Policy: Evolving Transmission Mechanisms and Heightened Uncertainty”

12:45PM Lunch

2:00PM Session A
- Jokowi Six Months On: Has the Promise Been Fulfilled? Auditorium 1 (pg 17)
- The Role of Democratic Media in Malaysia and Singapore Auditorium 2 (pg 19)
- Natural Resources, Environment & Landscape Management (1) Auditorium 3 (pg 21)
- Philippine Narratives of Public Health (1) Lecture Theatre 5 (pg 24)
- The Challenges of Contemporary Security in Southeast Asia Lecture Theatre 6 (pg 27)
- Cities of Hotspots: Digitality, Education and Civic Creativity Lecture Theatre 7 (pg 29)

4:00PM Break

4:30PM – 6:30PM Session B
- Breaking the Cycle of Coups: The Future of Thai Democracy Auditorium 1 (pg 33)
- Natural Resources, Environment & Landscape Management (2) Auditorium 3 (pg 35)
- Philippine Narratives of Public Health (2) Lecture Theatre 5 (pg 37)
- Issues of Local Businesses in Malaysia Lecture Theatre 6 (pg 40)
- Government, Social Policy and the Role of the State Lecture Theatre 7 (pg 43)
- Emerging Issues in Southeast Asian Education Systems Lecture Theatre B (pg 46)

5:30PM – 7:00PM Pain and the Brain (pg 143)
- Nick Rawlins University of Oxford

8:00AM Registration

9:00AM Session C
- Technology in Southeast Asian Schools Auditorium 1 (pg 49)
- The Future of Singapore Values and Identity Auditorium 2 (pg 51)
- Natural Resources, Environment & Landscape Management (3) Auditorium 3 (pg 54)
- Difficult Knowledges: Methods for Knowing the Unseen... Lecture Theatre 5 (pg 57)
- The Future of Tourism in ASEAN: More Blessing than Blight? Lecture Theatre 6 (pg 60)
- State–Society Interactions in Southeast Asia (Roundtable) Lecture Theatre 7 (pg 63)

11:00AM Break

11:30AM Session D
- Understanding the Reformed ASEAN Auditorium 1 (pg 67)
- Can we have Race without Racialisation in Singapore? Auditorium 2 (pg 70)
- Achieving Transparency and Accountability in Natural Resource Development Auditorium 3 (pg 72)
- The Discussion of Sexuality, Reproductive Health, and the Rights among the Young Lecture Theatre 5 (pg 74)
- Refugees in Southeast Asia Lecture Theatre 7 (pg 77)
8:00AM  Registration

9:00AM  Session G
- Historical Legacies in Southeast Asia
  Auditorium 1 (pg 80)
- The State and the Future of the Study of Gender in Malaysia
  Auditorium 2 (pg 82)
- Marketing, Branding, and Economic Development Policies (1)
  Auditorium 3 (pg 85)
- Social and Genetic Challenges to Effective Malaria Treatment
  Lecture Theatre 5 (pg 87)
- Documentaries on Freedom and Democracy in Myanmar
  Lecture Theatre 6 (pg 90)

11:00AM  Break

11:30AM  Session H
- Gender and Nationhood: The Emerging Gendered Modernities
  Auditorium 1 (pg 90)
- Marketing, Branding, and Economic Development Policies (2)
  Auditorium 2 (pg 92)
- Overcoming Childhood Obesity in Malaysia
  Lecture Theatre 5 (pg 95)
- Documentaries on Development, Urbanisation, and the Underclass in Kuala Lumpur
  Lecture Theatre 6 (pg 98)

Global Economic Prospects: What Should Keep Us Up at Night? (pg 100)
- Barry Eichengreen
  University of California, Berkeley

7:30PM  Reception at Sunway Resort Hotel
2:00PM  
Session I  
- The Look of Silence (Film Screening)  
  Auditorium 1 (pg 132)  
- Documentaries on the Environment and Natural Resources I: the Philippines  
  Auditorium 3 (pg 135)

4:00PM  
Break

4:30PM  
Session J  
- The Look of Silence (Roundtable)  
  Auditorium 1 (pg 138)  
- Documentaries on the Environment and Natural Resources II: Cambodia  
  Auditorium 3 (pg 140)

8:00AM  
Tour of Arkib Negara Malaysia (National Archives of Malaysia)

9:00PM  
Closing Plenary of Southeast Asian Studies  
Symposium and Opening Plenary of Asian Economic Panel Conference  
Slower Growth in Southeast Asia: What Is to Be Done?  

Panellists  
- (Chair) Woo Wing Thye, Jeffrey Cheah Institute  
- Chatib Basri, University of Indonesia and Sjamsu Rahardja, World Bank — “The Middle-Income Trap Awaits Indonesia?”  
- Mari Pangestu, Universitas Indonesia — “Regional Trade Reform as Growth Driver”

Discussants  
- Lin See Yan, Sunway University  
- Barry Eichengreen, University of California, Berkeley

11:00AM  
Break

11:15AM  
Victory in War and Defeat in Peace: Politics and Economics of Post-conflict Sri Lanka  
Auditorium 1  
- Prema-Chandra Athukorala, Australian National University  
- Sisira Jayasuriya, Monash University

Discussants  
- (Chair) Woo Wing Thye, Sunway University  
- Gamini Herath, Monash University Malaysia  
- Chia Siow Yue, Singapore Institute of International Affairs  
- Fredrik Sjoholm, Lund University

12:45PM  
Lunch

2:00PM  
Understanding the Economic Malaise of Russia  
Auditorium 1  
- Iikka Korhonen, Bank of Finland

Discussants  
- (Chair) Jung Sung Chun, Korea Institute for International Economic Policy  
- Herbert Poenisch, Bank for International Settlements  
- Maria Bautista, University of Philippines  
- Bhanupong Nidhiprabha, Thammasat University

3:30PM  
Break

3:40PM  
Technical Progress, Resilience and Competitiveness of the Korea Export Industries  
Auditorium 1  
- Heeho Kim, M Kyung Pai & Jaimin Lee, Kyungpook National University

Discussants  
- (Chair) Jung Sung Chun, Korea Institute for International Economic Policy  
- Kasek Artha, Universitas Indonesia  
- Shigeyuki Abe, Doshisha University
### 8:00AM
**Tour of Forestry Research Institute of Malaysia (FRIM)**

### 8:45AM
**What did China’s Growth Policy Achieve?**

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<td>- Yiping Huang, Peking University</td>
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<td>- Woo Wing Thye, Jeffrey Cheah Institute</td>
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**Discussants**
- (Chair) Fukunari Kimura, Keio & Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia
- Jane Golley, Australian National University
- Teo Wing Leong, University of Nottingham Malaysia
- Anwar Nasution, Universitas Indonesia
- Suresh Narayanan, Universiti Sains Malaysia

### 10:45AM
**The Determinants of Outward FDI by Chinese Firms: The Role of Chinese Returnees**

**Auditorium 1**

| - Zhao Chen, Fudan University |
| - Tony Fang, Monash University |

**Discussants**
- (Chair) Fukunari Kimura, Keio University
- Xiaolan Fu, Oxford University
- Quoc Huy Vu, Vietnamese Academy of Social Sciences
- Yan Zhang, Fudan University
- Mahendiran Nair, Monash University Malaysia

### 12:30PM
**Malaysia’s Past Successes and Uncertain Future: Graduating from the Middle or Caught in the Middle?**

**Auditorium 1**

| - Hooi Hooi Lean, Universiti Sains Malaysia |
| - Russell Smyth, Monash University |

**Discussants**
- (Chair) Fukunari Kimura, Keio University
- Wan Saiful, Institute for Democracy and Economic Affairs
- Somkiat Tangkitvanich, Thailand Development Research Institute
- Donald Hanna, Roubini Associates
- Jayant Menon, Asian Development Bank

### 3:00PM
**The Age of Sustainable Development** *(pg 145)*

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<th><strong>Auditorium 1</strong></th>
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<td>- Jeffrey Sachs</td>
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<td>Columbia University</td>
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The organiser reserves the right to alter the content and timing of the programme in the best interest of the Symposium.
**Featured Speaker**

**Wang Gungwu, CBE**
Chairman, East Asian Institute, National University of Singapore
Chairman, Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy, National University of Singapore
Chairman, Institute of Southeast Asian Studies, Singapore.

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**Professor Wang Gungwu** is the Chairman of the East Asian Institute and University Professor, National University of Singapore. He is also an Emeritus Professor of the Australian National University.

Prof Wang is a Commander of the British Empire (CBE); Fellow, and former President, of the Australian Academy of the Humanities; Foreign Honorary Member of the American Academy of Arts and Science; Member of Academia Sinica; Honorary Member of the Chinese Academy of Social Science. He was conferred the International Academic Prize, Fukuoka Asian Cultural Prizes. In Singapore, he is Chairman of the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies; Chairman of the Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy at NUS; Vice-Chairman of the Chinese Heritage Centre; Board Member of the Institute of Strategic and Defence Studies at NTU.

Prof Wang received his B.A. (Hons) and M.A. degrees from the University of Malaya in Singapore, and his Ph.D. at the University of London (1957). His teaching career took him from the University of Malaya (Singapore and Kuala Lumpur, 1957–1968, Professor of History 1963–68) to The Australian National University (1968–1986), where he was Professor and Head of the Department of Far Eastern History and Director of the Research of Pacific Studies. From 1986 to 1995, he was Vice-Chancellor of the University of Hong Kong. He was Director of East Asian Institute of NUS from 1997 to 2007.

Panels & Roundtables

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Session A1 — Auditorium 1: Jokowi Six Months On: Has the Promise Been Fulfilled? → pg 17
Session A2 — Auditorium 2: The Role of Democratic Media in Malaysia and Singapore → pg 19
Session A3 — Auditorium 3: Natural Resources, Environment, and Landscape Management (1): Institutions and Policies → pg 21
Session A4 — Lecture Theatre 5: Philippine Narratives of Public Health (1): Colonial Diseases → pg 24
Session A5 — Lecture Theatre 6: The Challenges of Contemporary Security in Southeast Asia → pg 27
Session A6 — Lecture Theatre 7: Cities of Hotspots: Digitality, Education, and Civic Creativity → pg 29
The election of former Jakarta Governor, Haji Joko Widodo (‘Jokowi’), in the July 2014 Indonesian presidential election seems to mark a radical change in Indonesian politics. For the first time since independence, after six presidents who have all been drawn from the satria (priyayi) and intellectual (‘brahmin’) elite, Indonesia has its first ‘sudra’ (merchant class) non-elite head of state. The July election was also the first to take place in the context of Indonesia’s internet revolution, which has made the country the social media ‘capital’ of the world with nearly 75 million Facebook users. This ‘wired’ civil society was critical in determining the election outcome. But how easy will it be for the Jokowi–Jusuf Kalla team to bring about meaningful change in a deeply oligarchic and corrupt political culture?

In their election campaign, the Jokowi–JK team announced a nine-point programme called the Nawa Cita (nine goals): (1) protection and security for all citizens at home and abroad and Indonesia’s development as a maritime nation; (2) clean, effective and transparent governance, including reform of the party system, to restore confidence in the country’s democratic institutions; (3) building the country from the periphery to the centre to strengthen Indonesia’s rural economy within the framework of a unitary state; (4) reform of the system of law enforcement to ensure a corruption-free and reliable judiciary and police force; (5) raising citizens’ quality of life by educational reform and the expansion of the government’s ‘Prosperous Indonesia’ social security programme through land reform, village housing and subsidized flats; (6) improving Indonesia’s economic productivity and competitiveness in international markets to turn it into an Asian ‘tiger’; (7) achieving economic independence by taking back strategic sectors from foreign control; (8) building national character through the development of civic education, effective national history teaching, and the instillation of patriotic values, morality and manners; (9) strengthening social cohesiveness through an educational system which honours cultural and religious diversity and encourages social dialogue between ethnic and religious groups. The panel will consider whether any of these goals are achievable during Jokowi’s initial five-year mandate (2014–2019) and the scale of the ongoing oligarchic backlash against state institutions – like the Anti-Corruption Commission (KPK) – which threaten the elite’s traditional power base.
What is the role of the media in a democratic nation? Now with the growth of electronic and online media that runs across political and national boundaries, has there been a shift in this role? What are the unique elements of the democratic landscape in Malaysia and Singapore that bolster or impede this role? How powerful is mass media in maintaining democratic sovereignty for the people of these nations? This roundtable seeks to explore the nuanced role of media in Malaysia and Singapore in promoting democratic ideals as well as its potential contribution to increased civic and political participation.

Panellists

Steven Gan
Malaysiakini
steven@malaysiakini.com

Steven Gan is co-founder of Malaysiakini (Malaysia Now). Since it went live in 1999, Malaysiakini has become one of the most influential news websites in the country. Malaysiakini received the Free Media Pioneer 2001 award from Vienna-based International Press Institute, and Gan is recipient of New York-based Committee to Protect Journalists’ International Press Freedom Award 2000. The website was ranked 18 on Asiaweek’s Power 50 in 2001, and Gan was also selected as one of 50 most influential individuals in Business Week’s ‘Stars of Asia’. Gan is co-editor of Asian Cyberactivism (2004). Malaysiakini won the bronze prize (top media brand) at the Putra Brand Awards twice – in 2010 and 2014.

Sudhir Vadaketh
Writer
sudhir@post.harvard.edu

Sudhir is a author of Floating on a Malayan Breeze: Travels in Malaysia and Singapore (2012), a socio-economic narrative on the two countries, and co-editor of Hard Choices: Challenging the Singapore Consensus (2014). Sudhir’s literary and research interests are about the way grand political and socio-economic systems influence ordinary people’s lives, their worldviews, and their interactions with each other. He is currently working on a book about China and India.

Sudhir has a BA (Geography), BA (South and South-east Asian studies) and a BSc (Business Administration) from the University of California at Berkeley; and a Masters in Public Policy from the Harvard Kennedy School. From 2006-13 Sudhir worked for The Economist Group in Singapore as associate director of the Economist Corporate Network, and later as senior editor of Economist Insights.

Howard Lee
The Online Citizen
howard@theonlinecitizen.com

Howard Lee is a communications professional who spent over a decade in government agencies dealing with the media, before becoming jointing Singapore’s independent social-political news website, The Online Citizen. As the commentators editor, his key speciality is analysing Singapore politics and current affairs. He also served as key media liaison for the FreeMyInternet movement, Singapore’s first campaign by the online community against amendments to the Broadcast Act, which many saw as an attempt to control online media outlets. He is concurrently exploring further studies in media research.

Noelle Lim
BFM
noelle@bfm.my

Noelle Lim is a radio presenter and the first employee of BFM 89.9, the business station in Kuala Lumpur. She started the programme Current Affairs on BFM to discuss national issues. Currently based in Singapore, she hosts her own weekly show, Asia On The Move, featuring entrepreneurs and changemakers in the region. She is also the Programme Director of BFM Business School, and writes for Forbes Asia. She had worked for OSK Investment Bank, the Securities Commission, and Arthur Andersen & Co, and has written for The Edge Malaysia. She graduated from the University of Hull, UK, and is a fellow of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England & Wales (ICAEW). She is the recipient of an Eisenhower Fellowship (Multi Nation Program) in the US this year for Malaysia, and will be pursuing her interest in high school innovation to improve outcomes for low income students.
These panels consider the role of natural resources in economic and social development and their influence on environmental changes. The leading paper in each panel has 25 minutes and the supporting papers have 10 minutes. All remaining time is for open discussion.

Leading Paper

Global Forest Footprints and the EU FLEGT Action Plan – A View from Indonesia

This research examines the EU-Indonesia FLEGT Voluntary Partnership Agreement (VPA) as a stepping stone towards sustainable forest management in Indonesia. The core strategic focus of the VPA is to stop illegal logging by requiring legality licensing of all traded timber, and this in turn is expected to promote environmentally and socially beneficial forestry. We test this assumption based on three primary indicators: its impact on civil society participation (a measure of good governance), its impact on forest loss (a measure of environmental impact) and its impact on local production and consumption (a measure of social impact). We find evidence that the VPA has promoted greater civil society participation in forestry decision-making. However there is little evidence it has reduced forest loss. Indeed, by raising the cost of timber production there is a risk that the VPA might hasten conversion of forests to agriculture. Finally, legality verification has created disproportionate market barriers for hundreds of thousands of local producers, rendering much of domestic production as "illegal". We argue that a more sustainable approach requires 1) balancing trade-based licensing of large timber firms with corresponding efforts to govern palm oil expansion and other deforestation drivers and 2) alternative strategies for governing small-scale operators and domestic markets. We are engaged in further research on the latter in both Indonesia and Ghana.
Paper 4
Changing in the Jrai’s Social Structure under the National Land Policy and Urbanization

The aim of the paper is to consider the change of the social structure of Jrai people, a minority community in the Central Highlands of Vietnam, in combination of the spatial aspect and applied archeology in urban space. The Jrai’s traditional village is an independent community inside the peculiar power system that controlled by Gods. This connects to the human world through Potao, who is the “King” of Jrai. The democracy and social equality which was formed through the separate villages reflect the power system in which the relationships of Jrai’s community bases on association (feeling groups or marriage) or confrontation. Those characters build the identity of Jrai people. However, along with the developing of Vietnam social structure after War (1975), the Jrai’s traditional villages must be transformed their existed independent position into a grade of the national administrative system. Furthermore, the land policy and the urbanization play the significant roles in the transition of Jrai’s villages to residential areas in the growing city. That impact factors affect to the original social structure as well as Jrai people. Positively, some of Jrai are adapting to new opportunities and enrich because they are learning technology and knowledge from the portal Kinh people. However, by losing their own active and unattached, the others have been depended on the supported outsiders passively and became a new urban poverty class. Both trends bring to the social stratification in the Jrai’s society and the fading of the identity of Jrai people.

Dinh Le Na
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The public health experience in the Philippines is a product of its long history of interaction and immersion with native practices and colonial policies which oftentimes have led to different trajectories. The central state objectives were at times incongruent with what localities were used to that resulted in different responses from those concerned. Convergences and divergences in the discourses of public health can be gleaned from the competing influences in colonial administration, political governance, socio-economic transformations, cultural and legal experience, all of which contribute to a unique history of public health in the Philippines. This proposal is for two panels whose aim is to present the diversity of public health experience in the Philippines. The first panel consists of papers dealing with the American colonial influences and local responses on diseases from 1898 to the first half of the twentieth century. The second panel explores the localization of responses through an expansion of the operational definition of public health as once centered on diseases to include personal wellness, social services, disaster management, and environmental protection from its independence in 1946 to the present. Both panels present narratives of public health that are important in constructing the landscape and nature of public health in the Philippines.

Paper 1
The Carabao Goes to Court: Supreme Court Responses to the Rinderpest Epizootic, 1901-1916

By late 1886, an unknown disease from Indochina arrived on the shores of the Philippines which caused a wave of terror among carabao (Bubalus bubalis, water buffalo) owners. Later known as rinderpest, this disease reached critical levels and resulted to the deaths of hundreds of thousands of carabaos, or around 75% of the carabao population in the Philippines. Since the carabao was considered as the major draft animal for which farmers depended on for their livelihood, this significantly reduced the agricultural output of the localities, but more disconcerting was the rise of criminal activity attributed to these deaths. Carabao thieves, murderers, smugglers, and bandits proved to be a bigger threat than the rinderpest. As a result, cases involving the carabaos were sent to the inferior courts, and eventually, to the Supreme Court for arbitration and appeal. This paper will argue that public

Discussant
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Organiser and Chair
Nicolo Paolo P Ludovice
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Venue
Lecture Theatre 5
Date
Friday, 20th March
Time
2:00PM – 4:00PM
health policies on combating the epizootic were significant in maintaining the peace and order in the localities. Through the Supreme Court decisions in the early twentieth century, the success of social control depended on a strong rule of law, policies on property ownership, and adequate investments on scientific research.

Paper 2
Life Behind Bars: Beriberi and the Health of Prisoners in Carcel de Lingayen under the American Colonial Period

An outbreak of Beriberi, a disease common in prisons, in the US Military Prison of Lingayen was reported in 1901 to have affected many Filipino prisoners. Because of this, reforms were introduced which led to a restructuring of the prison in terms of nutrition, structural renovations, sanitation, and employment of health professionals. The American colonial administration provided for a reformative penal system with the main objective of rehabilitating prisoners rather than instilling fear through enforced punishments. The old penal system under the Spanish colonial regime was thus replaced by the Americans which marked a radical change from a punitive treatment of prisoners to a more humane one. Why were prisoners who were considered transgressors of the laws of society, suddenly treated humanely? This paper will argue that changes in the Philippine penal system under the Americans were part of an overall imperial design and discourse with health as its focus: (1) as part of the benevolent assimilation of the United States of America towards the Philippines, (2) in accordance to the ongoing discourse in the West regarding penology, and (3) as a ground for comparison between the oppressive Spanish colonizers and the saviors, Americans.

Paper 3
American Benevolence and The Prevalence of Pulmonary Tuberculosis in Bilibid Prison in the Philippines, 1898 – 1934

The prison is considered as the microcosm of state policies on social control and practice of authority. But when an epidemic strikes, the prison’s capacity and capability to contain and arrest its spread also reflected wider conditions, structures, and policies. In his Presidential Address during the First National Congress of Tuberculosis in 1928, Dr. Fernando Calderon promptly claimed that the “history of tuberculosis in the Philippines may be said to be as old as the Islands themselves”. Wide-spread poverty, under-education, general unhealthiness and malnutrition were considered key factors that contributed to the spread of the disease resulting to policies and programs that would combat tuberculosis for all sectors of society. Hence, when the American military officials inherited the penal system from the Spanish colonial authorities in 1898, it brought along with them the policy of American benevolence. This was extended into penal institutions specifically the Bilibid Prison, which was considered as the largest and oldest penitentiary in the Philippines and where cases of and deaths from the disease were higher compared to the general population. This paper aims to explore the “American benevolence” as exercised in the Bilibid prison on the onslaught of tuberculosis in the Philippines from 1898 to 1934. It expounds the epidemiology, prognosis, etiology and early diagnosis of TB from around the world, into the Philippines. Zooming in Manila, it specifically describes the conditions of Bilibid Penitentiary that helped in the propagation of the disease, as well as the measures the government took to decrease the infection rate within and outside the facility. The paper ends with possible solutions such as the construction of Sanatorium in Iwahig, and the use of Baguio’s natural resources and climate to alleviate the condition.
Paper 1
**Indonesia: A Country in Transition. A Case for Soft Power and Multilateral Engagement to Develop Future Leaders to Sustain Defence Reform**

Indonesia is an example of a country at the crossroads of transition. Recent political events point to a developing success story of movement to a more mature democracy. It is also aligned with a growing awareness of its pivotal strategic defence and security position in South East Asia. Multilateral alliances are paramount to Indonesia maintaining good tripartite relations between ASEAN countries, China and the USA. Such machinations in defence and security require a subtle balance between soft and hard power. Providing suitable leadership and effective human capital to maintain this delicate equilibrium will severely test the capacity of Indonesia’s defence sector and newly elected government to sustain its rising international profile. This paper provides an example of HRM in defence in general and more specifically of the role of education and defence engagement in providing support for institutional development in the security sector. Capacity building will play a fundamental role in the future success or failure of Indonesia’s armed forces. Success will require further substantial investment using finite tangible and intangible resources including human capital. The questions are posed, is the recent progress achieved sustainable or a chimera; and have lessons been learned or lessons forgotten, to reforming defence and security?

Paper 2
**Persuasion versus Coercion in Indonesia’s Responses to its Militant Threats**

In the early 2000s, Indonesia witnessed a proliferation of Islamist paramilitary groups and a heightened security environment and numerous terror activities in the wake of Suharto’s downfall. Having said this, given its recent authoritarian past dealing with radicalism and militant threats (especially Islamist ones) is a sensitive political issue in Indonesia. Although there is widespread support for dealing with the problem there is also an understandable collective aversion to the potential return of the sort of repressive practices of the Suharto era. The spectre of overt security intrusion simply does not play well domestically. Persistent punitive actions run the risk of antagonizing or polarizing segments of the population and perpetuating ‘ghettoized’ sense of enmity and alienation amongst them towards state and society. Interestingly, over the fifteen years since Suharto’s downfall, the dire threat predictions have largely failed to materialise at least strategically. This outcome raises some interesting questions about how Indonesia has understood its militant threat and the localised responses to the problem. The following paper examines the nature of radicalism and militancy in Indonesia and the responses to it in order to gauge the ways in which Indonesia has sought to diminish this security threat.

Paper 3
**Controlling the Currents? Mobilities, Motility and the Securitisation of Maritime Sabah**

The intrusion into eastern Sabah in 2013 by an armed group from the southern Philippines, along with subsequent kidnappings and shootings at island resorts off the east coast of the state, has brought the issues of maritime mobilities and cross-border non state networks and relationships to the forefront of geopolitical thinking in Southeast Asia. In response to these events and ongoing concerns about the ease in which people and things cross Sabah’s maritime borders with the Philippines and Indonesia, the Malaysian government has proposed a variety of measures to control and disrupt these movements.

This paper will marry an analysis of these state maritime securitisation practices and processes with findings from fieldwork conducted during 2013 in coastal communities of eastern Sabah. There, the sea is an important space of work, trade and leisure, and maritime mobilities are not an exception to the flow of life but a core practice and objective of many residents. I will discuss how residents reacted to the Malaysian government’s securitisation proposals as well as highlight longer-running contests over the management of and movements on and across maritime space. Additionally, this paper will consider the influence of motility – or the potential for and propensity of certain groups to move around geographic, economic and social spaces – on the Malaysian government’s maritime securitisation strategy.
Digital technology advancement has been a strong feature in Southeast Asian countries’ leapfrogging strategy for development (e.g.: Hill and Sen, 2005). Starting from the mid 1980s and 1990s Southeast Asian governments actively promote digital technology utilization and proliferation as part of the education medium at schools and higher education institutions. Such endorsement however is uncertain when it comes to civic education to strengthen the civic capacity. With their own creativity, citizens have been creating projects to exploit digitality, both as practice and space, to become a medium of civic education and civic participation. Through smartphones, mobile gadgets, and new media technology, digital spaces like Facebook, Twitter, online forums are new popular hub for the Southeast Asian citizens while searching for their form.

Such effort is not without challenges in the plural settings of Southeast Asian societies. While groups of citizens are giving their best effort to educate their base and potential fellows, clashes and decoupling are inevitable as Maddern investigates in her Paper. Not to mention that governments still have the power to block and crack down digital sites, citizen participations are fluid and discourses are rapidly changing. Government’s strategy for development (e.g.: Hill and Sen, 2005) and civic roles in the condensed and continuous chat as juxtaposed to the greater offline society. Furthermore, with Kaskus’ netiquette, Kaskus members also learn of how to become a proper member of a community, and accordingly a citizen. Becoming a proper Kaskus member is all about civic education.

The purpose of this article is to better understand the way in which Nisa Variety (Women Variety), the foremost modest fashion and lifestyle magazine for cosmopolitan Muslim women in Thailand, and Satree Haeng Thang Nam (Guided Muslim Women), the most recent established association of neo-orthodox Muslim women, as new Muslim women subjectivities are envisioned in the “third space” of digital arena. Nisa Variety and Satree Haeng Thang Nam have turned to modern media technology like websites and social networking arenas, i.e. Facebook. They create space of Muslim women experiences beyond scripturalist form and portray faith identity. The article will focus on the Facebook pages from Nisa Variety (with 5,161 Likes on September 29th 2014) and Satree Haeng Thang Nam (with 9,237 Likes on September 29th 2014) by investigating the circulating online narratives and conversations which they claim as a model of continuous education of enhancing righteous women virtue in accordance with Islam. Whether they had been criticized each other on the forms of repetition and affirm women’s attitude towards Islam, the space for dialogue has been created and arguably enabled in this digital space.

The violent crackdown on Thailand’s pro–democracy movement in 2010 established Facebook as a crucial channel for information and communication among the Thai middle class in a situation of political uncertainty. It was not only used as a hub to self-broadcast a collage of news media snippets but also a medium of cross-examination and tales creation by citizen journalists, gathered from variety of social media platforms. Such actions lead to dualism of information circulation and insertion between the civil society and the government with each actor tries to form loyalty from their potential supporters accordingly.

The recent case at Thammasat University, when Thailand’s Military stopped a lecture on ‘Authoritarianism’ and detained the related persons, is a micro example. While the clash between the military and the students was taking place both sides were live-broadcasting nationally and advocate their perspective on
the event. Here we can see the discrepancy about the actual public space and the virtual public space like new media according to the perception of the government and the citizen respectively. Such urban event confuses those who are far from the centre.

This paper aims to investigate of Bangkok’s urban middle class’ perspectives on political issues their expression of ideological affiliation during a period of political uncertainty within a new social media and digital circumstance, particularly in the arena of educating the masses.
This roundtable considers the future of democracy in Thailand in the wake of the 22 May 2014 military coup – Thailand’s twelfth military coup under King Bhumibol Adulyadej. It is likely that the current military intervention is just as doomed to fail as the last one in 2006. Almost a decade of electoral boycotts, constitutional gerrymandering, judicial coups, military coups and relentless street protests have been driven by a fundamental social conflict. Thailand’s poorer classes share a sense of grievance and injustice. Having gained unprecedented experience in political mobilisation, they refuse to give up until they gain their share of political power and economic resources. The business, political, bureaucratic, and military elites refuse to bow to street protests.

Neither side has the strength to defeat the other. The yellow-shirt faction holds extensive bureaucratic, legal and military power, but its political representatives, the Democrat Party, have never won a national majority in elections since 1992. Conversely, the red-shirt faction can never rely on the loyalty of the state apparatus, but enjoys considerable economic heft and persistent popular support, having won every Thai election since 2001. Nor, in the current post-Cold War political climate, the military cannot resort to its tactics of 1973 and 1976, when massacres and counter-insurgency warfare suppressed the rising Thai left.

This conflict cannot be simply engineered out of existence through any amount of institutional tinkering. But until this fundamental conflict is resolved, Thailand will remain locked in a cycle of violent, repetitive struggles, with state power alternating between these two groups.

This roundtable that brings together leading academics and politicians of Thailand to discuss how Thailand might break this cycle and find its way out of violence towards democracy.
### Paper 1

**Food Security and Nutrition: Role of Forests**

Forests and tree-based agricultural systems contribute directly and indirectly to the livelihoods of an estimated one billion people globally. Wild foods are important for food security and nutrition while trees and forests are vital for their role in the provision of ecosystem services to agriculture. The alarming expansion of large-scale industrial production systems in tropical regions threaten the contributions of forests and tree-based agriculture systems to food security, diets and nutrition in the tropical regions of the world in particular may threaten the potential contributions of forests to the food security, diets and nutrition of a growing world population. Despite this, the role of forests in supporting human food security and nutrition remain largely under-researched and understood. With food security and nutrition high on the agenda in many political and scientific spheres, it is crucial to understand the contribution of forests and trees to a food secure and nutrition-sensitive future. This improved understanding will be essential for building on synergies and minimizing trade-offs between biodiversity conservation and sustainable agriculture in order to feed an estimated global population of nine billion people by 2050.

Forests, biodiversity and agro-ecology should feature more prominently in political and scientific discourse on agricultural production and the concomitant challenge of sustainable forest management. Greater attention to the direct and indirect benefits of forest in food security, livelihoods and nutrition should enhance local and global efforts to end hunger and improve the nutrition of communities living in forested areas as well as those living in areas removed from forests.

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### Paper 2

**Dynamic Communities and Landscapes in Southeast Asia**

Throughout much of Southeast Asia, what remains of forests is found in areas where shifting cultivation or swiddening is practiced and where shifting cultivators have traditional rights to land and resources. Misconceptions about shifting cultivation, and the vulnerable status of shifting cultivator populations make it imperative that forest-focused initiatives in the region including REDD projects incorporate an understanding of these communities and practices. Particularly important issues include understanding the various forms of community or household forest and fallow management swiddening commonly comprises, and that could be a resource for REDD activities, and the multiple social networks that link people and places, including rural to urban settlements, individuals to organizations, peripheries to centers, and that often remain essentially invisible to outsiders. Information and other resources exchanged through networks affect the ability of communities and households to participate in and to benefit from REDD activities; social networks can enhance the ability of communities of shifting cultivators to influence regional and national policies on REDD and other initiatives. This paper, based on CIFOR’s research within the ongoing ASFCC project explores these issues and reports of recent results.

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### Paper 3

**Will No One Plant a Tree in Indonesia?**

This paper explores an innovative approach to poverty reduction through the introduction of an agro-forestry variant of sloping agricultural land technology among the rural population of an upland district known for widespread malnutrition on the island of Timor, East Nusa Tenggara, Indonesia. The technique proved so successful that 8.5 million trees were planted.

The approach was devised by a previously unknown NGO headed by Mr. Vinsensius Nurak. In 2010, Mr. Nurak’s group (Yayasan Mitra Tani Mandiri, Foundation for Partnership with Independent Farmers) won the UN’s Equator Prize. In 2013, Indonesia’s president presented YMTM with the nation’s highest honour for environmental conservation, the Kalpataru award.

Rural Indonesians will plant trees but only when certain conditions have been met. Tree planting must be just one part of a multi-pronged approach to poverty reduction. The time element is critical as it takes several years for trees to produce an income stream. More pressing problems high debt to money-lenders and low farm-gate prices needed to be solved first. Only then could the focus turn to a gradual introduction of agro-forestry on steeply sloping land.

Did this approach to poverty reduction succeed? Although the budget provided by AusAID was only enough to reach 1,000 households, more than 5,300 joined the project, asking for no assistance with inputs, beyond advice and guidance. There have been no reports of malnutrition in the participants’ villages since 2010.
The public health experience in the Philippines is a product of its long history of interaction and immersion with native practices and colonial policies which oftentimes have led to different trajectories. The central state objectives were at times incongruent with what localities were used to that resulted in different responses from those concerned. Convergences and divergences in the discourses of public health can be gleaned from the competing influences in colonial administration, political governance, socio-economic transformations, cultural and legal experience, all of which contribute to a unique history of public health in the Philippines. This proposal is for two panels whose aim is to present the diversity of public health experience in the Philippines. The first panel consists of papers dealing with the American colonial influences and local responses on diseases from 1898 to the first half of the twentieth century. The second panel explores the localization of responses through an expansion of the operational definition of public health as once centered on diseases to include personal wellness, social services, disaster management, and environmental protection from its independence in 1946 to the present. Both panels present narratives of public health that are important in constructing the landscape and nature of public health in the Philippines.

Paper 1
Public Health for a Private Industry: Assessing the Health Interventions for Prostitutes During the American Presence in Olongapo City

From the introduction of sanitation policies to the construction of hospitals and medical schools, the United States is often recognized for the massive improvement of health in the nation. This narrative, however, is one that needs further inspection especially in the frame of the unintended health consequences they have dealt to a vulnerable group in an industry they entrenched — prostitutes. Olongapo City hosted the American military and naval bases, the biggest outside of the United States. Prostitution thrived near the bases and later on grew to be a thriving entertainment and sex industry in the region. This paper will argue that the American presence, more specifically the military soldiers, not only contributed socio-political factors that provided the grounds for hospitality girls, entertainers, or sex workers to operate in the region, but also how even the public health policies intended to address the harms of the industry only exacerbated the very health impacts they sought to avoid. Through oral accounts and interviews, the paper will present three key areas — a background on military prostitution in the Philippines, the public health policies established for prostitutes in Olongapo City, and the outcomes of these policies.

Paper 2
From One to Many: The EMBO Migration and the Exclusivity of the Army General Hospital in Makati City, Philippines

Fort McKinley, known today as Fort Andres Bonifacio, was established in 1901 in the area formerly chartered as the province of Rizal to serve as one of the bases of the United States in the Philippines. In accordance with Military Bases Agreement in 1947, officers of the United States Army were obliged to vacate the Fort McKinley base. In 1949, the base was reactivated by the placement of enlisted men and they were further followed by the migration of other enlisted men coming from different localities, thus forming the enlisted men’s barrios (EMBOs) of Makati. To address the issue of providing social services, the Army General Hospital was transferred to Fort McKinley. Regardless of the subsequent name changes, the hospital was remembered most by the enlisted men and their dependents for the free quality service that it provided. The efficient and functioning health services provided to the enlisted men and their dependents led to extending the same health services to civilians as well. This paper will argue that the exclusive services of the military hospital achieved its purpose at first for the enlisted men, but with the emerging transformations of political and social order in the 1970s forced its services to include the military and civilians.

Paper 3
After the Unexpected Unfolded: Disposing the Dead in the 1990 Earthquake in Baguio City

During the Luzon earthquake that occurred in 1990, one of the places that suffered the most was Baguio City. Although it was not the only place to experience the earthquake at intensity 7.7, Baguio recorded the said phenomenon as the worst earthquake to hit the city in its entire history which resulted to the deaths of over 400 people. How the local government of Baguio responded to the unexpected disaster was commendable considering that they had lack of equipment and resources. In addition, foreign aid also played a big role in the alleviation of the damages caused by the earthquake. The biggest concern in disaster management was the retrieval, identification, and disposal of dead bodies. Little was known regarding the way these dead bodies were handled or disposed. This paper will argue that the local government’s use of innovative and resourceful methods of corpse disposal after the earthquake helped in mitigation of the spread of epidemic in the city.
**Issues of Local Businesses in Malaysia**

Having won numerous awards, Marikina City or the Shoe Capital of the Philippines, has been known to be one of the cleanest and healthiest cities in Metro Manila. One would be surprised to discover how unsanitary it was in the past. The narrative of its economic shifts from simple farm tenancy to rapid industrialization show how development comes with a price. Marikina River, once the center of economic and industrial life of the city, had become disreputable, mainly because of heavy industrialization and informal settlers in the area. The industrial and human wastes imposed health risks to the people, and disrupted the normal flow of the river, causing heavy flooding in the city during heavy rains.

In the incumbency of mayor Bayani Fernando in 1991, an engineer, manifest improvements were seen in the prioritization of health and environment, as he started to build infrastructures and institutions that catered to the development of these aspects. This paper will argue that by pervading through the culture of the people, discipline and order was instilled, while fostering an understanding of the importance of attaining better health-seeking behavior. The study of history and the narrative of development can contextualize and guide actions and policies one makes towards health.

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**Paper 1**

**Business Strategy of Entrepreneurial Small Restaurateurs in Malaysia**

In South-east Asian countries, there are many entrepreneurs who operate small restaurants serving the general trend among the South-east Asians to eat out instead of eating at home. This specialisation of cooking from working in the population creates a demand for restaurants and generates a healthy economic development in South-east Asian countries. Many of these restaurants are small operations employing less than 20 employees owned by an entrepreneur. With the high demand for eating out and low entry barriers, there is fierce competition among these small restaurateurs. There is scarce research on the business strategies of these small restaurateurs in contrast to extant research on the business strategies of larger restaurants. This study is based on West Malaysia where there is a growing group of small teh-tarik restaurants within the booming restaurant industry. These restaurants are operated by entrepreneurs with less than 20 employees. The common beverage served is teh-tarik which is a frothy milk-based tea drink. An important ingredient, condensed milk makes up a significant cost of the teh-tarik drink. There are a group of small restaurateurs in West Malaysia who...
buys a premium brand of condensed milk priced at 8–10% higher than its competitors. This study examines the business strategies of these small restaurateurs through a questionnaire survey of the factors that influenced their use of a premium condensed milk.

Paper 2
Local Independent Specialist Coffee Shops and Their Followers

In Southeast Asia, there is a growing social trend among young adults to patronize branded specialist coffee shops. The pricing in these specialist coffee shops are ten to fifteen times higher than conventional coffee shops but this sub-sector continues to achieve higher growth than other sub-sectors. In Malaysia, Starbucks and The Coffee Bean & Tea Leaf are the biggest branded chain of specialist coffee shops with the most number of outlets, offering mainly coffee in an assortment of preparation styles and roast while offering a variety of beverages, baked goods, and snacks. Competing against them are a growing sub-sector of independently owned specialist coffee shops operated by local Malaysians with impressive individual brands such as Artisan Roast Coffee, JD Espresso and Top Brew Coffee Bar. These shops attempt to offer similar food and beverage with similar ambience and service but are not part of a chain. There is scarce research on the motivation to patronize independent specialist coffee shops. The aim of this study is to understand the factors that influence young adults to patronize these independent specialist coffee shops in Malaysia. The results would provide clues on how independent specialist coffee shops operated by local Malaysians compete against global specialist coffee shop chains.

Paper 3
Adoption of Hybrid Motorcars in Malaysia

There is a global trend to reduce pollution and use of unrenewable natural resources by substituting internal combustion cars with hybrid cars (hybrids). Hybrids use two power sources: internal combustion and electric motor, to achieve powerful driving performance while remaining fuel efficient and emitting less polluting gases. South-east Asian countries such as Thailand, Indonesia and Malaysia are promoting the manufacture of hybrids. In January 2014, the Malaysian government discontinued granting exemption of excise duties and import taxes for completely built up fully imported hybrid cars (hybrids). By end 2015, exemption of duties and taxes for completely knocked down imported hybrids will also cease. This is part of the National Automotive Policy 2014 to encourage car manufacturers to invest and assemble their cars in Malaysia instead of importing and local assembly of hybrids. Car manufacturers that choose to produce hybrids in Malaysia will be interested to know the needs of potential hybrid purchasers in Malaysia. This study examines the needs of Malaysian drivers when purchasing hybrids by interviewing two sales managers and a survey of potential hybrid purchasers.

Paper 4
Consumer Decision Making Style Towards Online Purchase Intention and the Mediating Effects of Purchase Behaviour and Security

Online banking could be the next growth frontier in Southeast Asia, spurred by economic expansion, young population, low-cost smartphones and availability of internet access. The advancement of online connectivity has encouraged more consumers to shop online citing benefits and advantages of online purchasing. In 2015, Malaysian banks will charge a cheque processing fee of 50 sen on the issuer of a cheque in addition to the existing stamp duty of 15 sen per cheque. This initiative is to support the national agenda for the migration to electronic payment and will further increase the adoption of online banking. However, the expected take up of online banking in Malaysia is not expected to be without hiccups. Many consumers in Malaysia are also still concerned with the issues of security and differences in their purchase behaviour makes it more difficult to predict online purchase intention. This study investigates the relationships of different consumer styles towards online purchase intention and examines the mediation effects of past purchase behaviour as well as security concerns. The findings will help companies understand their consumers better for better marketing strategies that personally attracts different consumer attention and improve security measures to gain consumer confidence toward online shopping.
The current level of economic development in a country is significantly determined by policies implemented by central government. Tabellini (2004) concludes that government incentives to enact sound policies are the key to economic success. More importantly, this should be suggested as a main focus for developing countries; however, the implementation of this concept can be substantially different across country.

Four papers included in this panel address crucial concern in the context of South East Asian countries by empirical and case studies which are all aim to offer a set of policy prescription in various settings. The following studies lay the ground for further discussion in different level from the impact of government to the economy as a whole, labour market, collective actions towards banking industry, and factors determining school enrolment.

The first paper relates the role of the state and development by establishing the linkage between public spending and rate of growth in South East Asian Countries. It offers uniquely differential growth effect for this diversified region. The second paper focuses on the change in Indonesia’s labour market as a result of interaction between government and Japanese multinational corporations (JMNCs) through work and employment policies. The third paper investigates the effects of shari’ah regulation on the relationship between trust and Islamic banking practice by using data from the fieldwork in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. The fourth paper studies the determinants of school enrolment.

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es. My findings, which emerged during my fieldwork in Kuala Lumpur, reveal that for those who perceive Islamic value, trust in shari’ah regulation is the first condition to their choice (Islamic banking) and has “extrinsic instrumental value in helping to reduce the risks”, associated to choosing Islamic banking (Nooteboom 2007:30). Thus, trust in shari’ah regulation and its experts is the primary embedding mechanism of everyday Islamic banking practices. I will go on to show that the trust in shari’ah regulation, depends on two main factors: trust in the workings and underlying values of the shari’ah regulatory regime, and trust in the “competence and cognitive intensions” (Nooteboom 2007:35) of the shari’ah scholars as ‘flesh-and-blood’ expert intermediaries of shari’ah regulation (Giddens 1990). Trust has a significant purpose; it is the ‘glue’ underpinning Malays’ everyday Islamic banking practices. Using three ideal types, I show that trust in abstract systems is a thoroughly modern phenomenon linked to reflexivity, routine and the unique quality of trust: the leap-of-faith.

Paper 4

Gender, Geography, and Household Income: The Determinants of Islamic School Choice in Indonesia

Using a large data set on Indonesian households and villages, we study the determinants of enrolment in recognized Islamic schools (i.e. madrasahs) and private schools vis-à-vis government schools. Multinomial logit estimates indicate that madrasahs systematically attract children from poorer households, rural locations and less educated parents while the opposite is true for private school enrolment. Moreover, girls are significantly more likely to be in madrasahs while boys in schools, particularly in urban areas. The overall level of economic development of the village (e.g. availability of different types of schools, presence of village cooperatives for savings and loans and so on) reduces madrasah participation. However a significant effect of household poverty remains even after factoring out the influence of child characteristics, parental background, and village characteristics. Therefore policies that reduce poverty are likely to reduce demand for Islamic schooling. However the presence of a “girl effect” in madrasah enrolment independent of household income underscores the need to better understand the socio-cultural determinants of school choice in Indonesia. Among other things, we also discuss regional pattern of madrasah enrolment in Indonesia.

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Paper 1

Retaining High-Quality Teachers in Rural Primary Schools in Malaysia

A lot of education policy studies have carefully focused on teacher quality. Many too have begun focusing on how to retain high-quality teachers particularly in needy schools. One type of school that falls in this bracket is the rural schools. This paper explores the teacher experiences and progress in rural schools specifically in rural Malaysia and how this leads to severe challenges in teacher retention, especially high-quality teachers. A policy recommendation to retain high-quality teachers is forwarded as a conclusion of a detailed analysis of four policy alternatives, namely increasing teacher salary, improving pre-service training, improving in-service mentorship and professional development, and finally, improving work conditions in rural schools.

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Paper 2

Cambodian Higher Education at Crossroads: How to Catch Up with the Rest

Cambodia has been enjoying a steady economic growth over the last decade and more. This growth mostly fuelled by the low environmental standards for aspiring companies and low cost of labour. While this model currently drives the economic development of Cambodia, and will continue to do so in the near future, in order for Cambodia to break the vicious cycle of low cost labour-low standard of life for the citizens without comprising the economic growth prospects, the country needs to invest in train highly qualified university graduates support genuine domestic research. While Cambodia has a large youth population, the level of education the youth get from high schools and the training they get from universities remain deeply questionable. Some of these problems are clearly evidence by the very low success rate for the high school students in the National Exam and lack of genuine research done by Cambodian Universities and researchers. This paper aims at identify the inherent problems in Cambodian higher education system and propose solutions to those issues (standardization, research focus, need analysis are to name a few.)

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In recent decades, enrolments into higher education institutions in SEA countries have increased alongside new typologies in transnational higher education (TNHE) provisions and growing numbers of international branch campuses by foreign universities. The move by ASEAN member states towards regionalisation of their educational spaces and harmonisation of education systems for greater academic mobility and educational collaboration have been linked to development of regionalism in higher education in Europe, specifically the establishment of the European Higher Education Area. Malaysia's higher education space is defined not only as a geographical place but also a temporally lived experience of experiences, cultures, and beliefs. Herein, Malaysia's present economic transformation agenda prescribes internationalisation of higher education as the way forward and the private sector to be the nation's engine for educational growth. This paper reports in two parts. Firstly, it describes SEA's higher education space and how TNHE typologies are evolving in this region. Secondly, it discusses how the shifts and flows in SEA's higher education space affect the work of curriculum actors in Malaysia who make TNHE programmes. The paper reports on interviews conducted with curriculum workers in public and private institutions in Malaysia together with information from document research. The findings reveal gaps in our current knowledge of TNHE developments in SEA and offers new perspectives on the meanings of internationalisation of higher education in this space.
The continual rise in wealth in South East Asia has created a larger middle class with greater access to varied technology. As the education sector develops, students in private education institutes are increasingly expected to use some of these technologies in the classroom.

The purpose of this panel is to examine four different technologies, focusing on how they are used in the classroom and their effectiveness as a teaching tool. Each of the technologies will be presented by a teacher who uses it in their own classroom. The technologies which are being examined are flipped classrooms, bringing your own device, assessment tools through student response and connected learning. The use of technology is becoming more common in schools and we will examine whether students actually find it effective in learning. The study and application of flipped classrooms and assessment tools based on student response, which is currently being conducted at Sunway International School, will allow us to evaluate students’ opinions on the effectiveness of these technologies. And, through first-hand experience and of connected learning and students bringing their own device to school, we will assess these methods, their use, application and how such techniques can be adapted.

Each panellist will discuss their research, the application of each technology in the classroom and the student feedback they’ve received. The panel will also consult academic literature to see how these technologies are being applied, if at all in SE Asian schools.

Finally, everyone on the panel will collectively discuss how these technologies can be applied to schools throughout SE Asia, with specific attention being given to the lack of resources and funding for schools in developing countries.

Roundtable Discussion

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After achieving a degree in Environmental Science and Geography, Blake began teaching English in South Korea. He then returned to Canada to pursue a degree in Education before returning to Asia to teach Science at Sunway International School in Malaysia. Blake will bring his knowledge of flipped classrooms to the discussion and discuss how they are best applied. He will discuss his own research and the responses to flipped classrooms from both students and teachers.

Evan Long
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Evan received his Bachelor of Science and Bachelor of Physical and Health Education from Queen’s University, before completing his Bachelor of Education from Queen’s University. He teaches health and physical education, science and business management. Evan will bring his first-hand knowledge of assessment tools through student response, how they are being applied in Sunway International School and could make the transition to local schools.

Jordan Joanisse
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Jordan has taught Years 3 through 7 in Canada, Australia, and South Korea. He received an Honors BA in Philosophy from The University of Western Ontario, and a Masters of Teaching Degree from Griffith University. Jordan will be discussing connected learning and how with simple tools we can extend the borders of the classroom to encompass the entire globe. He will bring examples from his classroom in Indonesia and how they have used simple web tools to meet people from other countries and discuss similarities and differences about their cultures and geography.

Shannon Walsh
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Shannon Walsh is a Biology Major who studied Concurrent Education and has experience teaching in both middle school and high school Science and Math classrooms. Shannon will be discussing how to incorporate student’s devices into the classroom. She will be examining how laptops and cell phones are being used in the privates schools and how simpler devices can be used in local schools.
In the first 50 years of Singapore’s existence as an independent state, Singaporean identity has been shaped by, and in response to, varying expressions of Malayan and Malaysian nationalism. As memories of Singapore’s Malayan identity fade, the question of Singaporean identity and values is thrown into increasing focus. The government has repeatedly attempted to define Singapore’s shared values, but the public has rejected attempts to impose a definition. Equally a vigorous debate on the values of the nation has arisen among Singapore’s public.

The state, as only one voice among many, cannot unilaterally impose a definition of values on the nation. Nor is it desirable that they should choose between different visions of Singaporean identity. Instead, for widespread acceptance, Singapore’s identity needs to arise organically from a debate and discussion among Singaporeans, formed through consensus and compromise.

This roundtable seeks to make a start on this debate. It looks to establish common terms of reference for Singaporean identity and values through a debate between representatives of different interest groups. It seeks to connect with the future of Singapore by inviting five Singaporeans under 50 to participate in the discussion. While such a debate will not be exhaustive, it will offer one starting point by which common ground and values can be established. It will ask four questions:

- How do we come to a consensus on Singapore identity?
- What is your vision of Singaporean identity?
- What should the shared values of the Singaporean nation be, and why?
- How does a Singaporean identity contribute to the future of the nation?

**Format**
- 25 minutes: Each member of the panel will have five minutes for opening remarks
- 70 minutes: Questions from audience
- 25 minutes: Each member of the panel has five minutes for a closing statement
Viswa Sadasivan
Strategic Moves Pte Ltd
viswa@strategicmoves.com.sg

Viswa Sadasivan is CEO of Strategic Moves, a strategic and crisis communications consulting practice with a special interest in policy issues. He has trained over 7,000 top executives in Singapore and the region. A former current affairs anchor, Viswa has interviewed leaders such as Tunku Abdul Rahman, Lee Kuan Yew, and Tun Dr Mahathir Mohamad.

Viswa served a term as a Nominated Member of Parliament in Singapore. He has a Master in Public Administration (MPA) degree from the Kennedy School of Government and Administration, Harvard University. Viswa is also the founder of IQ (Inconvenient Questions), a sociopolitical site that strives to be the conduit for honest engagement between stakeholders and the government in Singapore.

PJ Thum
University of Oxford
pingtjin.thum@history.ox.ac.uk


These panels consider the role of natural resources in economic and social development and their influence on environmental changes.

Paper 1
Conservation of Natural Resources and the Environment in Southeast Asia: Issues and Challenges

Many countries in Southeast Asia aspire to be “developed” countries but in the process, the environment and natural resources are sacrificed by unsustainable and what appears as ad hoc development. As a result, the people of the region are faced with numerous environmental challenges. The classic case is the regular occurrences of haze that clouds many countries in SEA due to forest conversion for development of oil palm plantations. This transboundary phenomenon is becoming too regular for comfort and is a health hazard especially for the elderly, young and sick. The introduction of alien species of trees such as Acacia mangium is a threat to the natural forests and so is rubber although rubber had provided much benefit in the past. The introduction of alien species of fish such as the tallapia for cage culture, is a cause of concern. The development of hills and mountain resorts without proper consideration to environmental impacts have caused landslides and floods downstreams. Compounding this is the threat of global climate change. While environmental and conservation policies and legislation exist in many countries, implementation and enforcement of the law is always an issue of concern. To make it worse, corrupt practices do not make it easier!

Salleh, Mohd. Nor
Past-President, Malaysian Nature Society and former Director General, FRIM, Malaysia
salleh.mohdnor@gmail.com

Date
Saturday, 21st March

Time
9:00AM – 11:00AM

Venue
Auditorium 3
Paper 2
Community Forestry in ASEAN Countries and its Role in Bringing Benefit and Empowering Local People

Community forestry refers to the involvement of local communities in the protection and/or management of public forests (Rath, 2010), with the intent to prevent degradation from overuse, promote sustainable forest management and respond to the basic social and economic needs of local people. In theory, when the people who depend upon forest resources are jointly responsible for managing and protecting them, they tend to do so in a more sustainable manner by focusing on the long-term benefits rather than the immediate short-term gains. In contrast, where tenure rights are weak, unclear or insecure or offer limited benefits, people are provoked to extract immediate benefits, resulting in suboptimal forest management and the reduction of carbon stocks. The transfer of forest ownership, management and user rights to local people is therefore expected to lead to improvements in forest protection and conditions as well as improved livelihoods. There is considerable evidence in the literature to suggest that when local people acquire secure tenure and forest management rights and receive adequate benefits from forest resources, this indeed leads to improved forest management, conservation of biodiversity and stronger local livelihoods (FAO, 2006; FAO, 2011; Sikor et al., 2013). Community management of forests has been shown to improve forest conditions and levels of forest biomass (Skutsch and Solis, 2010). Documented experiences in ASEAN countries demonstrate that community forestry has positive outcomes on both forest quality and local livelihoods. In Myanmar for example, community forest management has contributed to improvements in forest conditions and increased livelihood benefits for local people. Similar cases in the Philippines and Indonesia have shown positive contribution of social forestry towards livelihoods improvement of local people.

Paper 3
Emerging New Configurations of Cooperative Applied Learning for Climate Action within an Asian Interfaith Spectrum: Community-Based Climate Change Adaptation and the Creative Approaches to Strengthening of Local Community Climate Resilience Capacities

The issue of climate change adaptation and resilience, and the perceived failure of international governing institutions to make gainful progress in decision-making, funding, policy or action on climate change issues, is gathering increasing attention within political, academic and public discourse. Ideally, the existing international and state governmental and NGO institutions could provide leadership, support, resources and solutions to local communities struggling to cope with climate change. This perceived failure by institutions to do so, has produced a space of institutional fluidity or plasticity, and opened up a window of opportunity for new cooperative configurations around climate change work. Historically, similar critical junctures led to new movements for justice/change by engaging with and through existing governmental and non-governmental institutions, such as with the Indigenous Rights movement, the International Labour movement, or the internationalization of conservation movements. The present paper argues that, strikingly distinct from these past periods of institutional fluidity and critical junctures, an emerging international yet local-to-local (and largely “South-South”) climate justice and resilience movement, framed by systems of eco-spiritual philosophy and inter-religious common ground, avoids the trappings of path dependency and circumvents traditional state-centric governmental, inter-governmental and non-governmental institutions. This paper asserts that by delinking from institutional path dependencies, the climate adaptation and resilience efforts of these emerging affiliations create more effective, inclusive, holistic, appropriate and viable methods, with potentially replicable learning models where currently yawns wide a gap in climate resilience knowledge for policy, practice, or funding. Actors within these “organic,” loosely structured networks include grassroots, religious, academic, environmentalist and other local actors as well as those individuals within these perceived global and state “climate-failing institutions” seeking another way to contribute to solutions on the climate change front.

This research hypothesizes that this delinking has allowed for informal relationship-building between individuals and groups otherwise separated by the walls of “silos” structures of existing humanitarian, environmental and development institutions, contributing to an overall reconfiguration of relationships between existing institutions and local community actors. Furthermore, the eco-spiritual philosophical and inter-faith frame shifts emphasis to compassionate cooperation and solidarity for the Well-Being of all involved actors, and facilitate creatively innovative approaches for coping with climate change, very much needed within the larger climate change community. This study argues that, at this crucial juncture with this distinctive reconfiguration of international local-to-local cooperation, it is essential to draw lessons from these emerging formations not only to identify what may be replicable and to inform policy makers’, NGOs’ and donors’ work in climate change, but also to articulate the new pathways of assembly, to identify potential funding and policy mechanisms that protect and support effective yet looser and organic affiliations without co-opting and potentially destroying them through integration into existing systems which do not serve them, or climate resilience, well.

Paper 4
Evidence Supporting Land Use Policy Decisions

The pressure on land use over the next 40 years will be great as global population size increases and many people become wealthier, creating demands on natural resources to support energy and resource-intensive lifestyles. The effects of climate change will become increasingly apparent and globalisation will expose the food system to novel economic and political pressures. Science from forestry, agriculture, development and other boundary disciplines is needed to provide relevant and credible evidence that can help inform emerging policy and practice. This involves using existing research more effectively, in addition to developing new research. The increasing focus on integrated ‘landscape’ solutions also requires collaboration across disciplines and between stakeholders. The relations between science, policy and practice are not linear and there is scope for integration between these disciplines at all stages of the policy cycle, including the stage at which evidence is assessed. Systematic reviews, described as ‘critical links in the great chain of evidence’ because they use transparent protocols that follow a recognised scientific approach, overcome problems inherent in single studies that ‘cherry-pick’ the evidence. Case studies will be presented of recent and ongoing systematic reviews that elucidate how a scientific approach to evidence evaluation can add value to past knowledge and help inform land use policy and practice.
Southeast Asia presents particular, though by no means unique, difficulties for accessing and protecting sensitive information. Ben Taussig and Tyrell Haberkorn, in their collection of ethnographies of Thailand, name some kinds of knowledge ‘unspeakable things’ in reference to information repressed by censorship during the 2010 military coup. Such unspeakability persists today, not only in Thailand but also in places like Laos where late socialist rule poses fieldwork dilemmas, making it difficult to access already marginalized groups and gather data within the bounds of government surveillance (Turner 2013). But politics and power are not the only sources of difficulty in obtaining knowledge in countries this region. Psychosocial trauma and the physical devastation of past wars fragment the past in Cambodia. For example, the psychosocial expert, Dr. Sotheara Chhim, has identified baksbat, or lost courage, as a kind of posttraumatic stress that inhibits most Khmer people from speaking about painful memories (2013). Wars themselves perpetuate the decay and destruction of physical memorials of the past through the neglect and military use of historically significant sites, such as tenth century temples. In this panel, we examine analytic and methodological techniques for researching so-called unspeakable things in Cambodia, Laos, and Indonesia. Importantly, these knowledges are difficult for researchers and informants. The knowledge that people hold onto in places with devastating pasts and sometimes oppressive contemporary events requires research with special methods such as alternative media, increased subject protections, creative detective work, and careful diplomacy.

**Paper 1**

**Doctors and Deminers: An Anthropology of Landmines in Cambodia**

How do you confront that which is beyond words in Cambodia? Millions of landmines and other explosive remnants of war (ERWs) lie beneath the rice fields of Cambodia, which puts people under an everyday threat of violence and pain. These landmines have provoked the rise of two industries: mine action and amputee medicine, which result in clashes between western and local knowledges and require modes of communication between humans and their mine-sniffing dogs. In amputee medicine, Scandinavians attempt to ?teach? the biomedical body to Cambodian students who must learn to configure new medicines that incorporate biomedicine with their knowledge about health, hot and cold bodies, sore body lines, and multiple souls. In landmine detection, spirits and animals and remnants of war come together in modes of representation beyond the human, provoking ethnographic methods away from ‘linguocentrism.’ Deminers must partner with dogs to find hidden bombs and doctors and patients must trick phantom limbs away with mirrors. How do Cambodian deminer ?talk? to dogs? How do patients and doctors engage with phantom limbs? These situations in Cambodia, caused by ERWs, deal with that which cannot be confronted with words. Spirits and animals constitute different modes of representation in Cambodia, calling for anthropologists to rework through ideas like signs and symbols. An anthropology of landmines in Cambodia, then, must engage with nonlinguistic knowledge, knowledge that can confront that which is beyond words.

**Paper 2**

**Paddling Against the Current: Challenges of Doing Maritime Ethnoarchaeology in Cambodia**

The deterioration of traditional knowledge in Cambodia brought about by the terror of war and violence, the destruction of natural resources, and the ever present process of globalization has left archaeologists with fragmented ethnographies with which to study the past. This data is particularly relevant for the study of Angkorian royal barges, a type of boats that are documented in the bas-reliefs of Angkor but of which there are no physical remains. Through the use of historical and ethnographic sources, it is possible to reconstitute the meaningful referent of the iconography. But while the recording of the nautical bas-reliefs is quite straightforward, the documentation of ethnographic data presents difficult challenges. Ritual practices associated with boat–building and boat use, for example, have diminished or disappeared in some cases. Where these practices have been recorded, it shows that this knowledge is learned and shared in different ways, and lacks uniformity or homogeneity. The degree of knowledge competency varies from intervieiewee to intervieiewee, and to the usual amount of data that is lost in translation it needs to be added questions that are never asked by the researcher for sundry reasons. To this difficult knowledge we need to add the process of disjunction that happens when symbols and objects are re–interpreted at different times and by different peoples. The aim of this presentation is to highlight the obstacles encountered by the researcher whilst conducting ethnographic fieldwork, and the problems of applying this knowledge to any reconstitution of the past.

**Paper 3**

**I Swear I’m Not a Spy: Anonymity, Subject Protections, and Faith in Fieldwork in Lao PDR**

Rapid development in Lao PDR is occurring alongside religious revival as socialists and secular reforms loosen. In my research, I examine the current moment of increasing faith-based programs, coupled with the uncertain status of faith and civil society in Laos. Researching faith–based development compels carefully negotiating a shifting political terrain. Conducting this research well requires adapting conventional subject protections and re–assessing what counts as data. Anthropology is an inherently ethical practice, which poses particular challenges in fieldwork. For example: Anthropological research in Southeast Asia is, unfortunately, linked with histories of spying during the Vietnam–American War period. This legacy impacts my ability to carry out research effectively. In some instances, I have had...
to prove that I was not a spy. Addressing the challenges present in my field site, I re-assess conventional anonymity and other subject/researcher protection practices in anthropology more generally. What makes certain kinds of data unsafe? How can we best anonymize the paths that link subjects (and researchers) to dangerous knowledges? How should we address informants’ pervasive beliefs that they lack privacy? I analyze the interrelations between methods, data, and ethics through an examination of the particular challenges of studying faith in my field site.

Paper 4
Female Circumcision in Central Java

Throughout the article the author focuses on the ritual of female circumcision on Indonesian Java. By the help of extensive fieldwork and academic literature she undertakes not merely the tabooed but also by law forbidden practice in the biggest Muslim country. Female circumcision in Java and Indonesia in general is considered as a daily practice respecting the tradition. In most cases it is performed on 35 day old babies. The author puts to the foreground the form of circumcision, performed in Java and the growth of religious identity and by that also the rituals. Important role in the research have the reasons and historical/religious background that justify the circumcision. Furthermore she focuses on the relation and the (un)knowledge of the people about the law (legal regulations), which forbids the female circumcision in Indonesia. The author learns and emphasizes that this is a practice taken for granted, whose origin is little known to the interlocutors (the executors and participants of the ritual). For such a research a critical approach is of key importance and the author of this academic article considers it a great deal.

Paper 1
Evaluating Participatory Approaches in Combining Tourism and Coastal Management: Lessons from Bang Ta Boon Village, Thailand

Within a wide body of literature, it has been argued and demonstrated that community participation in tourism development is advantageous in terms of the sustainability and effectiveness of the development policies adopted. As tourism is frequently cited as a tool by which Thais can strengthen the economies of
their cultural and natural resources, successful tourism development of such resources requires effective tourism planning, and effective tourism planning requires public participation in the planning process. The main objective of this study is to examine the nature of community participation expected by various interest groups with special references to a fishing village destination in Thailand. A conceptual framework was developed by examining typologies of community participation. Under the guidance of this conceptual framework, field research was designed and applied through a case study approach. The fishing village of Bang Ta Boon, located in a bay off the Gulf of Thailand in Petchaburi province has proved to be a practicable community for community participation in tourism and environmental management. The village is also popular for whale watching specifically sighting Bryde’s whales. Findings show that expected nature of community participation by interest groups varies from non-participation to forms of spontaneous participation, even though Thailand has politically been considered unstable towards community participation. Possible success factors are discussed and suggestions for conducting similar future research on Thailand’s destinations are advanced for consideration.

Paper 2
Understanding HOST–Guest Sense of Place in Sustainable Marine Tourism Development at Tunku Abdul Rahman Park, Malaysia

This paper introduces a study which explores the relationship between sense of place (SOP), hosts and guests, and sustainability at Tunku Abdul Rahman Park (TARP), Sabah. TARP is the first marine national park in Sabah (Malaysian Borneo), plays a major role in Sabah’s marine tourism sector and is highly visited throughout the year due to its strategic proximity to Kota Kinabalu, the capital city. Sense of place encompasses an understanding of the meaning bestowed upon a physical, geographical location by residents, or hosts, and a new body of knowledge is beginning to examine SOP amongst visitors, or guests. This study suggests that preservation of sense of place enables tourist destinations to retain a uniqueness of character, allows the host community to maintain their sense of belonging and host sustainability. In turn, it is proposed that only when hosts’ SOP is channeled to guests will there be sustainable development of a destination. The key research question put forward asks how do residents of Kota Kinabalu feel about TARP? How immersed is the host community in their SOP towards TARP? Is this SOP visible amongst guests? The results of focus group interviews are presented in this paper and suggest that understanding SOP of both guests’ but especially hosts’ perspectives and sustainability are vital components in guiding the continued development of TARP as a tourist destination, now and in the future.

Paper 3
Tourism as a Vehicle for Natural Resources Conservation: The Potential for Mount Apo Natural Park (MANP), Philippines

The Mount Apo Natural Park (MANP) is a 641-square kilometre multiple-use protected area in the southern Philippine island of Mindanao. The MANP is considered as home of endemism in Mindanao, provides source of water for at least two million people, and provides recreation opportunities. The defining feature of the MANP is Mount Apo, the Philippines’ highest mountain. Thus, a major tourism activity is mountain climbing, which attracts both local and foreign tourists. The MANP also offers other nature-based tourism opportunities.

This paper explores the potential role of tourism for natural resources conservation in the MANP through payment for environmental services. Contingent valuation was used to determine mountain climbers’ willingness to pay for climbing Mount Apo. Maximum willingness to pay amount was obtained through anchored open-ended elicitation format. Using stratified random sampling, data were collected from a survey of more than 400 mountain climbers from four climbing trails to Mount Apo. Data were analyzed using Nlogit®. Results show that climbers were willing to pay almost twice the existing fee to climb Mount Apo. Willingness to pay was significantly positively influenced by personal income, place of residence, and importance attached to the MANP as a water catchment area. Results of the study indicate a potential for designing tourism activities that can contribute to natural resources conservation.

Paper 4
Losing My Sense of Place: Twenty Years of Tourism Development in Sabah, Malaysia

By 2025, the vision for tourism is to make Sabah one of the most liveable places in Asia. Twenty years of active tourism promotion and development has seen Sabah reap the benefits of increased tourist arrivals, to become the third most important contributor to the local economy including the provision of employment. Tourism can have positive economic effects on a host community but it can also change its character negatively. A key loss to host communities is to their Sense of Place – the affective and cognitive bonds that they have with their home. Although a promising framework for understanding how tourism changes a host community, Sense of Place has been little utilised for this purpose. This conceptual paper is an initial attempt to remedy that with reference to the city of Kota Kinabalu in Sabah, Malaysian Borneo. This paper examines the imbalance between the preservation of the city’s genius loci, juxtaposed against tourism development which has seen an unparalleled increase in the range of motels, hotels, shopping malls, catering to the needs of the tourists. Understanding the unique Sense of Place that host communities have may allow a more equitable integration of tourism into host communities. This paper suggests that the Sense of Place of a community should be incorporated into tourism planning, for ultimately, to make a place liveable requires an understanding of the local response to natural and built surroundings, geography and history. By doing so, tourism can be accurately positioned as a positive force for economic and social development.
State-society interactions are crucial to democratisation. In the context of such interactions, civil society emerges as a force that can shape public opinion and monitor public authority. These activities are located in a public sphere where state authority is publicly monitored by citizens, rather than a public sphere where state power is displayed to citizens. As analysed by Habermas (1962), this structural transformation of the public sphere marks the difference between absolute monarchy and a modern democracy. However, has this transformation occurred in Southeast Asia? And if not, how can this transformation be facilitated?

The roundtable and workshop address this question in Southeast Asia, examining the factors that either enable or inhibit the democratisation of the public sphere. It brings together practitioners and academics to discuss how civil society can work more effectively and collaboratively, and how it can forge a partnership with the state to better influence policymaking and implementation. It will discuss how state-society interactions can lead to a more democratised political system, whereby decision-making is decentralised to multiple levels, instead of being concentrated within a ruling elite, and where public feedback has a concrete impact on policy formation.

In particular, women’s role as active citizens is crucial, as their presence and actions in the public sphere demolish the gendered divide between public and private spheres. Immobilising half the population in the private sphere as subordinates who are less than full citizens is a strategy for maintaining a polity that cannot be democratised because half the citizenry are not fully enfranchised.

A designated rapporteur will report on the findings of the workshop. The workshop also aims to facilitate a cross-border network of civil society activists interested in democratising state-society interactions and in sharing strategies.

**Structure**

- **Part I** (Roundtable, Saturday 21 March 2015, 0900 – 1100, Lecture Theatre 7)
  
  The opening roundtable will discuss challenges facing civil society in Southeast Asia, and has the goal of establishing an agenda and goals for the ensuing workshop. A panel of civil society leaders and academics will, in a brief opening discussion, set the stage and suggests various questions and issues facing civil society that are common to all Southeast Asian countries. The assembled participants volunteer ideas and discuss issues, thereby generating agenda for later workshop.

  - Following this, rapporteurs will meet. Based on the discussion in the roundtable, they will draw up an agenda and list of questions to guide discussion in the workshop.

- **Part II** (Workshop, Saturday 21 March 2015, 1400 – 1600, Lecture Theatre 7)

  A workshop in which the invited participants will have the opportunity to follow on the opening discussion. A specific agenda will be presented in which participants will discuss issues related specifically to effective civil society organisation and more effective engagement with the public and with the state. Solutions will be debated and best practices exchanged.

  - After both parts, the participants have the opportunity to attend other panels and roundtables, including those relevant to the issues at hand.

  - After the conference, the rapporteurs will write up a report on the findings of the workshop.

**Discussion Agenda**

1. To what extent has the public sphere in certain Southeast Asian countries been transformed from a sphere where state power is displayed to citizens to a sphere where public authority is publicly monitored by citizens?

2. Which factors enable the democratisation of the public sphere?

3. Which factors inhibit the democratisation of the public sphere?

4. To what extent do civil society actors propel state-society interactions such that the state comes to derive its legitimacy from being accountable to an informed and organised citizenry?

5. To what extent are women able to become active citizens in the public sphere?

6. To what extent is the immobilisation of women in the private sphere helping to maintain a polity that cannot be democratised because half the citizenry are not fully enfranchised?"
Participants

Vivienne Wee  
Association of Women for Action and Research  
research@aware.org.sg

Dr Vivienne Wee, an anthropologist, is a founding member and currently the Research and Advocacy Director of the Association of Women for Action and Research (AWARE) in Singapore. She taught at the National University of Singapore, the Chinese University of Hong Kong, City University of Hong Kong and SIM University in Singapore. Dr Wee will discuss state-society interactions in Singapore. She will analyse the potential and limits of civil society in a state where one ruling party has held power for 50 years. In this context, she will discuss women’s role as active citizens in transforming the public sphere into a domain where public authority is publicly monitored by the citizenry.

Syahredzan Johan  
Malaysian Bar Council  
syahredzan.johan@gmail.com

Syahredzan Johan is the Chairperson of the National Young Lawyers Committee and Co-Deputy Chairperson of the Constitutional Law Committee of the Malaysian Bar Council. He was admitted as an advocate and solicitor of the High Court of Malaya on 5 October 2007, and has been a partner in RamRais & Partners since 2010. He graduated with an LLB (Hons) from the University of Cardiff in 2005.

Kelly Gerard  
University of Western Australia  
kelly.gerard@uwa.edu.au

Dr Kelly Gerard’s research and teaching interests span political economy, governance, and social movements in Southeast Asia. Her doctoral research examined the modalities of civil society participation in ASEAN policymaking, following ASEAN’s shift to embrace a ‘people-oriented’ Association. She has since expanded her research on the political economy of regional development into two related areas. “Understanding the Reformed ASEAN” considers the imperatives and implications of ASEAN members’ increased political integration through new agencies and instruments, such as the ASEAN Intergovernmental Commission on Human Rights. “Regional Institutions, Development and Legitimacy” is a collaborative project comparing the form and operation of external relations agencies in regional institutions.

Richard Towle  
The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees  
towle@unhcr.org

Richard Towle is the Representative for the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in Malaysia. He was previously UNHCR Regional Representative for Australia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea and the South Pacific from 2007 till 2013. He was also Chef of Mission for the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, from 2001 to 2003. Prior to joining the UN, he was a Deputy Chair of the Hong Kong Refugee Status Review Board, after working as a lawyer in New Zealand specializing in refugee and human rights issues.
ASEAN now appears a far cry from its former self: after decades of rhetoric but limited substance on economic integration, the ASEAN Economic Community will commence in 2015 with reduced restrictions on the flow of goods, services, capital, and labor. More remarkable, however, after decades of being known as a ‘club of dictators’, ASEAN has embraced greater political integration through commitments to the rule of law, democracy, and human rights, enshrined in pivotal agreements including the ASEAN Charter and the ASEAN Community Blueprints. Despite these various commitments at the regional level and ASEAN’s creation of policies and agencies in the pursuit of its reformed objectives, it has consistently failed to act accordingly. This ‘implementation gap’ is captured in its consistent lack of a response to human rights and rule of law violations—notably, the Thai coup in May 2014, the ongoing persecution of the Rohingya in Myanmar, and the enforced disappearance of high-profile Laotian environmental activist, Sombath Somphone, in December 2012. Building on recent contributions to ASEAN and regionalism scholarship, this panel critically engages with ASEAN’s recent trajectory. Rüland considers national and regional channels for stakeholder groups to represent their interests, irrespective of the far-reaching socioeconomic changes associated with the AEC. ASEAN is as far away from a people-oriented and participatory regional organization than it was at the time when member governments signed the ASEAN Charter. While there is increasing research on NGOs and their attempts to build a “participatory regionalism” (Acharya), there is very little knowledge on how other stakeholders such as SMEs and business representatives pursue their interests. Drawing from fieldwork conducted in recent years in Indonesia, this paper explores how Indonesian business associations and SMEs, especially those representing sectors relying on the domestic economy, respond to the AEC; the channels available to pursue their members’ interest; and the impact their lobbying has on decision-makers in the government and in ASEAN. The study thus contributes to the fledgling research on the democratization of regional organizations and other international forums.

Paper 1
The ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) and Indonesian Domestic Responses

The ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) is scheduled to start by the end of 2015. If implemented according to the blueprints, it will have far-reaching repercussions on the economies of the region. Small and medium-scale enterprises (SMEs) are expected to bear the brunt of the AEC and its envisaged market-opening. In Indonesia business associations, labor organizations and NGOs not only fear the flooding of the domestic market with foreign products leading to bankruptcies of SMEs and the loss of jobs, but also environmental damages, land grabbing and other adverse repercussions for the living conditions of less advantaged social groups. Yet, ASEAN provides limited chan-
examination of domestic political exigencies, this paper critically assesses this apparent turn within ASEAN towards greater political integration. Drawing from recent interviews conducted with policymakers, ASEAN Secretariat officials, and NGO representatives, the paper contributes to the limited scholarship on the relationship between ASEAN’s reform agenda and domestic socio-political conflicts. It argues that the gap between ASEAN’s rhetoric and practice indicates the Association’s considered embrace of some liberal reforms, as opposed to a significant shift in its trajectory.

Paper 4
Constructing Norms: The Power of Language in the ASEAN Human Rights Declaration

The 10 ASEAN Member Countries launched the ASEAN Intergovernmental Commission on Human Rights in October 2009, a little less than a year after the ASEAN Charter was ratified in December 2008. Article 14 of the Charter provided for the establishment of what was then curiously called a “human rights body”. In November 2012, the ASEAN Human Rights Declaration was adopted and signed. These events transpired just over a decade after the Asian Values Debate reached its apogee in the mid 1990s, and over four decades after the founding of the organisation in 1967. It took long before the ASEAN leaders recognized the principle of human rights, on the one hand; and it was a brief interlude between the clamor of Southeast Asian governments for deferential treatment on account of culture and identity and the formal establishment of the first Asian human rights mechanism, on the other.

Why did ASEAN respond to normative pressures from human rights actors on the eventual establishment of a human rights regime? The study looks deeply into the validity of the following hypothesis: ASEAN agreed to an international human rights regime because rights discourse was able to accommodate contradictory notions of human rights and the different social and political orders of the organisation, its member states, interest groups and civil society. The use of text and discourse gave rise to the admission of what would otherwise have been, or constantly branded as, a “Western liberal project”. Rhetoric is change: one cannot say what one cannot do, one cannot write that which (almost always) one cannot.

State multiculturalism in Singapore has institutionalised colonial racial identities and woven them into the fabric of political and social life, such that they now constitute a common set of assumptions through which people conceive identities of themselves and others. This has foreclosed commitments to cultures other than the official categories of Chinese, Malay, Indian and Others (CMIO) inherited from the British colonial administration. Furthermore, in stressing the primacy of race in cultural affiliation, state multiculturalism both does not recognise any other cultural identity, and also denies the possibility of not committing to any essential cultural identity.

There is, however, a growing sense of the limits this has imposed upon the recognition and interrogation of cultural difference, and on the formation of a civic nationalism (an inclusive Singaporean identity). Possibilities of questioning the relative value of cultural practices or forms, or of expanding contemporary cultural horizons in response to changing social contexts, are foreclosed in the interest of maintaining racial tolerance and harmony between communities conceived of as equal but essentially different. Genuine respect and appreciation arising from intercultural dialogue are thus precluded.

This roundtable seeks to inquire into areas that Singaporean state multiculturalism have foreclosed. It asks if we can have race without racialisation in Singapore. How does state multiculturalism square with multiculturalism both does not recognise any other cultural identity, and also denies the possibility of not committing to any essential cultural identity?

This roundtable seeks to inquire into areas that Singaporean state multiculturalism have foreclosed. It asks if we can have race without racialisation in Singapore. How does state multiculturalism square with multiculturalism both does not recognise any other cultural identity, and also denies the possibility of not committing to any essential cultural identity?

Can we have Race without Racialisation in Singapore?

**D2**

**Date**
Saturday, 21st March

**Time**
11:30AM – 1:00PM

**Venue**
Auditorium 2

**Organiser**
Sangeetha Thanapal
Independent Scholar
sangeetha05@gmail.com

**Chair**
PJ Thum
University of Oxford
pingtjin.thum@history.ox.ac.uk
Achieving Transparency and Accountability in Natural Resource Development

Panellists

Sangeetha Thanapal
Independent Scholar
zangeetha05@gmail.com

Sangeetha Thanapal is an independent scholar and social media activist engaged in anti-racism work in Singapore. She is the originator of the term ‘Chinese Privilege,’ and initiated the recent online conversation on racism in the country. Her work focuses on applying concepts of Critical Race Theory to the Singapore context. She was recently interviewed by peer-reviewed journal ‘boundary2’ on “Chinese Privilege, Gender and Intersectionality.” She has also started a petition to reinstate Thaipusam as a holiday in Singapore, and is currently working on policy changes in that area. She has spoken at panel discussions held by the Association of Women for Action & Research (AWARE), and guest lectured at the National University of Singapore (NUS). She holds a Master of Arts in Social and Political Thought from the University of Sussex.

Viswa Sadasivan
Strategic Moves Pte Ltd
viswa@strategicmoves.com.sg

Viswa Sadasivan is CEO of Strategic Moves, a strategic and crisis communications consulting practice with a special interest in policy issues. He has trained over 7,000 top executives in Singapore and the region. A former current affairs anchor, Viswa has interviewed leaders such as Tunku Abdul Rahman, Lee Kuan Yew, and Tun Dr Mahathir Mohamad.

Viswa served a term as a Nominated Member of Parliament in Singapore. He has a Master in Public Administration (MPA) degree from the Kennedy School of Government and Administration, Harvard University.

Viswa is also the founder of IQ (Inconvenient Questions), a sociopolitical site that strives to be the conduit for honest engagement between stakeholders and the government in Singapore.

Zainul Abidin Rasheed
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
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Zainul Abidin Rasheed is Singapore’s Ambassador to the State of Kuwait. He was Senior Minister of State for Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) from 2006 to 2011. Mr Zainul has also held various key positions in the public service sector and media industry. He was Editor of Berita Harian for 20 years and The Sunday Times for 5 years, served as President of the Singapore Islamic Religious Council for 5 years and was Chief Executive Officer of the Council for the Development of Singapore Muslim Community for 6 years. Mr Zainul was also the Mayor of Northeast Community Development Council (2001–2009) and Chairman of the Malay Heritage Foundation (2003–2010).

Southeast Asia’s economic development has the potential to lead millions of people out of poverty in the coming decades. The region’s natural resource wealth (especially oil and gas, mining, and forestry) can play a critical role, as a source both of direct inputs into the regional economy and of export revenues available for spending on infrastructure, health, education and other modernising systems.

But resource use in the region can lack transparency, accountability and social responsibility. This arouses suspicion and opposition from local communities, civil society and international partners. This creates social conflict, undermines trust and hinders development.

The Roundtable explores these key issues across a range of countries and sectors. It assesses the policies, institutions and best practices which can help stakeholders achieve a consensus on responsible, equitable and accountable resource development.

Panellists

Constance McDermott
University of Oxford
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Dr Constance McDermott chairs the University of Oxford Environmental Change Institute’s Forest Governance Programme. Her research addresses the linkages among diverse local, regional and global priorities for sustainable forest management. It examines both “new” and “old” institutions of forest governance, from market-based initiatives such as forest and carbon certification to sovereign state-based and traditional community-based approaches, to better understand how dynamics of trust and power shape environmental and social policies and facilitate or inhibit desired outcomes. Previously, McDermott worked for the Yale School of Forestry and Environmental Studies where she served as Program Director of the Program on Forest Policy and Governance.
Annina Aeberli holds a Master in Development Studies from the Graduate Institute in Geneva and a degree in intercultural mediation. In her position as campaigner at the Bruno Manser Fund, a Swiss NGO working for rainforest protection and indigenous rights in Malaysia, she has been working closely with indigenous civil society in Sarawak since 2011.

Salleh Mohd. Nor was the first Director General of the Forest Research Institute of Malaysia (FRIM) until he retired in 1995. He was also President of the Malayan Nature Society for 30 years, during which he initiated scientific expeditions into Endau Rompin and Belum forests that resulted in the formation of the Endau Rompin State Park and the Belum National Park. He was President of the International Union of Forest Research Organizations (IUFRO) from 1991 to 1995, the first non-European and non-American in 100 years history of IUFRO. He is currently Pro Chancellor to University Technology Malaysia, President of the Malaysian Scientific Association and Malaysian Turtle Protection Society.

Hans W. Vriens is managing partner of Vriens & Partners Pte Ltd, a corporate advisory firm which specialises in government affairs, public policy, and political risk analysis in Southeast Asia. Prior to establishing Vriens & Partners, Hans was Vice Chairman, Asia at APCO Worldwide. Hans studied civil and constitutional law at Groningen University in the Netherlands, and economics and history at Johns Hopkins University. His family lived in the Dutch East Indies for several generations until the handover of Papua to the United Nations in 1962.

This panel is mainly focused on the issue of reproductive health and rights among adolescent or young group. The panel, consisting of four papers will give many alternative perspectives in describing the dynamic of youth in the discourse of reproductive health and right.

Two papers are the study based on the explanation of cases, such as young woman with disability and the experience of teenager with unwanted pregnancy. In the disability issue, the discussion goes to the elaboration of social changes of psychological, social and physical affected by their (young-woman) impaired bodies. Another case of this panel is about unwanted pregnancy of teenager group and the experience of stigma. The research intentionally discusses about what will teenager construct about stigma and how they can deal with it. The important thing of both cases above is that juvenile, whatever the constraint they must be faces are recognized as the subject and the source of knowledge itself. It may be different with the mainstream that often mention young people as the object of source of problem.

The cases above then are framed with the perspective of policy and services in Indonesia. The writing of policy study and the achievement of youth-friendly services, has been implemented in Indonesia will try to give the argument about how far those have already adopted youth-friendly principle. Here, several lesson learned of each achievement shall become the important point to be discussed. Hence, in the last, it is proper to be used to list the alternative or possibility as reference for youth problem related to the sexuality issue.

Paper 1
The Transition to Adulthood of Newly Young Women with Physical Disabilities in Yogyakarta Post Earthquake Disaster

The 2006 earthquake disaster in Yogyakarta has changed the lives of the victims. Research on the experiences of people with disabilities in post earthquake have flourished. However, there is no yet research on the experiences of newly young women with disabilities who have become paraplegia since the disaster. My paper focuses on the transition to adulthood of newly young...
women with disabilities in 2006 post earthquake in Yogyakarta. I use the life history method to understand the experiences of disabled teenagers or young adult aged 15–24 during emergency, recovery, and post recovery of disaster response phases.

In this paper, I elaborate how their impaired bodies affected their life and have changed their psychological, social and physical development of adolescents. What I want to see from this research is how these newly young women with disabilities have adapted to changes and coped with their problems. In this research, I also disclose how is the relationship of these young disabled adolescents with their parents, peers and larger communities in their surroundings. More specifically, I want to see how they negotiate their transition of their female identity from teen to adult women.

The discourse of autonomy, sexuality and identity are useful to understand their experiences. Furthermore, their meaning of being young women paraplegia would also become my primary concern to understand how they shape their lives in the present and in the future. To complete my paper, I also analyse how significant is the construction of disability in Yogyakarta shapes newly young disabled women’s understanding of disability.

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Paper 2

Unwanted Pregnancy and The Experience of Stigma

This study mainly discusses about the girl’s experience story in facing the unexpected pregnancy. Pregnancy here becomes the critical issue due to its complex effect, particularly for those who are still in teenage age. It, though surely involves role of both boy and girl, often brings more difficult obstacles for girls. The girl must face several rules coming from the structural side like school institution and the culture like social norm would be the constraint with unexpected pregnancy. Beside the threat of drop out, they could not avoid the social judging or what it calls as stigma. However, according to the study of Yardley (2008), this kind of stigma may give the self-mechanism of coping as adaption effort in the different social life. Hence, this research sociologically wants to deeply elaborate girl negotiation ability to deal with the stigma itself. By using the concept of structure and agency, this research analysis goes to the explanation of how the girls living in the constraining society obtain their solution. This concept then will place the girls as the subject and source of knowledge rather than as the object or victim. Moreover, the method of observation and in-depth-interview enable this research to briefly provide the result that agency owned by each girl has influence to the divers performance in facing the stigma. It means that some are likely trapped in the stigma, but the others also can realize the strategy to survive and continue their life happily. To sum up, this research depicts that stigmatized girls are possible to move on from the negative label as long as their agency increasingly works in daily life.

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Paper 3

Tracing Back Adolescent Reproductive Health Policies in Indonesia: Are Youth Friendly Enough?

Young people are less willing and able to seek reproductive health services for many reasons, mainly related to poor knowledge of reproductive health, and the absence of specific reproductive health services. Given that young people tend not to use existing reproductive health services, specialized approaches must be established to attract, serve, and retain young clients, that what is called youth-friendly service. But in the other hands, providers still indicated unresponsive to fulfill adolescent special needs with distinct treatment from other reproductive health services which usually set for adult. From policy perspectives, policy barriers in serving adolescents and youth in Indonesia are mainly also include lack of sustainability, limited scope, short timeframes, and funding shortages, complementing major problems related with sensitivity over adolescent and youth reproductive health issue. Here, the lack of policy commitment will have implication on the quality of youth reproductive health status. Moreover, Indonesia with almost 230 million people is the world’s fourth most populous country with young people represent 30 percent of the population, making it as the country with significant demographic dividend until 2025. This writing tries to deliver contribution to policy maker regarding how far policies has already adopted youth-friendly principle in its content and delivery, based on regulation as well as related research findings document-analysis procedures. policy, adolescent, reproductive health and rights.

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Paper 4

Strengthening and Challenges of Youth Friendly Health Services In Indonesia

In Indonesia, there are more than 65 million young people between 10 and 24 years of age, representing about 28% of the population. For the next 15 years these young people will constitute the main driver of economic growth and social change in Indonesia, yet they will face many challenges, including in the area of sexuality and reproductive health.

Every year, 1.7 million people under the age of 24 give birth, while it is estimated that up to 30 per cent of Indonesia’s maternal mortality ratio may be due to unsafe abortion attempts by unmarried young people. Actually, the government of Indonesia has introduced Youth Friendly Health Services (YFHS) in community health centers throughout Indonesia. On the other hand, many non-government organizations (NGOs) have been delivering such services to young people across Indonesia since long time ago. However, each of those programs has its own strengths and challenges.

The YFHS provided by both government and NGOs actually could be accessed easily, while in the service provided by government — even though sometimes it is underutilized — they could link it to the health education in their school and has been implemented in 70% districts in Indonesia. However, the commitment and resources from the stakeholders varies widely, from supportive to unsupported. At the same time, the services provided by NGOs usually over utilized because they involving youth and have strong partnership with adults. However, sometimes they did not use the data or report to develop and strengthen their program. Those facts showed us that the partnership between government and NGOs are highly needed to improve the young people’s quality of life.
The Asia-Pacific region is currently home to the largest numbers of forcibly displaced persons in the world. Southeast Asian states host significant populations of forced migrants and there are often overlaps between asylum seekers, refugees, trafficked individuals, migrant workers and other forcibly displaced people. The region is characterised by mixed migration flows with countries such as Indonesia, Thailand and Malaysia often acting as transit points for many fleeing from persecution.

The ASEAN region is also characterised by the lack of effective mechanisms for protecting the rights of forced migrants. Currently only two ASEAN member states are signatories to the 1951 UN Convention on the Status of Refugees (the “Refugee Convention”) – namely, the Philippines and Cambodia. The vast majority of forced migrants however are found in countries that are not signatories to the 1951 Refugee Convention nor other related international human rights instruments. Furthermore, many countries in the region have problematic domestic legislation relating to migrant workers, and consequently exploitation is rampant. Southeast Asian nations also embody further complexities by being simultaneously both labour exporters and importers. Forced migrants, especially those fleeing conflict and persecution, cannot and do not have the option to draw upon existing ‘legal’ frameworks to legalise their stay, thus exposing them to risks of arrest by authorities, arbitrary detention, abuse and exploitation by employers.

Within this regional context, the vulnerabilities of women and children are exacerbated. The risk of sexual and gender based violence (SGBV), especially towards women and children, is particularly heightened in a forced migration context. This roundtable will bring together experts and practitioners to discuss specific situations and issues through a gender-focused lens. The roundtable will include discussions on:

1. Access to rights for migrant, refugee and stateless women and children
2. Impacts of SGBV against women and children in a forced migration context (illustrated with a case study)
3. Resiliency and coping mechanism used by women and children in the migratory context
4. The effects of detention on women
In the past decades, there has been a spurt of growth in Southeast Asian economies. With market-oriented development strategies, developing nations open their countries increasingly to the world economy. Foreign direct investments brings about the growth of multinational company in the SEA region which in turns brings in new ways of managing human capital through HR policies. Hence, globalisation has implications on human resource management and development. This roundtable will focus on the human resources issues and challenges in the Southeast Asian (SEA) region in possible areas such as hiring practices, talent management, employees development, retention of Generation Y workforce, etc. In order to address changes in this region, it is crucial for the panel to discuss common SEA human resources practices for dealing with human resource challenges and understand the origins of these practices: why certain practices is adopted. In addition, both scientists and practitioners would evaluate on current practices and recommends solutions or best practices. Hence, the panel will explore the need for scientific driven method versus traditional human resource approaches. With globalisation and inclusion of more multinational company in business setting, there is a need for in depth comparison between East and West human resource approaches. Here, the panel will debate on the need for adoption of/ assimilation of/ blended human resource policies and practices, the barrier towards adoption, and how should adoption be facilitated in SEA region. While globalisation is one factor that impact human capital such as diversity in the workplace and the need of skill mixed in employees’ skill sets, this roundtable will explore other important factors that will affect regional trends in adoption of human resource practices (e.g. changing organisational structure, work patterns, knowledge obsolescence, etc.). Finally, the panel will be asked to speculate on the challenges in the next decade and how future human resource policies should addressed these challenges.
Neoliberal Governmentality: The Singaporean Context

Panellists

Alia Azalea
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Dr. Alia Azalea received her Bachelor’s and Master’s degree from the U.S., and obtained her PhD from Malaysia. She specializes in Industrial/Organizational Psychology. Apart from being an academician for the past five years, she also has experiences working as a management consultant in the U.S., Indonesia and Malaysia.

Priscilla Tan
Elanco Animal Health Company
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Ms. Priscilla Tan is currently the Regional HR Director – Asia Pacific (APAC) for Elanco Animal Health. She is responsible for strategically plan, direct, control all Talent and HR activities in the region. Prior joining Elanco, Priscilla spent 14 years at Kellogg Company in numerous HR leadership roles within APAC, including overseas assignment in China and Singapore.

Vernon Christopher Fernandez
Edify Hospitality
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Mr. Vernon C Fernandez has 24 years’ experience in the hospitality industry with 18 years specialization of training and human resources. He has been extensively involved in the design, development and training of modules in the area of attitude, behaviour and performance. He is a NLP master practitioner, Time Line Therapy master practitioner and coach.

Daniel Russell
Link Consulting
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Mr Russell has 20 years’ experience assisting clients to design and implement high impact HR programs. Mr Russell holds an MSc from Virginia Tech (USA) and a BSc from Austin Peay (USA). He is a Chartered Psychologist with the BPS, an Associate of the APA and an Affiliate of SIOP.

Christopher Raj
Shangri-la Hotel and Resorts Malaysia
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Mr. Christopher Raj holds Bachelor’s Degree in science with a Postgraduate Diploma in Human Resources Management and Industrial Relations. Been in the Hotel Industry for more than 32 years taking care of all aspects of Human Resources operation. Currently, he is the area director of human resources-industrial relations for Shangri-La Hotel and Resorts, Malaysia. He also oversees Industrial Relations operations of 9 hotels and Resorts in Malaysia.

This panel addresses how the concept of neoliberal governmentality contributes to our understanding of Singapore. Regarded as a model of success in the region, Singapore is often described in terms of its economic progress, political stability and multiracialism. These traits are now questionable, with the recent spate of anti-immigration protests, Little India riot and ‘Penguin book controversy’. As watershed events, these disruptions mark a sea change in Singapore’s political climate. Emergent voices articulate rising public discontent against Singapore’s ruling party and throw the nation’s racialised, gendered and classed inequalities into sharp relief. Larger questions arise about the meaning of citizenship and rights in the context of Singapore. The concept of governmentality provides an analytical framework that situates Singapore within market-driven norms. Neoliberal values discipline and regulate the conduct of individuals, collectives and the state, assembling layered practices of inclusion and exclusion. The valorisation of neoliberal principles contribute to constructions of the ideal citizen or migrant, organising populations into privileged and unprivileged halves. At the same time, governmentality offers insight into social movements through the notion of counter-conduct, which uncovers practices of resistance within technologies of governance. With these tools, the concept of governmentality builds an analytical framework that enables us to account for prevailing and evolving practices of governance in Singapore.

Paper 1

Who Are the ‘Others’?: Singapore’s Little India ‘Riot’

This article examines neoliberal multiculturalism within the context of the Little India ‘riot’ that took place in Singapore. To understand the ‘riot’ narrative, I look at the spatial politics of Little India as an ethnic enclave, while drawing from policy, political elite responses, news reports and social media. With the perspective that an understanding of neoliberal governance must be contextually situated, I relate neoliberal practices to Singapore’s colonial past, the history of its heterogeneous population and evolving diversity. Through this framework, I show how colonial and neoliberal logics within the ‘riot’ narrative legitimise the extensive securitisation of Little India and contravention of civil rights. This study explains how a neoliberal logic portrays the ‘riot’ as an example of ‘bad diversity’. In addition, articulations of blackness, incivility and barbarianism within
By shifting the financial burden for ageing parents from the state to the family, many benefits accrue to the government. As the last resort for its elderly citizens, the state does not dissipate its wealth through social security programmes. When it does intervene it appears to be altruistic and philanthropic. It preserves its status as a non-welfare state, and taxes are kept low thereby maintaining its economic competitiveness.

This Confucian approach to governance is portrayed as being “unique and superior” to liberal democracy where the West can be characterized as materialistic and individualistic. Pride is taken in Singapore’s government-endorsed practice of filial piety with the whole of Singaporean values viewed as protecting tradition despite modernisation.

This paper will examine the ways in which social engineering of family values takes place in Singapore, how successful it is, and whether or not it is being undermined by Singapore’s own economic success.

### Paper 2
**The Politics of Media Governmentality and Communication in Singapore**

Following the watershed 2011 General Election (GE) in Singapore, state leaders identified communication as the weakest link in its governance. It appointed Janadas Devan as Chief of Government Communications from 1 July 2012, and then sought to address policy deficiencies via a year-long national ‘listening’ exercise known as ‘Our Singapore Conversation’ (OSC). Headed by newly-minted MP and education minister Heng Swee Keat, OSC concluded its outreach with a report reflecting (August 2013) that 47,000 Singaporeans participated via 660 dialogue sessions, supplemented by 1,331 email threads and more that 4,000 facebook exchanges. At first glance, OSC seemed like a fair attempt to re-engage with the electorate. However, a government-initiated dialogue with the citizenry is by no means new. It has been preceded by several earlier ‘consultation’ projects, all designed to gauge sentiments and socio-political pulses.

This paper examines the broader discourse of government communication in Singapore via Foucault’s governmentality framework. It looks at how the media – both mainstream and the contentious online social space – have been subjected to governmental control, and questions what can be done ahead of GE 2016. Contrary to widespread expectations, this paper contends that the PAP’s embrace of media governmentality has not morphed despite the electoral setbacks of 2011. If anything, it has intensified as political pressures to respond to electoral challenges draws the PAP back to its concurrently authoritarian yet neoliberal modes of governance.

### Paper 3
**Neoliberal Governmentality, Confucianism, and Old Age in Singapore**

Though it is often described as a confluence of East and West there is substantial evidence that the Singapore government uses filial piety and Confucian values as an ideological tool to promote economic development and modernisation. (Kuah, 1990:375).

From the time Singapore achieved nationhood in 1965, its government has systematically endeavoured to forge a national identity with uniquely “Singaporean” values centred on the family. Since the 1980s it has promoted Confucian ethics to offset influences from the West, justify its social welfare policies and reinforce its authority. Under the guise of civic responsibility and moral education in a multi-ethnic population, Confucian values have been integrated into society through the school system, public awareness programmes, financial incentives, and the law. All of this is directed at strengthening the family and ensuring the family remains the primary caregiver of elderly parents.
The land and forest fires in Indonesia created so-called trans-boundary haze pollutions, which has affected several countries in ASEAN, mostly Malaysia and Singapore. In this case, the land and forest fires mainly occurred in Riau Province where the land is cleared for palm oil plantation — Riau Province is the largest location for palm oil plantations accounting for 22% of land use in Indonesia and contributing to 31% of Indonesia’s total palm oil production. Based on this fact, ASEAN proposed to tackle such issues through the regional environmental regime formation as reflected in the ASEAN Agreement on Trans-boundary Haze Pollution (AATHP). This paper’s main argument is that the regional haze problems could not merely be resolved through the process of ASEAN Agreement on Trans-boundary Haze Pollution (AATHP) alone. More critically, it is more effective to resolve the issue at the national level because the palm oil plantation contributes significantly to land clearing that caused haze pollution, particularly in Riau Province. Therefore, this paper will also encompass a comparative analysis between Indonesia and Malaysia — as the biggest and second biggest world palm oil producer — where I argue that each national level regulation affects the pattern of palm oil plantation. The aim of this paper is, (1) to provide analysis using regime theory as tools of explanation of AATHP to show that it is not adequate to resolve haze problem; (2) to identify lessons learned from comparative national level analysis that can contribute to strengthening regional environmental regime formation; and (3) to give policy recommendation either to Indonesia’s government and ASEAN to tackle the Haze Pollution problem.
Paper 1  
**Non-Communicable Diseases — Changing Dietary Patterns as a Lead Risk Factor and Local Dietary Traditions as a Potential Solution**

The World Health Organization (WHO), in a March, 2013 statement reported: “Of the 57 million global deaths in 2008, 36 million, or 63%, were due to non-communicable diseases (NCDs), principally cardiovascular diseases, diabetes, cancers and chronic respiratory diseases.”

Popular belief presumes that NCDs afflict mostly high-income populations. However, the evidence tells a different story:

- Nearly 80% of NCD deaths occur in low-and middle-income countries and NCDs are the most frequent causes of death in most countries, with the exception of those in Africa.
- NCDs in Africa are projected to exceed communicable, maternal, perinatal, and nutritional diseases as the most common causes of death by 2030.

Global concern about the rise in lifestyle, or non-communicable, diseases (NCDs) has highlighted the role that diet plays in obesity, heart disease, diabetes and cancer, among others. WHO’s 2013 World Health Report notes: “Diet and nutrition are important factors in the promotion and maintenance of good health throughout the entire life course. Their role as determinants of chronic NCDs is well established and they therefore occupy a prominent position in prevention activities.”

This presentation will focus on traditional Asian dietary approaches, as well as on evidence for the role of medicinal plants, in preventing and managing NCDs.

Organiser and Chair  
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Paper 2  
**Impact of Environmental Contaminants on Public Health — The Case of Mercury in Indonesia**

Cisitu is the territory of a sub-ethnic group of Kasepuhan Adat, located inside the Halimun-Salak National Park, Lebak Regency, Banten Province. The village has high average annual rainfall about 3636 mm surrounded by forest and rivers. The gold ore from the mining sites would be processed in the village using ballmills and mercury. More than 2000 unit of ballmills spread out between the settlements of Cisitu and used mercury at least 30 tonnes per year mostly from illegal source.

Mercury released into the air, soil, sediment, water, fish ponds, fish and rice posing a serious health risk for all workers and the villagers. The average of total mercury concentration in the air was almost 10 times of the safe level (76.90 to 55814.47 nanogram/m3).

Our samples examination on the local rice that they grow in their wet and dry rice fields and fish from their ponds also showed a high concentration of mercury. The total mercury ingested from the fish and rice consumption in the average is more than 40 times higher than the JECFA PTWI.

On October 2014, we examined 132 villagers, and found that 37 out of 132 people were suspected to have severe mercury intoxication similar to Minamata Disease. Local Action Plan to eliminate mercury and formalisation of the activities is underway and health measures are being developed together with all stakeholders.

Paper 3  
**Communicable Disease — The Case of Dengue in ASEAN: An ASEAN Solution**

Dengue has become a global threat with more than 400 million cases reported annually around the world. Almost 40% of the global population live at risk of infection. As there are no specific antiviral drugs available scientist are exploring the options of using alternative therapies in the management of dengue. Papaya leaves have long been used as a traditional food and for the treatment of numerous diseases including dengue among the Asian population. An open labelled randomized controlled trial was carried out on dengue patients with and without warning signs. Patients were given 30 mls of pure Carica papaya leaf juice (CPLJ) of the Sekaki variety, once daily for 3 consecutive days and compared with a controlled group of patients who received the standard management. Their full blood count was monitored 8 hourly for 48 hours and gene expression studies conducted on the samples taken on the 3rd day of treatment. The mean increase in platelet counts were compared in both the groups using repeated measure ANOVA. There was a significant increase in mean platelet count in the interventional group (p < 0.001) but not in the control group at 40 hours since the administration of the first dose of the juice. The ALOX 12 (FC = 15.00) and PTAFR (FC = 13.42) genes were highly expressed determined using the comparative critical threshold analysis, while an accelerated defervescence of fever (p = 0.02) was determined using chi square statistics among those who received CPLJ when compared with the controls.
It is now regarded as a notorious fact that middle income countries are facing a substantial and unmanageable growth in non-communicable diseases, with type 2 diabetes being one of the most important chronic diseases. Much of the focus in the middle income country context has been on undiagnosed diabetes. Relatively little is known, however, about the management of diabetes in people with known type 2 diabetes. Using data from the South East Asia Community Observatory (SEACO), a health and demographic surveillance site (HDSS) in peninsular Malaysia, we examine the issue of over and under controlled diabetes. During a household health screening round we identified around 1,800 people with diabetes, of whom around half had under-controlled diabetes and about 15% had over-controlled diabetes. We discuss the implication of over- and under-controlled diabetes, and use a series of simulations to discuss the likely implications for the wider health system.
vernaculars, and from the creativity and unique sociolinguistic environment of the region’s English users. Providing a balanced inventory of words from emerging Southeast Asian varieties of English in the OED is a recognition of their contribution to the history of the language, and an important step towards greater acceptance of local linguistic norms both within and beyond the region.

**Paper 2**

**World English: How the OALD Presents South-East Asian and Other Varieties of English for a Global ELT Audience**

The Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary (OALD) is designed for those learning, teaching or using English as a global lingua franca. It therefore differs in its defining style from other English dictionaries such as the OED in order to make it more accessible to those whose first language is not English. As there are probably more L2 speakers of English than L1 speakers around the world today, the language has adapted itself to absorb many new regional and cultural influences and its coverage in ELT dictionaries must reflect that in order to better serve the needs of the target audience. In this talk, I will look at how world English, and South-East Asian English in particular, is presented in the latest edition of OALD.

**Paper 3**

**English as a Window to the World**

Recent years have seen the ever rising realization of the significance of English in Asia as a language to accelerate national development and a way of understanding other cultures. In a region that is linguistically diverse, English has become the common language to facilitate globalisation. What is interesting is that many Asian countries have embraced teaching English in ways that are specific to their culture, history and nation building strategies. This paper will examine the role of English in Malaysia and also discuss some of the initiatives and intervention programmes implemented to promote English language teaching and learning.

State–society interactions are crucial to democratisation. In the context of such interactions, civil society emerges as a force that can shape public opinion and monitor public authority. These activities are located in a public sphere where state authority is publicly monitored by citizens, rather than a public sphere where state power is displayed to citizens. As analysed by Habermas (1962), this structural transformation of the public sphere marks the difference between absolute monarchy and a modern democracy. However, has this transformation occurred in Southeast Asia? And if not, how can this transformation be facilitated?

The roundtable and workshop address this question in Southeast Asia, examining the factors that either enable or inhibit the democratisation of the public sphere. It brings together practitioners and academics to discuss how civil society can work more effectively and collaboratively, and how it can forge a partnership with the state to better influence policymaking and implementation. It will discuss how state–society interactions can lead to a more democratised political system, whereby decision-making is decentralised to multiple levels, instead of being concentrated within a ruling elite, and where public feedback has a concrete impact on policy formation.

In particular, women’s role as active citizens is crucial, as their presence and actions in the public sphere demolish the gendered divide between public and private spheres. Immobilising half the population in the private sphere as subordinates who are less than full citizens is a strategy for maintaining a polity that cannot be democratised because half the citizenry are not fully enfranchised.

A designated rapporteur will report on the findings of the workshop. The workshop also aims to facilitate a cross-border network of civil society activists interested in democratising state–society interactions and in sharing strategies.
Structure

- **Part I (Roundtable, Saturday 21 March 2015, 0900 – 1100, Lecture Theatre 7)**
  The opening roundtable will discuss challenges facing civil society in Southeast Asia, and has the goal of establishing an agenda and goals for the ensuing workshop. A panel of civil society leaders and academics will, in a brief opening discussion, set the stage and suggest various questions and issues facing civil society that are common to all Southeast Asian countries. The assembled participants volunteer ideas and discuss issues, thereby generating agenda for later workshop.

- Following this, rapporteurs will meet. Based on the discussion in the roundtable, they will draw up an agenda and list of questions to guide discussion in the workshop.

- **Part II (Workshop, Saturday 21 March 2015, 1400 – 1600, Lecture Theatre 7)**
  A workshop in which the invited participants will have the opportunity to follow on the opening discussion. A specific agenda will be presented in which participants will discuss issues related specifically to effective civil society organisation and more effective engagement with the public and with the state. Solutions will be debated and best practices exchanged.

- After both parts, the participants have the opportunity to attend other panels and roundtables, including those relevant to the issues at hand.

- After the conference, the rapporteurs will write up a report on the findings of the workshop.

**Discussion Agenda**

1. To what extent has the public sphere in certain Southeast Asian countries been transformed from a sphere where state power is displayed to citizens to a sphere where public authority is publicly monitored by citizens?

2. Which factors enable the democratisation of the public sphere?

3. Which factors inhibit the democratisation of the public sphere?

4. To what extent do civil society actors propel state-society interactions such that the state comes to derive its legitimacy from being accountable to an informed and organised citizenry?

5. To what extent are women able to become active citizens in the public sphere?

6. To what extent is the immobilisation of women in the private sphere helping to maintain a polity that cannot be democratised because half the citizenry are not fully enfranchised?
The Progress of Human Resource Policies in Southeast Asia in the Past Decade and Looking Forward

Time
4:30PM – 6:30PM

Venue
Auditorium 1

Organiser and Chair
Michelle Lee Chin Chin
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Panellists

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Dr. Nagiah holds a PhD (HRM) (UPM), an MA (HRM) (Humberside, UK), and PG Certificate in Academic Practice (Lancaster, UK). He is a Fellow of both the Chartered Management Institute (UK) and the Higher Education Academy (UK). He is also an Exco Member of the Malaysian Society of Labour and Social Security Law (MSLSSL). Dr Nagiah, who has varied work experiences spanning more than 30 years, in both the manufacturing and education sectors, has strong research interest in the field of employment relations.

Vernon Christopher Fernandez
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Vernon C Fernandez has 24 years’ experience in the hospitality industry with 18 years specialization in training and human resources. He has been extensively involved in the design, development and training of modules in the area of attitude, behavior and performance. He is a NLP master practitioner, Time Line Therapy master practitioner and coach.

Christopher Raj
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Raj holds Bachelor’s Degree in science with a Postgraduate Diploma in Human Resources Management and Industrial Relations. Been in the Hotel Industry for more than 32 years taking care of all aspects of Human Resources operation. Currently, he is the area director of human resources–industrial relations for Shangri-La Hotel and Resorts, Malaysia. He also oversees Industrial Relations operations of 9 hotels and Resorts in Malaysia.

Jeannie Lam Pok Mun
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Ms. Jeannie Lam worked with Guinness Malaysia Sdn Bhd for 24 years as purchasing executive. Thereafter, she took a voluntary separation scheme (VSS) as the organisation underwent restructuring. She has been an administrative executive for Sunway University for the past 9 years.

Human capital is seen as the asset of the organisations. Growth is accelerating in developing countries, especially in the Southeast Asian region, with more capital inflow seen and businesses growing rapidly. While countries are moving forward with their medium term development plan (Eg. high income nation, developed nation), and organisations being aligned with the development, the drives of such development is human capital. The backbone to managing human capital is through Human Resource (HR) policies. Thus, HR policies become an area where attention has to be placed on. Holding on a traditional approach of managing people in these countries, the discussion will see how HR policies have changed over the years, in accommodating to the medium term development plans of the nation. Human Resource Departments will first be reviewed in their role in managing workers in an organisation, the HR policies implemented will then be discussed. In addition to its changes in policies, the discussion will review as to how such policies are implemented and whether it is aligned to the culture of the people. What then will become the main theme in crafting HR policies? Will it be organisational-focused or worker-focused? More importantly, with the rapid changing, highly uncertain environment, how do organisations cater to specific workforce, such as aging workers, contract based workers, and blue collar workers. And while specific workforce will be addressed, women issues in the implementation of HR policies will also be reviewed, as growing number of workforce anticipates higher percentage of women in the workplace. In the midst of trying to unfold an organisation to reach a higher ground, the discussion will also look into where is the line drawn between what is the basic practices in which the organisation provide to the workers, and the extra miles which the organisation can take. And if the extra practices taken make any differences, at all, to the organisation or workers or both. Finally, the roundtable focus on the future outlook in HR policies and implementation in ensuring long term sustainable growth for the organisation as well as the nations. This discussion provides an interactive platform for well-rounded panellists to discuss on these HR policies.
Priyadarshini Srinivasan
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Dr. Priyadarshini Srinivasan is an I/O psychologist, who has completed her bachelor degree, master degree and doctorate from University of Madras, India in the area of Psychology. She has been in the field of academic teaching for the past 15 years, and been a “Life skills Development” trainer, conducted and organised many training programs for more than 50,000 students and working professionals. Previously an advisor of stress management with the Department of Cardiac Rehabilitation, Apollo Hospitals, India. Currently she is working as a lecturer in the Department of Psychology, Sunway University, Malaysia.

Documentary 1
Sunset Over Selungo (2014)

From a remote village, deep in the rainforest of Borneo, comes an inspiring true story about freedom and belonging. Following Dennis, Unyang and Sia of the Penan tribe, Sunset Over Selungo is an intimate insight into an isolated way of life built upon centuries of jungle survival. Though hunting for breakfast and living without internet are difficult to imagine for most of us, Sia’s daily concerns are just the same as anybody else’s – for his family and his community – and he is determined to protect them.

Documentary 2
Save Sarawak, Stop the Dams (2013)

The indigenous peoples of Sarawak, a Malaysian state on the island of Borneo, have been struggling to defend their culture, forests and lands against a series of mega-dams. They have been confronting the government as well as local and international companies and the international hydropower lobby group “International Hydropower Association” with the consequences of their corruption and profit driven mega-project. Watch the birth and growth of an inspiring movement for justice and the environment in this documentary by Linus Chung.
Roundtable Discussion

Lukas Straumann  
Bruno Manser Fund

Lukas Straumann is the executive director of the Bruno Manser Fund, a human rights and environmental organisation based in Basel, Switzerland. He holds a PhD in History from Zurich University and was a research fellow with the Independent Commission of Experts Switzerland-Second World War. His latest book “Money Logging: On the Trail of the Asian Timber Mafia” (Bergli Books, Basel, 2014) highlights the role of corruption as a driver of tropical deforestation with a focus on the Malaysian state of Sarawak (www.money-logging.org).

Peter Kallang  
SAVE Rivers

Peter Kallang is the Chairman of the SAVE Rivers network (since 2011). A Kenyah (an indigenous native of Borneo), he has over 30 years’ experience working in the oil and gas industry. He has been involved in the trade union movement for over a decade, for over two decades with the Sarawak Indigenous Peoples Association, and nearly four decades as a leader in various lay apostolate movements in the Catholic Church.

Sia Ngedau  
Penan Peace Park

Sia Ngedau is from the Penan village of Long Kerong in Northern Sarawak, Malaysia. He, his wife and his five children live on subsistence farming. Sia Ngedau is a strong supporter of the Penan Peace Park, an initiative by the Penan to preserve their forests and their culture and at the same time to pursue sustainable economic opportunities. In 2012, he presented the Penan Peace Park at the Sarawak State Assembly. The Penan want the Sarawak government to officially recognize the Penan Peace Park.

Southeast Asia (SEA) is culturally and genetically the most diverse region of East Asia and retains the richest record of initial founding genetic diversity in Eurasia, from the modern human exit from Africa c. 60Ka. This diversity is reflected in the distribution of ancient infectious diseases and the genetic defences against them. A subset of this human founding diversity moved north into China before and around the Last Glacial Maximum (LGM). From the end of the LGM onwards, sea level rise and land loss in the Sunda shelf of SEA resulted in southward recolonisation from northern Mainland SEA (MSEA), with greatest effects in southern MSEA, but also substantially into what is now ISEA via land-bridges. This north south gene flow continued and increased into the Neolithic period, but mainly into the Malay Peninsula and is most clearly delineated as intrusive among non-hunter-gatherer Orang Asli populations of the south but is also seen among Malay populations, who have comparatively more indigenous Sunda lineages and less from ISEA except in recent settlements, less than 5% of the ISEA component is likely derived from Taiwan.

Paper 1  
The Maternal Ancestry of the Orang Asli in Peninsular Malaysia

Complete mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA) genome sequences allow the high-resolution reconstruction of phylogenetic relationships between lineages, along with relatively accurate and precise dating of nodes and, by inference, migration events. MtDNA analysis of Orang Asli groups from the Malay Peninsula has hitherto been restricted to a small number of populations and largely based on the mtDNA control region hypervariable segment I (HVS-I), supplemented by a small number of whole-mtDNA genomes. We have expanded the number of Orang Asli populations (Semang, Senoi and Aboriginal Malays) examined for HVS-I and analysed 40 lineages at the level of whole-mtDNA genomes covering most of the extant Orang Asli mtDNA diversity. We used these data to help us reassess and extend some of the suggestions about the prehistory of the region, put forward on the basis of the earlier, more limited datasets. We also compared the Orang Asli lineages with the Peninsular Malays and Southeast Asians’ variation, in order to elucidate past dispersals and admixture of maternal ancestry. Our work has confirmed that the Orang Asli populations indeed experienced high genetic drift, likely due to their extremely small group sizes and population subdivision. All Orang Asli
groups have local roots that trace back to ~50 ka, and all have been affected to a greater or lesser extent by subsequent migrations to Peninsular Malaysia. The Semang and Senoi show less haplogroup diversity than the Aboriginal Malays, although the latter have some indigenous ancestry that is as deep as that of the Semang and Senoi in Peninsular Malaysia.

**Paper 2**

**Genetic Prehistory of Mainland Southeast Asia over the past 60 ka, from a Mitochondrial DNA Perspective**

Anatomically Modern Humans colonised Island and Mainland Southeast Asia (ISEA&MSEA) 50–60 kyr ago when the Sunda shelf (or Sundaland) was continuous dry land from Thailand to Bali. Substantial levels (c. 50%) of founding-source genetic diversity still persists locally, as indicated by ancient, uniquely-local surviving mitochondrial (mtDNA) lineages in mainstream populations throughout SEA. Different degrees of this Sunda-Pleistocene local-founder persistence can be seen in MSEA, the greatest being among the three aboriginal (Orang Asli) populations of the southern interior (76%–94%), and lower in pre-colonial mainstream MSEA populations: 56% in West Malaysia, and 44% in rural Northern MSEA (Laos). The MSEA/Sunda region was geographically the main route for Palaeolithic colonising lineage-expansions north to China, Japan and Eastern Siberia. Such south-north movements can be inferred from mtDNA phylegography, and are also reflected in relevant population-based PCA analysis. From 25 ka onwards, SEA received multiple southward-colonisations of derived mtDNA lineages from East Asia, mostly descended from the original NMSEA founders (e.g. R9, M9), but some East Asian lineages (e.g. derivatives of A,B,D, M7, M8, N9) returning from South China back south into MSEA/ISEA. Throughout the Holocene, more internal movement and expansion of these intrusive lineages occurred within SEA, partly associated with the Neolithic but, as far as MSEA was concerned, mainly confined within MSEA. Looked at from this Holocene perspective of internal Sunda migration, even larger proportions (86%–100%) of the three Orang Asli populations of the southern interior of MSEA could be described as ‘locally derived’, including lineages arriving from NMSEA during the Neolithic.

**Paper 3**

**The Oceanian Genome Variation Project: Understanding Asia-Pacific Population Structure, History, and Diversity through Human Genotyping**

Background

Understanding the origin of the Island inhabitants of Asia and the Pacific is a topic of major historical interest. Yet it remains one of the largest geographic areas in the world to be under-represented in modern surveys of genome variation. Technological advancements in human genetics now provide the opportunity to test existing theories of settlement and potentially make novel discoveries relating to Pacific Island history through insights into migration patterns and population admixture.

Methods

The Oceanian Genome Variation Project is a collaboration between the Universities of Oxford and Stanford that will direct the genetic analysis of over 2500 samples collected from Island residents over several decades. The first phase of analysis will involve dense genome-wide genotyping of approximately 40

**Paper 4**

**Target Identification and Mechanism of Action of Carica Papaya Leaf Juice in the Management of Dengue — A Genetic Approach**

Dengue is emerging as a serious global concern with more than 40% of the world’s population living at risk of the infection and an estimated 400 million cases reported annually. Scientists have faced challenges in identifying a specific antiviral compound due to the narrow window of viraemia upon diagnosis and significant differences in the viral core proteins among the four serotypes. In the absence of any specific therapy, in recent times researchers have resorted to exploring the scientific value of traditional therapies. Carica papaya leaf juice (CPLJ) have been traditionally used in the treatment of dengue in many parts of Asia. A clinical trial using CPLJ on dengue patients conducted in Malaysia demonstrated the acceleration of thrombocytosis (p<0.001) at 40 hours since the initiation of treatment and defervescence of fever (p=0.02) as well as the amelioration of disease progression. Preliminary findings showed that the ALOX 12 (FC=15.00), PTAFR (FC=13.42) and the PDE4D (FC=7.14) were highly expressed among patients who received the juice as compared to the control group. The current approach focuses on identifying the mechanism by which CPLJ, treated as a single entity, is able to induce an immune-modulatory cascade which will address the pressing issue of plasma leakage. Expression as well as down regulation of targeted genes which were previously shown to be associated with plasma leakage shall be determined by conducting gene expression studies using the highly specific Taqman probe based real time PCR techniques and the findings analysed using the comparative critical threshold method.
**Paper 1**

**All That Glitters: Craft, Decoration and Queer Aesthetics in the Art of Jakkai Siributr**

This paper examines the artworks of Jakkai Siributr within the contexts of recent critical debates on the historical and theoretical relationship between craft and visual art and questions of queer aesthetics. Siributr, a Thai artist based in Bangkok and who studied in the US, creates tapestries and installations based on methods of weaving, constructed textiles and embroidery. All That Glitters has two central concerns: to address a lack of critical attention given to the topic of decoration within discourses on craft and visual art and to map how the challenges of Siributr’s art in this respect can be addressed by a queer contextualization of its interest for feminine aesthetics, the politics of marginalized cultural practices and intercultural references. Siributr may be distinguished from many of his international contemporaries who employ craft methods and materials, such as Ghada Amer and Do-Ho Suh, precisely because of his use of the form and rhetoric of the decorative, and thus suggests the extant need to elaborate a substantial context for his works.

**Chair**

Bilqis Hijjas

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**Venue**

Lecture Theatre 6

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**Paper 2**

**The Importance of Music in Cambodian Traditional Wedding Ceremonies**

This paper presents part of a fieldwork research on traditional Khmer wedding music conducted in Phnom Penh and Takeo province 5 years ago. Wedding is considered to be one of the most important ceremony for the Khmers and it is believed to be of mythical origin. It consists of a succession of rituals which symbolize different aspects of wedding such as eternal union, magical blessing, success, happiness and fertility. Some rituals recall an episode of the myth of Preah Thaung Nieng Niek the first rulers of the kingdom of Cambodia. Even the musical instruments are considered of mythical root as linked to some legends of stringed instruments of Indian origin “pin” which are depicted in the bas-relief of Angkor temples. Through the analysis of traditional wedding song texts and ritual objects emerges the dense and complex Khmer symbolism, cosmology and religious syncretism in which Theravada Buddhism, Hinduism and animistic beliefs live together harmoniously. Khmer wedding music, which is named phleng kar, is the lifeblood of the wedding ceremony since it not only accompanies the wedding rituals but also describes the ritual scene. The meaning of phleng kar text songs is the result of the Khmer popular wisdom and reflects social and cultural values such as the position and duties of women, the spouses’ position in the Khmer society and the passage from adolescence to adulthood. The paper aim is to show the vital role of traditional music within the wedding ceremony context as well as the Khmer society and culture.

**Chair**

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Lecture Theatre 6

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**Paper 3**

**Name Me — A Portrait as Dialogue in the Context of the Kelabit’s Name-Changing**

The artistic work Name Me (2009) is one result of Portrait as Dialogue, a practice based study of forms of individual representation. Portrait as Dialogue provokes, in different constellations, a dialogue of representation in order to contribute to the expansion of portrait as an art form. Name Me directs our attention to the designation and change of name among the Kelabit, an indigenous population in central Borneo.

My activity is intended as an archive of forms of human representation and an offer of a different view of “portrayal” – in a very wide, as well as a very specific sense of the term. The installations try to bring across attitudes and transitions from the own to the other; to experience the concept of self and other. Through the presentation in the form of an artwork, the exhibition audience is given the opportunity to experience first-hand that the cultural practices belonging to different concepts of identity, offer new ways for the individual to identify themselves, both within their specific cultural system, and through the eyes of others. The Norwegian- American novelist and essayists, Siri Hustvedt (2012:111), expressed this process in terms of the art of writing: “I often see more clearly from somewhere else, as someone else. And in that imagined other, I sometimes find what I may have been hiding from myself.”

**Chair**

Angelika Böck

Independent Scholar

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**Venue**

Lecture Theatre 6
The role of education in young people’s lives and future aspirations. Preliminary findings of this small-scale study highlight that in this particular setting, education is not only about individual advancement but about refugees’ gradual social inclusion in local, regional and international communities. These communities also shape refugees’ aspirations for higher education, work and family life in Thailand and Myanmar.

Paper 3
Still Expecting a Happy Ending? Educational Narratives of Refugees in Malaysia

This paper is an analysis of the educational narratives of refugees in Malaysia. Whilst the life histories of refugees have been extensively researched, there is a dearth of data focusing specifically on educational histories, despite the evidence that research is pivotal in settling refugee children in a new community. Reporting on a study of children and young adults attending a learning centre in Kuala Lumpur, and situating their narratives in the context of educational policy towards refugees in Malaysia, this study addresses three questions:

- What are the educational histories of refugees and asylum seekers arriving in Malaysia, and how are these histories continued or discontinued in Malaysia?
- What facilitators and inhibitors influence refugees’ and asylum seekers’ ability to remain in education as they relocate?
- What significance do these refugees and asylum seekers place on education?

The paper concludes by considering the ways in which NGOs and other interested parties can support and sustain effective refugee education in this context.

Paper 4
Solidarity in an Oppressive World? The Promise of Malaysia-African Interactions in Higher Education

This paper investigates how Malaysia’s foreign policy vis-à-vis African countries links to the push for the globalization of Malaysian private higher education (PHE) of which African students as customers plays a big part. From the 1960s, Malaysian politicians have fostered the idea that South–South development initiatives form a strong counter narrative to Western or Northern domination in the political and economic spheres. Leaders of countries involved in South–South initiatives promote this narrative as a better form of development that will lead to less dependence on former colonizing countries’ financial aid. This paper traces the early engagements between Malaysia and African countries and, in particular, Malaysian’s support of an anti-apartheid regime in South Africa and its positioning as a champion of South–South solidarity. From these political and economic angles to South–South engagement, the paper will concentrate on the promotion of Malaysian PHE to foreign students from Africa as part of an economic policy that is in line with South–South cooperation. Yet the solidarity implied in Malaysia educating the citizens of African countries comes up against the realities of inequality among Malaysia’s own citizenry, racism towards African students in Malaysian society and the corruption underpinning South–South partnerships. This paper will look at the contradictions in the promise of South–South development and, despite that, the continued appeal of Malaysia as a PHE destination for African students.
Paper 1

Javanese Hacking: Local Particularities and Global Interactions of Hackerspace in Indonesia

This paper offers the first ethnographic account of Lifepatch, a “hackerspace” in Yogyakarta, Indonesia based on six months of participatory fieldwork. Lifepatch melds art, science and technology to produce innovative and effective real world applications. This paper seeks to dismantle the romanticized ideal of universal hacker geekdom through careful attention to the particulars of hacking in the Global South. I argue that hacking resembles “otak atik” – a local Javanese term for “tinkering with something” – but often goes beyond it due to the need for complex negotiations with and between a local material and cultural economy and a globalized space of foreign donors, hackers and makers. This paper includes a discussion of origins – how Lifepatch emerged in a context quite unlike the first wave of hackerspaces in the developed world, focusing on its breakaway from its previous organization, The House of Natural Fiber; practices – how the artist-scientists in Lifepatch collaborate to produce a hybrid of local knowledge and imported technologies as exemplified by a coconut-encased water pollution monitoring system; and survival strategies – how it seeks to balance the need for foreign support through building working relationships with foreign geeks based in Asia and Europe while keeping to the founders’ aesthetic and political commitments. This ethnography allows me to critically examine the distinctiveness of hackerspaces in the Global South while also tracking evolving forms of interaction among and between hackers and makers in different parts of the world.

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Paper 2

Social Media and Everyday Activism: Narratives From The Ground

This paper aims to explore the extent of which social media facilitates activism through the lived realities of self-identified activists. Recent civil society protest actions in Malaysia like the hugely popular Bersih demonstrations, calling for free and fair elections, have highlighted the significant role of social media in galvanizing large numbers of people onto the streets.

While social media has been crucial to the flowering of civil society movements in Malaysia, I argue that it is not enough to merely discuss social mobilization on these terms.

My thesis seeks to understand what have motivated everyday activist involvement in causes like Bersih. I also examine other causes upheld by these activists and how these individuals negotiate their ‘activism’ on a daily basis through the use of social media.

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Paper 3

A Tale of Two Towns: Explaining Variation in Government Response to Environmental Protests in Malaysia

In addressing how environmental movements succeed in extracting concessions from their target, theories of resource mobilisation and political process in social movement literature have shown us that well-organised movements endowed with outside support that are able to exploit political openings tend to succeed. However, this movement-centric approach fails to explain why an environmental protest coalition in Malaysia that networked with foreign organisations and political elites could not achieve success at a time when the regime was at its weakest point. By contrast, the Malaysian government succumbed to the demands of a far smaller protest group precisely when it had a stronger electoral mandate. As such, this paper seeks to partially account for the variation in government response to these two different environmental protests in Malaysia. Combining institutionalist insights with rational choice theory, the analytical approach here adopts the perspective of the regime. It is argued that political costs of concessions, that are in turn determined by the perceived power of the challengers and the perceived political security, influence the regime’s decision of whether accepting or denying protesters’ demands. Based on media reports, the argument is presented by analysing qualitatively the 2011-2013 protest against a rare earth refinery plant in Gebeng and the 2002-2007 protest against a planned waste incinerator in Broga.

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Paper 1

The Emergence of Early Polities along the Northwest Coast of Borneo and the Origins of Modern Brunei, Tenth to Mid-Fourteenth Centuries

The paper explores the rise of early trading polities from the tenth century along the northwest coast of Borneo in Sarawak and Brunei, their subsequent collapse in the mid-fourteenth century, and the emergence of modern Brunei at Kota Batu shortly after this period as the major trading centre in the region. A tenth century origin for the Borneo northwest coast polities is based on archaeological data. This is consistent with Wang Gungwu’s account of the Nanhai trade during the Tang period (618-907), which suggests that Borneo (and the Philippines) played little or no part in this trade. The rise of these polities appears connected to a major trade boom that began at the start of the tenth century and encompassed much of Asia. Linked to this trade boom was the expansion of Sung commercial activities in Southeast Asia that led to traders from Chinese ports sailing to the northwest coast of Borneo. By about the mid-fourteenth century, the four largest of these northwest coast polities had collapsed as a consequence of external factors that resulted in a major decline in the region’s trade. Modern Brunei then emerged as northwest Borneo’s dominant entrepôt at Kota Batu, the location of the large and sophisticated water city described by Pigafetta in 1521. The paper also briefly addresses several studies that claim non-Borneo groups founded Brunei and Santubong in Sarawak. I argue that the origins of the northwest coast polities should be seen as inherently local.

Paper 2

Brunei in World War II: Society and Memory

During World War II the whole of Borneo was occupied by the Japanese. The Japanese Navy occupied the South of Borneo and the Japanese Army occupied the North of Borneo. Brunei was affected also and was governed by the Japanese Army group that occupied the North of Borneo. The Japanese occupation represented a radical
change from the previous colonial administration and profoundly affected indigenous society. The paper investigates the way Brunei experienced and perceived the Japanese Occupation and frames this Bruneian perspective in a context of differences as well as the similarities between the North and the South of Borneo. Emphasizing the historically very different paths to the modern nation and state of Malaysia, Brunei and Indonesia, the paper highlights the different nuances on how the Japanese occupation is depicted and remembered in Malaysia, Brunei and Indonesia, both from a personal perspective of people in society and by the respective nation states.

Paper 3
Tracing the Strategies of Tourism Promotion in the Netherlands East Indies, 1908–1941

Not many people are aware that actually modern tourism in Indonesia already commenced during the Dutch colonial era in early the twentieth century. Meanwhile few have studied of tourism in the Netherlands East Indies. In 1908, the Netherlands East Indies government established the Vereeniging Toeristenverkeer (Association of Tourist Traffic) in Weltevreden, Batavia (now Jakarta). This semi official body constituted an association of state and private enterprises handling the matter of tourism in the Netherlands East Indies. One of this organization’s goals was to promote the tourism in the Netherlands East Indies. By using the official documents, annual reports, newspapers, magazines, guide books, travelogues from the period, we can trace which strategy of tourism promotion they used. We can also trace the medium, various forms of promotion that disseminated both domestic and overseas. This study shows that we should study it because it can help to understand the strategy of tourism promotion in Indonesia today.

Paper 4
Khrushchev’s Role in Indonesia — Soviet Union Relations (1953–1964)

It is undeniable that the great support given by the Soviet Union to Indonesia in the first two decades after its independence, is an important factor affecting the development of Indonesia. The support of the Soviet Union in Trikora operation in order to get back West Irian from the Dutch, manifested in the form of military technical assistance, which changed the Indonesian military forces become one of the largest in Southeast Asia. Besides that, infrastructure development aimed at making Indonesia into an Industrial country with tremendous geographical potency, also has military forces become one of the largest in Southeast Asia. Emphasizing the historically very different paths to the modern nation and state of Malaysia, Brunei and Indonesia, the paper highlights the different nuances on how the Japanese occupation is depicted and remembered in Malaysia, Brunei and Indonesia, both from a personal perspective of people in society and by the respective nation states.

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Panellists
Alicia Izharuddin
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Alicia holds a PhD in Gender Studies at the School of Oriental and African Studies in London. She specialises in gender and religion in film and media in Indonesia and Malaysia. Her discussion will focus on the methodological and epistemological challenges relating to thinking about gender in Malaysia through the prism of feminist theory. She will also discuss the productive links between feminist theory and queer studies in Malaysia.

Joseph N. Goh
Emerging Queer Asian Pacific Islander Religion Scholars (EQARS) and Monash University Malaysia
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Joseph N. Goh is pursuing a Ph.D. in Gender, Sexuality and Theology with the School of Arts and Social Sciences, Monash University, Malaysia. He holds a Licentiate in Sacred Theology (S.T.L.) and a Master in Theology (THM) from the Jesuit School of Theology of Santa Clara University in Berkeley, CA. He will discuss the paucity of studies on masculinities, men, men's sexualities and LGBTQ subjectivities, as well as the use of queer theories from sociological perspectives in Malaysia.

Pang Khee Teik
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Pang is a KL-based queer activist and founder of Seksualiti Merdeka, a sexuality rights festival. He will discuss the relationship between queer theory and activism in Malaysia.

Paper 1
Corruption Related to the Timber Business as an Obstacle to Sustainable Development
For more than two decades, Malaysian Borneo has been at the heart of the world's tropical hardwood industry. Malaysia is the world's largest exporter of tropical timbers. Timber conglomerates from Sarawak are operating in tropical forests around the globe. While the timber industry has generated massive profits for politicians and timber concessionaires, indigenous communities have seen little economic benefit from the depletion of their forest resources. Based on recent case studies from Sarawak and Sabah, this paper argues that corruption has been underestimated as a key driver of non-sustainable forest management and shows how the world's financial system has been used to launder the proceeds of timber corruption. If deforestation and biodiversity loss are to be halted, institutional changes are necessary and new preventive measures against corruption and money-laundering must be adopted.

Paper 2
Sustainable Energy Solutions for Sarawak
Malaysian Borneo is the currently the subject of contentious state-led development plans that involve a series of mega-dams to stimulate industrial demand. There is little quantitative analysis energy options or cost and benefit trade-offs in the literature or the public discussion. In this study we compare the generation and environmental costs of different energy technologies through modeling the capacity expansion necessary to meet Sarawak’s demand in 2030 under four different energy demand growth assumptions. We use the commercial energy market software PLEXOS to prepare a load following dispatch and capacity expansion model for the state of Sarawak including existing generation, resource constraints and operability constraints. We also incorporate emissions and direct forest loss costs. We devise and model different scenarios to observe technically feasible options for electricity supply that satisfies future demand under high growth assumptions and to observe economic and environmental trade-offs. We find local resources including solar and...
biomass waste technologies can contribute to the generation mix at lower cost and environmental impact than additional dam construction. Our case study of Borneo represents many energy related megaprojects being developed in emerging economies and our proposed method of assessment can support the current conversations on exploitation of natural resources and potential sustainable solutions.

Paper 3

‘Governance in Hot Water: Sustainable Hot Springs Development’

The management and governance of hot springs falls into an interesting grey zone as they cross the surface water–groundwater boundary, necessitating a holistic integration of different policies, legislation and administration systems to ensure their sustainable use. They are sensitive and rare geological areas, prone to irreversible damage by development and over-abstraction. There has been a recent unprecedented global surge in popularity and extensive use of this resource, corresponding to the increasing interest in spas, wellness and natural health as well as the discovery of hydrothermal resources’ other applications: energy production, industrial use, irrigation, aquaculture, bottled water and rare mineral extraction. These areas merit special protection not only for their intrinsic value as natural legacies but also for their economic potential. Establishing good governance principles is of particular importance in Southeast Asia where these hydrological systems have a historic cultural significance and face increasing pressure from renewable energy development, tourism and over-abstraction for domestic and industrial urban use. An established water governance analysis model can be adapted to hot springs and thermal groundwater to develop benchmarks for good governance, sustainable resource development and conservation. Metrics and indicators that can be used in future studies of hydrothermal landscape governance are adapted with the goal of identifying areas of improvement and establishing best case practices to achieve good governance of hydrothermal resources.

Paper 4

Legal and Policy Instruments to Facilitate Development for Renewable Energy in Thailand

Renewable energy plays a vital role in mitigating climate change, advancing energy security and reducing impact of fossil fuel uncertainty. For many developing countries, achieving the provision of reliable and affordable energy in a sustainable manner will reduce energy poverty, foster development and economic growth and higher standards of living. This paper draws on the issue of legal and policy instruments in a specific context in which they facilitate the development of renewable energy in Thailand. A case study of Thai legal and policy frameworks in this paper provides insights and lessons on how policy instruments are selected, designed and applied. This paper applies analytical, historical, theoretical, doctrinal and comparative legal study approaches to find out an appropriate legal and policy instruments to deliver solutions for renewable energy in Thailand based on Thailand’s conditions and concerns. The analysis sheds new light on the types of instruments selected should be based in objectives, country conditions and power sector structure. It is argued that the effectiveness of a particular legal and policy instrument rely on how well it is designed and enforces. Each legal and policy option must consider who will pay for the incremental costs between renewable energy and conventional energy sources, whenever appropriate.

Paper 5

Alteration of Shorefront Areas in Metro Manila: Development and Threats

This paper analyses how alteration of shorefront areas through reclamation could lead to emerging corridor growth areas but threatens the critical habitat area of the migratory birds along the Las Piñas and Paranaque coastal cities in Metro Manila, Philippines. Using the concepts of edge cities (Macionis) and positional good (Bell), this study contends that reclamation of shorefront: 1) would enhance mobility and accessibility of goods and services along the coastal corridors of Las Piñas and Paranaque, 2) but would endanger bird habitat in LPPCHEA, impedes the flow of waterways and aggravate rising of flood waters in lowland areas of Metro Manila. The study employs qualitative approach using interviews, site observation and review of secondary data. Key informant interview covers claims on reclamation; analysis of secondary data provides historical timeline, legal arguments and position papers, while field observations documents events and activities. In conclusion, the study recommends a wider public platform for more public consultation in the process of planning, policy formulation, and implementation of reclamation along the Manila Bay. As a coastal ecosystem, the study calls for more concrete inter-local urban coastal development plans of edge cities along Metro Manila.
Programmes to treat and limit the spread of malaria are at a cross-roads. Existing pharmaceutical treatments show worrying signs of declining efficacy, and there is a real danger that incomplete and incorrect usage, together with social and economic obstacles to proper treatment, are creating conditions in which the disease may mutate into forms that are no longer treatable. New malarial medicines, currently in advanced clinical trial, may suffer the same fate as existing treatments if programmes to ensure correct usage are not put in place. This panel reports state-of-the-art research on malaria and the social contexts that lead to incorrect or non-treatment, including findings of ongoing and early stage projects. It also reviews new methodologies being used to improve our understanding of the issue. Four areas of concern will be highlighted: the threat posed by migration as a major vector facilitating infection, and the role of effective mapping of incidence in disease control; that current misuse of certain treatments is dangerous and even fatal for certain phenotypes, and what steps may be taken to avoid this; how better knowledge of social, cultural and economic factors can identify vulnerable groups and help to design projects to overcome obstacles to proper treatment; and the need for historical knowledge of malarial control achievements to overcome a complex mosaic of infection risk across the 5000-km long archipelago of thousands of islands and distinctive habitats. About 60% of Indonesians live on the islands of Java and Bali where malaria-free and low risk of infection zones occur. However, sustaining this achievement and preventing the reintroduction of malaria will be very difficult. Population movements incur substantial risk of importing disease to overcome obstacles to proper treatment; and the need for historical knowledge of malarial control strategies applied in the era before advanced pharmaceutical treatment, since the significant reduction of the disease achieved by these programmes in the absence of advanced treatments is likely to contain lessons for dealing with the social, health, and economic dimensions of the problem today.

This project is designed to comprehensively inform the national evidence-based malaria control strategy of reaching the pre-elimination stage by 2020, and freeing the country of malaria by 2030. Quantifying population movements, along with understanding their geographic and demographic dimensions, will be key to combating threats to sustained elimination. Knowing the importation risks, high risk visit periods, and the most important paths of malaria importation, will allow malaria control authorities to design interventions that can reduce transmission in all regions that are primary sources of infected travelers. Techniques to estimate specific patterns and numbers of human movements using mobile phone usage data among the islands is explored in order to identify specific and high priority threats to elimination. The leading telecommunication providers in Indonesia are being approached to gather mobile phone data usage from over 170 million subscribers. Data assembled over a 12 month period is necessary to allow for capturing the dynamic period of risk.

Paper 1

**Population Movements and Their Impact on Malaria in Indonesia**

Controlling and eliminating malaria in Indonesia is a challenging endeavor. Evidence-based strategic plans should be critically formulated to overcome a complex mosaic of infection risk across the 5000-km long archipelago of thousands of islands and distinctive habitats. About 60% of Indonesians live on the islands of Java and Bali where malaria-free and low risk of infection zones occur. However, sustaining this achievement and preventing the re-introduction of malaria will be very difficult. Population movements incur substantial risk of importing and re-establishing malaria transmission on islands that have eliminated malaria.
Paper 3
Factors Affecting Treatment-Seeking Behaviour in a Malaria-Endemic Area in Eastern Indonesia: A Cross-Sectional Study

Background
Malaria continues to be a severe public health problem in Indonesia, with approximately 130 million Indonesians living at risk. In the absence of effective prevention, appropriate treatment-seeking behaviour and accessibility of adequate health services are essential for decreasing the risk of severe complications, deaths and transmission of the disease. This cross-sectional study aimed to investigate factors affecting treatment-seeking in 3 malaria-endemic communities in Alor district in eastern Indonesia.

Methods
Mixed (qualitative/quantitative) methods were employed, including: (1) a GPS-aided household census to enumerate the study population (n=3077); (2) ethnographic research, including observations and semi-structured interviews with community members and health care providers (n=44); (3) a structured community-based survey (n=350) and semi-structured interviews with health care providers (n=6), and a check of diagnostic facilities and malaria treatment records at the field sites.

Results
Guided by a socio-ecological framework, thematic content analysis identified different spheres of influence on malaria-treatment seeking behaviour, including local (mis-)understandings about the disease and its transmission, as well as competing socio-economic concerns at the individual and social levels, and the lack of adequate diagnostic and treatment facilities at the structural level. Multiple regression analyses was used to explore associations of personal and socio-economic correlates with appropriate treatment-seeking behaviour.

Conclusions
This study highlights the needs of populations in malaria-endemic areas in eastern Indonesia; to address them we must understand the complexity of multiple interacting factors, avoiding simplified assumptions about obstacles to appropriate treatment-seeking behaviour.

Paper 4
Invisible Crises, Neglected Histories: Southeast Asia in Global Context

This paper introduces a major new project (funded by the Wellcome Trust) which will begin later this year in Oxford and which involves collaboration between researchers from a number of disciplines and with universities in the Southeast Asian region. The project will examine the problem of malaria in Asia as whole, but Southeast Asia is one of the main focal points, partly because it is a dynamic region as far as malaria is concerned and partly because the history of the disease in that region has much to offer the world as a whole.

These problems have complex historical roots and their solution is more likely if historians work together with malariologists, anthropologists and public health workers in order to understand the complex dynamics of the disease. History can also help to retrieve and evaluate interventions which have been largely forgotten, but which may offer useful solutions to present-day problems. Southeast Asia saw several important innovations, for example species sanitation, which worked effectively in some former British and Dutch colonies. Historians, epidemiologists and others will work together to assess these interventions and where appropriate bring them back as viable policy options.
Documentary 1
**Article 18: The Movie (2014)**

In 2012, during Myanmar’s reformation period, Article 18 of the Peaceful Assembly Act was passed. The controversial article places far-reaching restrictions on the rights to freedom of expression and peaceful assembly, and is often used to target activists and human rights defenders. This film documents the unjust arrest of student leader, De Nyein Lin and pro-peace activists, May Sabae Phyua and Phway Yu Mon.

**Directors**
Min Than Oo
Sein Lin
Khin Su Kyi

20 minutes

Documentary 2
**Enter (2014)**

A young man is imprisoned for writing a political blog, and reflects the contrast between life as a free man and life as a prisoner.

**Director**
Kaung Sint

15 minutes

Special thanks to Komas FreedomFilmFest for their assistance in organising the screening of these documentaries. These films were first screened at the FreedomFilmFest in 2014. www.freedomfilmfest.komas.org
Specific constructs of gender have been central to the emerging modernities of Malaysia and Indonesia; gender is therefore an essential component of socio-political developments in these two countries, and in turn reflects a dominant androcentrism in these societies. This panel seeks to bring further attention to the relationship between gender and modernity in the Malaysian and Indonesian context, by examining how gender is engaged in specific points of contestation over the essence of modernity in either of these countries. The specific points of contestation discussed during the panel include: ethnoreligious and heterosexual identity politics in Malaysia; the emergence of the suffering female subject in Islamic melodrama in Jakarta; and the biopoliticisation of the Malaysian population. This panel consists of four presenters, all of whom have in recent years investigated socio-political developments in Malaysia and/or Indonesia with particular attention to the aspect of gender. Whilst utilising a variety of scholarship such as feminist, queer and postcolonial theories to facilitate a gendered reading of developments in these countries, the papers nonetheless will locate its findings in the specific local sociohistorical context. To this end, the panel also aims to contest the boundaries of methodologies with regard to the analysis of gender by engaging in intersectional and multi-tiered analytical paradigms and proposing praxis. It argues that new methodological paradigms are sorely needed in the analysis of gendered subjectivities at the intersection of race, ethnicity, class, sexuality, religion, health and identity to illuminate a better understanding of power, ideology, division and social categories in Malaysia and Indonesia.

Paper 1
Melodrama, Modernity and the Politics of Religious Suffering

Recent production of Islamic films in Indonesia that articulate the link between piety, poverty, and family relations are couched in highly melodramatic terms, featuring elderly mothers who sacrifice their spiritual aspirations and themselves for the sake of their family. These films are set against a melange of the dizzying disparities of Jakarta modernity and buttressed by the theatrical quality of suffering as social and religious cachet. This paper asks, in what ways do Islamic melodrama and suffering create the emotional geographies of Jakarta modernity? The theoretical underpinning of this paper draws on a range of existing arguments surrounding the relationship between the visibility of piety, melodrama and modernity, but also on the work of urban theorists and cultural historians who have identified the metropolis as a significant catalyst in the formation of modernity. I argue that the synergies between melodrama, the spectacle of pious suffering, and Jakartan metropolitan culture create paradoxical forms of feminine subjects of Islamic modernity.

Paper 2
Contestation of Muslim Homogeneity through Queer Variegations of Lived Islam among Gay-Identifying Malay-Muslim Malaysian Men

This paper examines and interprets the multifarious ways in which gay-identifying Malay-Muslim Malaysian men negotiate their faith systems and their sexuality. These negotiations occur in a country which not only censures non-heteronormative identifying and expressions, but unproblematically expects and insists on heteronormatively-defined notions of religious homogeneity in its intersection with gender and sexual performativities. My analysis draws on a larger qualitative research project which began in 2012. In this project, I conducted in-depth, face-to-face interviews with 30 Malaysian non-heteronormative men from diverse sexual, religious and ethnic backgrounds in order to uncover the meanings of their sexual identities and practices, as well as the connections and/or conflicts between their sexualities and sense of the transcendent. In this paper, I deploy a Constructivist Grounded Theory Methodology, and diverse queer, religious and sociological frameworks to analyse the selected narratives of four gay-identifying, Malay-Muslim Malaysian men who spoke on the intersection of their sexuality and religious beliefs. By performing Islam in specific ways in their daily lives, these men construct liminal spaces that enable a concomitant adherence to their faith as Muslims, and their identifying and expressions as gay-identifying men. By contesting religious homogeneity through their lived realities, they perform a queer, Islamic modernity that rails against heteronormative assumptions of Malay-Muslim Malaysian men.

Paper 3
Gender, Family Planning and Nation Building: The Biopoliticization of Population in Post-colonial Malay(s)ia

This paper aims to reconstruct the history of family planning in Malaysia with a focus on ideas about citizen’s bodies and its intersection with the ideology of nation building from 1954 to 1984. Recent feminist critiques of family planning tend to paint a picture of the national anti-natalist approach to population issue prior to the 1984 pro-natalist turn as women friendly. On the contrary, historians informed by Foucauldian conception of biopolitics construe population control in the region as a top-down program that instrumentalizes, disciplines and manipulates the citizen’s health and bodies. Drawing from official reports and English and vernacular newspapers about family planning, this paper will reconcile these two contradictory pictures of population politics. Despite that family planning had been charged with nation building ideology and aimed to modernize and develop the new nation via controlling married heterosexual women’s bodies and their variegated rates of fertility since its inception in the 1950s, some female doctors had tried to define birth control as a women centered technology to
improve women's life. Though ideologically charged and nation state centered, the state-led anti-natalist campaign paradoxically allowed married women access to birth control technology. This paper argues that, biopolitics in the three decades of anti-natalist era was characterized by a mix of top-down instrumentalizing trend and the citizen's redeployment of birth control technology for the improvement of one's quality of life.

Paper 1

**Branding for Market Development**

The power of branding is well-known in the private sector but there is a strong trend towards using private sector branding techniques to enhance market effectiveness in the public sector.

From nations to non-profit organizations, from civil services to cities, from sectors to services, there is no escape from the need to create a perception of differentiation and a positive image. Every country, public sector entity, or company is fighting for share of voice, market access, investment, talent, and stakeholder support. It can be argued that the only way to convince these ‘customers’ that any organization is different and better than its competitors is through the development and management of a strong brand image. It can also be argued that failure to develop and manage strong brands can lead to negative perceptions and underachievement of strategic business objectives.

This presentation will explain the nature of branding, and why it is so important and rewarding for both public and private sectors. Brief examples of how successful brand strategies are developed will be given, and mention will be made of why governments not only use branding techniques themselves but also encourage and assist local companies to do the same.

Paper 2

**A Comparative Study of Motivational Triggers to Recycle among Indonesian and Other Asian Students in Australia**

In business literature, the main focus of research favours the adoption and consumption of goods, leaving significant gaps in the area of disposal and in particular, recycling. Recycling is an accepted norm of behaviour in most Western and advanced countries, yet its adoption remains low in developing countries such as Indonesia. This study aims to establish the groundwork in
examining the acculturation of recycling values for Indonesian students studying abroad, and to compare these values with those of students from other Asian countries. Given that the field is relatively unexamined, a qualitative grounded theory approach was adopted. Interviews were conducted with eight international students from Indonesia and several other Asian countries; subsequently, a survey was conducted among a sample of Indonesian students in Australia. One of the most important findings is the commonality of ‘convenience’ as the most important driver of motivation to engage in recycling behaviour among Indonesian and other Asian students. Even when awareness of and intention toward recycling is high, respondents are not likely to recycle if the infrastructure does not encourage it. These findings and their resonance with behavioural incentives theory are then discussed, since its implications are applicable to other areas besides recycling.

**Paper 3**

**Laos: Entrepreneurship and SME Development towards ASEAN Economic Integration**

As with most newly emerging economies, Laos needs to develop its small and medium sized enterprises (SMEs), which is the key engine for growth for all Southeast Asian countries. Laos is the one of the few remaining communist countries in the world, but it too has recently transited to a market economy like its neighbor Vietnam. This paper evaluates the strategy and policy that needs to be in place for the country to succeed in private sector development with particular emphasis on creating the environment for stimulating economic activity particularly towards privatization and development of SMEs.

Child obesity is on the rise internationally, with the prevalence of overweight and obese children escalating by 47.1% between 1980 and 2013. Obesity during childhood has serious health implications and consequent implications for society and policy makers. Obese children are most likely to become obese adults bearing long-term health consequences, impacting their contribution within society.

As a developing nation, Malaysia has undergone the transition from under-nutrition to over-nutrition within the period of three decades. Based on the South East Asian Nutrition Survey 2013, one-in-five Malaysian children are now diagnosed as overweight or obese. The substantial rise in obesity in Asian populations has been proposed by some researchers to be attributable to diminishing levels of physical activity and an increased intake of energy-dense foods. Newly emergent studies also highlight the importance of changes in the gut microbiome that leads to globesity as yet another contributing factor.

Despite all the research in the field no nation has effectively tackled the problem. Previous hypothesis-driven research into childhood obesity reduction has limited utility given criticisms of limited ecological validity. Given research on interventions to reduce childhood obesity, some researchers argue that there is a lack of practical knowledge on how to translate the evidence in support of family-based interventions into practice.

It has been suggested that a more holistic perspective to tackling obesity with their concept of food well-being, as a dynamic and positive psychological, physical, emotional, and social relationship with food. To effectively address the issue of Malaysian child obesity it is proposed that a multi-discipline approach is required to both examine the drivers and develop policies and interventions which address the problem.

In the Marketing area it is proposed that discussion focus on the role of parental choice as an antecedent of child obesity. Parents are the critical advocates to promote a healthy lifestyle and dieting habits amongst their children. Limited research studies have focused on the factors influencing the parents’ belief, behaviour and dieting practices. Quantitative assessments have been conducted to investigate parental perceptions on their child weight status and child feeding practices. This calls for more research to understand the internal and external trigger factors that impact on parental choices of children’s food, subsequently to explore the potential intervention to educate parents.
Panellists

Brian C. Imrie
Sunway University
briani@sunway.edu.my

Brian Imrie is Associate Dean (Postgraduate Studies) and Head of Marketing Department of the Sunway University Business School. He has research interest in services and international marketing, examining cultural influence upon service quality evaluation. Other research interests include tribal marketing, consumer behavior, and customer relationship management. Imrie will be talking from the marketing perspective, focusing on the roles of marketing in addressing the issue of childhood obesity in Malaysia, plus the need for multifunctional collaboration in research and policy-making.

Poh Bee Koon
Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia
pbkoon@ukm.edu.my

Poh is currently Head of the Nutritional Science Programme at University Kebangsaan Malaysia. She is a leading researcher in Malaysia in the area of nutrition, physical activity and metabolism. She led a regional study on nutritional status in children called the South East Asia Nutrition Survey (SEANUTS) in 2010 to 2013. Prof. Poh will be discussing the challenges of nutrition management in reducing childhood obesity in light of updated research findings.

Alvin Ng Lai Oon
Sunway University
alvinn@sunway.edu.my

Alvin Ng is an associate professor at the Department of Psychology, Sunway University. He was involved in the South East Asian Nutrition Survey (SEANUTS) together with Prof. Poh on this panel. His research interest include cognitive behavioural factors in weight management, mindfulness-based cognitive therapy, behaviour fluency and cross-cultural psychopathology. Ng will be discussing the challenges of complicated psychological variables in tackling childhood obesity from a systemic approach, acknowledging the individual child, to parents and subsequently to the community and media where marketing takes place.

Leong Yoke Kiau
Sunway University

Leong Yoke Kiau is currently a PhD candidate at Sunway University. She graduated from Victoria University with a Master of Business Administration (MBA) in 2013. As part of the solution and suggestion for multifunctional collaboration in addressing childhood obesity in Malaysia, Leong will be describing her PhD proposal in studying factors that influence childhood obesity from the media and marketing perspective.

Documentary 1
Warisan (2014)
Kuala Lumpur has seen a huge transformation from a small tin mining town to a bustling city in the past few decades, but this has come at the expense of many historical grounds, buildings and villages, all of which make Kuala Lumpur unique. Realising how fast we are losing our heritage grounds, the filmmaker, Wong Siew Ki decided to document the fight of certain groups to preserve them. ‘Warisan’ tells the story of the fight to preserve Kampung Bandar Dalam, Kampung Railway and Jalan Sultan.

Documentary 2
Lebuh Agraria (2014)
Kuala Lumpur, the capital city is undergoing heavy construction works. Some people are walking amidst the thick dust in the air as the city’s skyline continues to take shape. From south of the land, a group of people walk to KLCC in a desperate attempt to save their familial and ancestral graveyards. Somewhere away from the city, a lone farmer wistfully toils the ground. The film documents the time spent with this community.

Documentary 3
Ida’s Choice (2014)
Ida is a young woman trying to survive in Chow Kit, which is also known as the Kuala Lumpur’s red light district. She is about to turn 18, and she’s worried about the welfare of her twin sister, her mother and her future. The pressure of poverty and drugs surround her but she sets her hopes on a united family, work and love. This honest coming-of-age film follows Ida’s steps into adulthood through all the complications of her young life.
Session 1

Auditorium 1

The Look of Silence (Film Screening)

Date
Sunday, 22nd March

Time
2:00PM – 4:00PM

Venue
Auditorium 1

Film

The Look of Silence (2014)

Through Joshua Oppenheimer’s work filming perpetrators of the Indonesian genocide, a family of survivors discovers how their son was murdered and the identity of the men who killed him. The youngest brother is determined to break the spell of silence and fear under which the survivors live, and so confronts the men responsible for his brother’s murder – something unimaginable in a country where killers remain in power.

Director
Joshua Oppenheimer

Producer
Signe Byrge Sørensen

Produced by
Final Cut for Real

98 minutes
THE ACT OF KILLING & THE LOOK OF SILENCE

From the Director’s Notes
The Act of Killing exposed the consequences for all of us when we build our everyday reality on terror and lies. The Look of Silence explores what it is like to be a survivor in such a reality. Making any film about survivors of genocide is to walk into a minefield of clichés, most of which serve to create a heroic (if not saintly) protagonist with whom we can identify, thereby offering the false reassurance that, in the moral catastrophe of atrocity, we are nothing like perpetrators. But presenting survivors as saintly in order to reassure ourselves that we are good is to use survivors to deceive ourselves. It is an insult to survivors’ experience, and does nothing to help us understand what it means to survive atrocity, what it means to live a life shattered by mass violence, and to be silenced by terror. To navigate this minefield of clichés, we have had to explore silence itself. The result, The Look of Silence, is, I hope, a poem about a silence borne of terror – a poem about the necessity of breaking that silence, but also about the trauma that comes when silence is broken. Maybe the film is a monument to silence – a reminder that although we want to move on, look away and think of other things, nothing will make whole what has been broken. Nothing will make the dead. We must stop, acknowledge the lives destroyed, strain to listen to the silence that follows. Joshua Oppenheimer

Bring The Look of Silence and The Act of Killing to your university with FILM PLATFORM:

- Ask your library liaison to order a copy of The Look of Silence and The Act of Killing.
- Email us at info@filmplatform.net to host your own screening.
- Invite director Joshua Oppenheimer to participate in a Q&A with your students, either in person or via Skype.
- Join the online discussion on our PLATFORM, contribute your thoughts on the films and engage with other academics.

FILM PLATFORM is a brand new initiative designed to connect the academic world with documentary films and filmmakers. At FILM PLATFORM, leading filmmakers and sales agents collaborate to bring you the finest contemporary documentaries fresh off the festival circuit from all around the world. The PLATFORM is curated with a view to enhance the films’ value in an academic setting. We work with an Advisory Board to ensure that the highest educational standards are upheld. FILM PLATFORM acts as a dynamic hub where filmmakers and academics can engage, provoke debate and inspire change.
Documentary and Roundtable on the Environment and Natural Resources II: The Philippines

Date
Sunday, 22nd March

Time
2.00PM – 4.00PM

Venue
Auditorium 3

Chair
Aurelia Luzviminda V Gomez
University of Philippines Mindanao
avgomez@up.edu.ph

Special thanks to Komas FreedomFilmFest for their assistance in organising the screening of this documentary. This film was first screened at the FreedomFilmFest in 2014.

www.freedomfilmfest.komas.org

Documentary

Diwalwal, the Cursed Gold of the Philippines (2012)

Lost in the mountains of Mindanao, the rebellious province of the South Philippines, Diwalwal is an illegal gold rush town ruled by the guns and also, according to the highly respected Blacksmith Institute, one the top twenty actual worst ecological disasters of the planet.

On top of a mountain of gold surrounded by jungles roamed by tree active guerrillas, two Muslims and one communist, Franco Tito is fighting, corrupt politicians and unscrupulous multinationals, to protect the rights of the 40,000 small scale miners who are living in this infernal universe.

What seems to be at first a local political conflict happen to be a social, economical and sanitary international emergency which's consequences are accumulating in the environment and oceans for eventually creeping back, through the food chain, in everybody's plate everywhere.

Roundtable Discussion

Philippe Couture
Filmmaker
philchck2010@gmail.com

Philippe COUTURE is a French award winning film director, who has been writing, shooting, directing and producing documentaries and commercial films in Europe, India, USA, China, Japan and South East Asia for over 2 decades. His reportages have also been published in major European picture magazines. He is now based in Hong Kong and involved in several sustainability development projects in Haiti, France and Hong Kong involving Permaculture designs & techniques.

Jowel Canuday
Ateneo de Manila University
jowel.canuday@gmail.com

Jose Jowel CANUDAY is an assistant professor at the Ateneo de Manila University in the Philippines. He obtained his doctorate in Social and Cultural Anthropology at the University of Oxford in 2013 based on his thesis on cosmopolitan expressions of belonging and connections in the armed conflict zones of the Southern Philippines. He was formerly a journalist based in Davao City, Philippines covering the events at the nearby mining areas of Diwalwal. Jowel was also a Southeast Asian Visiting Fellow at the Refugee Studies Centre at Oxford where he completed his book, “Bakwit: the Power of the Displaced” that won a 2009 National Book Awards in the Philippines.

Yuyun Ismawati
Founder, Balifokus; Winner of the 2009 Goldman Environment Prize
yuyun.ismawati@gmail.com

Yuyun ISMAWATI is a Senior Advisor and co-founder of BALIFOKUS Foundation, a Bali-based environmental NGO. Yuyun has broad and rich experiences in urban environmental management issues, environmental health and sanitation, as well as climate and toxics issues. Yuyun holds an environmental engineering bachelor degree from Institute Teknologi Bandung, Indonesia and MSc in Environmental Change and Management from the University of Oxford. Yuyun Ismawati is a Goldman Environmental Prize awardee 2009, Ashoka Fellow, LEAD Fellow and the Ancora Scholar. She is also serve as the Steering Committee member of IPEN and GAIA.

Franco Tito
former Capitan, Barangay Diwalwal
grandspider999@yahoo.com.ph

Francisco Juegos Tito was Branagay Chairman in Mt Diwata (Diwalwal) in Mokayo, Philippines, for 13 years. A miner, he has a Bachelor’s Degree in Mechanical Engineering from the University of Mindanao. His motto is “Those who are not afraid to die are fit to live.”
Session

J

J1 Auditorium 1 The Look of Silence
Roundtable Discussion

J3 Room 2 Documentaries on the Environment and Natural Resources III: Cambodia

Day 3
SUNDAY
4:30PM – 6:00PM

Session

The Look of Silence (Roundtable Discussion)

Date
Sunday, 22nd March

Time
4:30PM – 6:00PM

Venue
Auditorium 1

Chair
Peter Carey
University of Oxford
peterbrcarey@hotmail.com

Film
The Look of Silence (2014)

Through Joshua Oppenheimer’s work filming perpetrators of the Indonesian genocide, a family of survivors discovers how their son was murdered and the identity of the men who killed him. The youngest brother is determined to break the spell of silence and fear under which the survivors live, and so confronts the men responsible for his brother’s murder – something unimaginable in a country where killers remain in power.

Roundtable Discussion

Putu Oka Sukanta

Putu Oka Sukanta, born in Bali in 1939, is a writer and editor of fiction and non-fiction. He has written novels, poetry, collections of short-story, books about HIV/AIDS, traditional healing and documentary film maker. His writing has also been published in English, German, and French translation. From 1966 to 1976 Putu was detained without trial because he has an activist with the leftist arts organization LEKRA (People’s Culture Organization). He now lives in Jakarta, where he has an acupuncture practice, works to promote traditional medicine, and is active in program for human writers and the prevention of HIV/AIDS. Putu was often invited overseas to present his writing and ideas. In 2012 he has awarded a Hellman/Hammett grant for commitment to free expression and courage in the face of persecution by Human Rights Watch, New York.

Director
Joshua Oppenheimer
Producer
Signe Byrge Sørensen
Produced by
Final Cut for Real
98 minutes
Special thanks to Komas FreedomFilmFest for their assistance in organising the screening of this documentary. This film was first screened at the FreedomFilmFest in 2014.

Grace Leksana
Indonesian Institute of Social History

Grace Leksana holds a Bachelor degree of Psychology from Atma Jaya Catholic University, Indonesia and a Master’s degree in Development Studies from Institut of Social Studies, Netherlands. Along with the Indonesian Institute of Social History, she coordinates a program of ‘Reforming History Education’ by building capacity of history teachers and developing biography-based history teaching materials. She is also have a high interest in the 1965 violence issues. Her current base is in Malang and she is now active at the Culture and Frontier Studies, Brawijaya University – Malang. She is author of “Reconciliation through History Education: Reconstructing the Social Memory of the 1965–66 Violence in Indonesia” in Reconciling Indonesia: Grassroots Agency for Peace (Routledge, 2009).

Peter Carey
University of Oxford

Dr Peter Carey, who is currently an Adjunct Professor at the Faculty of Humanities (Fakultas Ilmu Budaya/FIB) at the University of Indonesia (Universitas Indonesia), is the co-founder of the Cambodia Trust, a UK registered charity with the vision of equal rights for disabled people in an inclusive barrier-free society. He was its initial Project Director and then Research & Development Director for Indonesia (2008-12). Dr Carey was Lathwaite Fellow and Tutor in Modern History at the University of Oxford’s Trinity College from 1979 until his retirement in 2008.

The Last Refuge (2013)

The Last Refuge follows the resistance of the Bunong, who have been living for centuries on the hills of eastern Cambodia, confronting alienation and annihilation by foreign companies who steal their lands, clear their sacred forests and their traditional cemeteries in order to cultivate rubber plants. In early 2010, a group of “resistants” took refuge on the land of their ancestors in the heart of the forest and recreated a field out of respect for traditional Bunong values.
Nick Rawlins is Pro-Vice-Chancellor for Development and External Affairs and Professor of Behavioural Neuroscience at the University of Oxford. He completed both his BA and DPhil at Oxford. His research spans to areas including the neural basis of memory, brain degeneration, pain and anxiety, and he has published widely in these fields. For many years, animal studies offered the only way to identify the brain structures and neurochemicals that underpin anticipatory fear of anxiety.

In his lecture, Professor Rawlins will describe how it is proved possible to apply findings from studies of animal learning to design new functional imaging paradigms identifying the separate brain structures involved in the experience and the anticipation of pain in humans. The studies may provide new ways to develop and evaluate treatments—whether pharmacological or psychological—that are intended to ameliorate the problems of chronic pain sufferers. He will also describe new experimental work on phantom limb pain which suggests ways in which this classically intractable condition might be ameliorated.

Pain and the Brain

Professor Nick Rawlins
Pro Vice-Chancellor for Development and External Affairs and Professor of Behavioural Neuroscience
UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

Date
20th March 2015

Time
5:30PM – 7:00PM

Venue
Auditorium 2
Barry Eichengreen is Professor of Economics and Professor of Political Science at the University of California. He is a Research Associate of the National Bureau of Economic Research (Cambridge, Massachusetts) and Research Fellow of the Centre for Economic Policy Research (London, England). He was the Professor of American History and Institutions, University of Cambridge (2014–15) and Senior Policy Advisor at the International Monetary Fund (1997–98). He won many awards for his excellence in teaching and was named one of the Foreign Policy Magazine’s 100 Leading Global Thinkers in 2011.

In this lecture, Professor Eichengreen will organise his analysis of global economic prospects around the consensus view that 2015 will see a stronger US dollar and suggest reasons why the consensus may be wrong. After discussing prospects and problems in the US, Europe, Japan and China, he will focus on downside risks to the world economy.

Professor Barry Eichengreen
Professor of Economics and Professor of Political Science
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY

Date
21st March 2015
Time
4:30PM – 6:00PM
Venue
Auditorium 2

Barry Eichengreen is Professor of Economics and Professor of Political Science at the University of California. He is a Research Associate of the National Bureau of Economic Research (Cambridge, Massachusetts) and Research Fellow of the Centre for Economic Policy Research (London, England). He was the Professor of American History and Institutions, University of Cambridge (2014–15) and Senior Policy Advisor at the International Monetary Fund (1997–98). He won many awards for his excellence in teaching and was named one of the Foreign Policy Magazine’s 100 Leading Global Thinkers in 2011.

In this lecture, Professor Eichengreen will organise his analysis of global economic prospects around the consensus view that 2015 will see a stronger US dollar and suggest reasons why the consensus may be wrong. After discussing prospects and problems in the US, Europe, Japan and China, he will focus on downside risks to the world economy.

Professor Jeffrey Sachs
Director of the UN Sustainable Development Solutions Network and The Earth Institute, Professor of Economics and Professor of Health Policy and Management
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

Date
24th March 2015
Time
3:30PM – 5:00PM
Venue
Auditorium 1

Professor Jeffrey Sachs is the Special Advisor to United Nations Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon. For more than 20 years, Professor Sachs has been in the forefront of the challenges of economic development, poverty alleviations, and enlightened globalisation, promoting policies to help all parts of the world to benefit from expanding economic opportunities and wellbeing.

He is widely considered to be the leading international economic advisor of his generation. He received his BA, summa cum laude, from Harvard College in 1976, and his MA and PhD from Harvard University in 1978 and 1980 respectively. He joined the Harvard faculty and was promoted to Full Professor at the age of 28. The New York Times called him “the most important economist in the world” and the Time magazine described him as “the world’s best-known economist”.

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</table>
Additional Information

Internet and Wi-Fi Access

Wi-Fi access is available throughout the campus. To gain access to the complimentary Wi-Fi service, use the following credentials at the login screen:

- Wi-Fi Name: SunwayEdu
- Username: sunsym
- Password: Sunw@yBest

Assistance

During the symposium, assistance can be obtained at the secretariat desk located at Level 1, Sunway University New Building.

In the event you need to urgently contact one of the symposium organisers, please contact +6010-303 9298. This phone line will be manned by Ms. Joyce Tang or Ms. Santhi Suppiah.
Recruit world class international interns from a broad range of backgrounds, ranging from science to economics, business and law, as well as specialized Master’s programmes, like the ECI’s world-renowned programme in Environmental Change and Management.

Play a frontline role and meet all potential interns in a dedicated 3-day Sustainability Professional Skills Course in April, delivered by leading business practitioners and ECI’s top researchers.

Exposure of your organisation to University-wide networks of graduates interested in sustainability careers and professions.

Internship positions with full-time work for 6-12 weeks – starting end of June for undergraduates and MBAs or September for MSc graduates.

Internships should provide a meaningful work project with dedicated supervision from a mentor appointed within your organisation.

Organisations in the for-profit sector are expected to pay the minimum wage or above.

The internships that we advertise should only be for Oxford students who apply through the programme. This is not to say that similar internships cannot be advertised elsewhere, but those entered into the programme should be set aside with the intention of taking students from Oxford.

Free Sunway Bus Shuttle Service

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NOTE: Those staying at the Pyramid Tower Hotel are required to assemble at the lobby of Sunway Resort Hotel & Spa for pick up.
This elevated, scenic, and secure, one-kilometre walkway in Bandar Sunway connects all our campuses together. It offers an easy access to the campuses and only takes 15–20 minutes to traverse from one end to the other. The Canopy Walk is open daily from 7 am – 12 midnight and is closely monitored by closed-circuit television cameras.
Exhibitors

1. Springer
2. GB Gerakbudaya
3. Cambridge University Press
4. Institute for Southeast Asian Studies
5. APD Singapore, NUS Press, NIAS Press
New University Building
First Floor
## Sessions at a Glance

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### 4th Annual Southeast Asian Studies Symposium

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