



Mahidol University
International College



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科研費
KAKENHI

ABSTRACT BOOK

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE on RESOURCES and HUMAN MOBILITY

2nd and 3rd December 2019

3rd Floor, Charinyarasmi Hall,
Aditayathorn Building

Mahidol University International College (MUIC)

PREFACE

Resources serve both as the bases of production and as the origin of conflict and crisis. Scarcity of tangible resources such as water, land and other forms of natural resources often result in territorial disputes among states, inter-ethnic violence, and marginalization and dislocation of the people. Likewise, intangible resources such as ideas and capitals including human capital would be the source of creation, innovation and wealth, but would also risk conflict and humanitarian crisis if flow of such resources are mismanaged.

Numbers of contemporary humanitarian crisis can be understood as dynamics revolving around the resource scarcity and human mobility, or the complex interplay of the two. For instance, refugees and migration often flow from economic resource poor countries/regions to resource abundant ones.

In other cases, political resources such as citizenship and safety are the core pull factor behind the decision to migrate. These flows of humans could create crisis when migrants or refugees become the target of segregation and discrimination due to their nationality, religion or ethnicity, or when effective authority fail to protect them from human traffickers. Meanwhile, flow of ideas and humans across the borders may incite challenges against the existing states.

Center for Relational Studies on Global Studies, Chiba University, and Mahidol University International College (MUIC) cohost an international conference “Resources and Human Mobility” at the Charinyarasami Hall, MUIC in Nakhon Pathom (near Bangkok), Thailand, on December 2-3, 2019, sponsored by The Relational Studies on Global Crises Project, (Japanese Grant-in-aid (KAKENHI), 2016-2021). The conference approaches conflicts and crises emanating from the resource scarcity and human mobility in Asia and the world. Through the cross-regional and cross-disciplinary research presentations and discussions, the conference tries to identify the contemporary crisis and unpack the dynamic and complex relations between resources and human mobility.

Sponsored by:

The Relational Studies on Global Crises Project, (Japanese Grant-in-aid (KAKENHI), 2016-2021)

Co-sponsored by:

Leading Research (Chiba University)

Date and time:

Monday and Tuesday, 2nd and 3rd December 2019

Venue:

Charinyarasami Hall,
Mahidol University International College
999 Phutthamonthon 4 Road,
Salaya, Nakhonpathom, Thailand 73170
Tel: +66 (0) 2700 5000

Keynote Speaker:

Dr. Watcharas Leelawath
Executive Director, Mekong Institute

Scientific Committee:**Head:**

Keiko Sakai (Dean, Center for Relational Studies of Global Crises, Chiba University)

Committee Members (provisional):

Luigi Curuni (Professor / Department of Social and Political Sciences, University of Milan)
Fanar Haddad (Senior Research Fellow / the Middle East Institute, National University of Singapore)
Analiza Liezl Perez-Amurao (Assistant Professor / Chair, Humanities and Language Division,
Mahidol University International College)
Seiichi Igarashi (Associate Professor / Graduate School of Social Sciences, Chiba University)
Hikari Ishido (Professor / Graduate School of Social Sciences, Chiba University)
Keiichi Kubo (Professor / School of Political Science and Economics, Waseda University)
Takehiko Ochiai (Professor / the Faculty of Law, Ryukoku University)
Ayame Suzuki (Associate Professor / Faculty of Law Department of Political Science, Doshisha
University)

PROGRAM

Day 1

2 December 2019

- 9:00 - 9:20 Start Accepting
- 9:20 - 9:35 Opening Remarks:
Chulathida Chomchai (Dean, Mahidol University International College)
Keiko Sakai (Dean, Center for Relational Studies on Global Crises, Chiba University)

- 9:35 - 10:05 Keynote Speech:
Watcharas Leelawath
(Executive Director, Mekong Institute)
- Dr. Watcharas Leelawath serves his second term as the Executive Director of Mekong Institute (MI). Prior to joining MI, he was the Deputy Executive Director of the International Institute for Trade and Development (ITD). Before coming back to Thailand, he worked as Assistant Professor of Economics at the University of Minnesota, Morris, USA where he taught International Economics and Mathematics for Economists.

He is a trade economist with a strong interest in trade and development cooperation issues under GMS and ASEAN frameworks. He has extensive research experience in the fields of International Labor Migration, Regional Economic Integration. He has published several articles on traderelated topics and has co-authored a book entitled "Economics and Trade in Goods: An Introduction."

Dr. Leelawath earned his undergraduate degree from Chulalongkorn University. He finished his M.A. and Ph.D. in Economics from the University of Kansas, USA.

10:10 - 11:40 [Panel 1] Cross-Border Mobility of Agro-based Workers

Impacts of Out-migration on Traditional Swidden System: Case Studies in Southern Chin State, Myanmar

Nyein Chan (Kyoto University)

Nyein Chan is currently working as a visiting researcher at the Graduate School of Asian and African Area Studies, Kyoto University. Before, he was a lecturer at the University of Forestry and Environmental Science (UFES), Yezin, Nay Pyi Taw, Myanmar for 13 years. He graduated from the University of Forestry since 2006, and he obtained his master and doctoral degrees in Area Studies from the Kyoto University, Japan. His interest is doing researches mainly in biomass estimation, traditional land use, the livelihood of ethnic minorities and environmental issues. He has several publications in International and Domestic Journals. Recently, he published "Assessing Wa-u Agroforestry in the Course of Swidden Transformation: A Case Study in Southern Chin State, Myanmar" in Small-scale Forestry Journal. He is willing to continue conducting his research interest, to support the young researchers in his specialization and to collaborate in research activities related to forestry and environmental management.

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Challenge of labor migrants with the new regulations: case study Agro-based workers

Teeranong Sakulsri (Institute for Population and Social Research, Mahidol University)

Teeranong Sakulsri is an Associate Professor at the Institute for Population and Social Research, Mahidol University. Her education background covers several disciplines including anthropology and environmental studies. Her research interests include Environmental Change, disaster, spatial demography and migration. The research presented in this conference highlights an analysis of data derived from the 'Promoting Safe and Regular Migration for Temporary Migrants to Thailand Project' funded by Mekong-Republic of Korea Cooperation Fund (MKCF). This research project was conducted in Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar and Thailand.

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Precision Agricultural Management Achieved by Unmanned Aerial Vehicle and Artificial Intelligence

Akira Kato (Chiba University)

Dr. Akira Kato received Ph.D. at University of Washington, Seattle, USA. His specialty is forest remote sensing, especially LiDAR (Light Detection and Ranging). There are three main research topics, the reconstruction of tree crown structure from high resolution LiDAR data using computer graphic technique, quantification of the woody biomass using terrestrial laser, and monitoring forest disaster (forest fire) using Google Earth Engine. A portable terrestrial laser scanner has been developed and used to take 3D data of any type of forest (from tropical to boreal forest) in the world to automate field survey as field validation of satellite remote sensing. He received teaching awards, the best teaching award from College of Forest Resources, University of Washington and best teaching surveying and GIS award from ASPRS (American Society of Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing).

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Chair: **Michiko Takagaki (Chiba University)**

Studied in Chiba (Faculty of Horticulture, Chiba University) and Kyoto (Graduate School of Agriculture, Kyoto University). Studied in Faculty of Agriculture and Faculty of Forestry, Kasetsart University, Thailand, while in the PhD course. In 1988, employed as Assistant Professor at the Faculty of Horticulture, Chiba University, assigned to the University Farm, and has engaged in education and research since then. In charge of foreign student affairs since 1997 and of international affairs in general since 2006. Concurrent assignment as a Director of the Center for Environment, Health and Fields Sciences since 2009-2015, 2017- present. Engaging with research and experiments in Agronomy of Tropical Agriculture with major fields in Thailand, Indonesia and Panama. Publications include a co-edited volume "Plant Factory: An Indoor Vertical Farming System for Efficient Quality Food Production", 405P. Elsevier. 2015. Key activities include Environment friendly production system for Tropical Agriculture.

Discussant: **Huynh Thi Ngoc Tuyet (Southern Institute of Social Sciences)**

Huynh Thi Ngoc Tuyet is a researcher at the Southern Institute of Social Sciences (SISS); a lecturer at several Ho Chi Minh City-based universities; and the founder of the Center for Research & Consultancy for Development (CRCD). She earned her Ph.D. in 1993 from the Higher Education Department of the said Institute (SISS). Her research focal points are migration-related issues (internal and cross-border), poverty, labor, community development, and urban studies. As a member of the steering committee of the Mekong Migration Network (MMN) for two terms from 2003 to 2013, Tuyet has worked as a coordinator of the Vietnam country research team and been a contributor for numerous publications of MMN. Her main publications include "A Multi-Country Study on the Education of Migrant Children" (co-authored, WISE World Innovation Summit for Education – An Initiative of Qatar Foundation & 21st Century Education Research Institute, 2017), "Legal and Practice Barriers for Migrant Workers in their Access to Social Protection" (co-author, Hanoi: Hong Duc Publishing House, 2015).

11:40-12:40 Welcome lunch

12:40 - 14:10 [Panel 2] Territories and Environment as Resources

Egypt-Sudan Relations Amidst Shifting Hydro Political Powers in the Nile River Basin

Housam Darwish (Institute of Developing Economies)

Housam Darwish specializes in the comparative politics of the Middle East and North Africa. His current areas of research interest include water politics and security in the Nile basin, Islamism and social movements in Egypt and Tunisia, and the impacts of the restructuring of regional order on the politics of different Middle Eastern countries. His latest publications include "Egypt-Sudan Relations: Dynamics of Changing Power Relations in the Nile River Basin and Horn of Africa" (forthcoming in IDE-Middle East Review 2019); "Egypt Under Sisi: From an Authoritarian Dominant-Party System to Strongman Politics" (IDE-Middle East Review, vol.6 2019); and 'Survival, Triumph, and Fall: The Political Transformation of the Muslim Brotherhood in Egypt,' in *Between Dissent and*

Power: The Transformation of Islamic Politics in the Middle East and Asia, ed. Khoo Boo Teik, Vedi R. Hadiz and Yoshihiro Nakanishi (2014).

The Primacy of Regime Security: Sudan and Its Shifting Position on the Nile Water Negotiations
Mohamed Abdin (Gakushuin University)

Mohamed Abdin obtained Doctor of Philosophy from Tokyo University of Foreign Studies, Tokyo in September 2014. He is currently working as a Specially Appointed Professor (Full time) at Department of Political Studies, Faculty of Law, Gakushuin University from 2017.

Transboundary Issues on Natural Resources Conflicts in Southeast Asia & Challenges
Kampanad Bhaktikul (Faculty of Environment and Resource Studies, Mahidol University)

Kampanad's works are on developing improved methods for modeling complex water resources systems; current application areas are in surface water management, optimum planning and management of water resource system, real time equitable water allocation and water scheduling in complex irrigation systems under scarcity period using Genetic Algorithms and other adaptive systems, computer modeling for environmental management, and environmental impact assessment of water resource development, water-related disasters, tsunami disasters, integrated water resources management, environmental flows assessment, Salween, Mekong, and climate change adaptation. His latest accepted paper is on American Journal of Environmental Protection. Paper ID: 8000400234 Paper Title: Evaluating Changes in Flood Regime in Canadian Watersheds Using Peaks Over Threshold Approach.

Chair: **Ken Ishida (Chiba University)**

Prof. Ken Ishida has a Ph.D. from University of Tokyo (1992) and is Professor at Faculty of Law and Economics, Chiba University, from 2000. He served as Dean of Graduate School of Humanities and Social Sciences at Chiba University from 2009 to 2011. His research interests include History of International Politics and Comparative Politics. His major academic publications in Italian and English include: "Il problema dei crimini di guerra in Giappone e in Italia. Tre punti di vista comparati." A cura di Giovanni Contini, Filippo Focardi e Marta Petricoli. Memoria e rimozione: I crimini di Guerra del Giappone e dell'Italia. Roma: Viella, 2010, pp. 19-31; "The Conservative Politics from the Historical Perspective of the Japanese Constitution." Lecture Series Proceedings: Special Project for the 20th Anniversary of Gwangju Biennale, Sweet Dew, Gwangju Biennale Foundation, pp. 323-330; Japan, Italy and the Road to the Tripartite Alliance. London: Palgrave Macmillan, 2018, 218 p.

14.10 - 15.40 [Panel 3] Land and Human Mobility in Africa

Mobility and Indigeneity: Land Issues Among the San Hunter-Gatherers of Southern Africa
Junko Maruyama (Tsuda University)

Junko Maruyama is an Associate Professor of Department of International Cooperation and Multicultural Studies, Tsuda University in Tokyo, Japan. She received her Ph. D. in African Area Studies from Kyoto University in 2008. From 2005 to 2006, she was a Postdoctoral Research

Fellow of the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science (JSPS) and from 2006 an Assistant Professor, Graduate School of Asian and African Area Studies, Kyoto University, Japan. In 2011, she started to work for Tsuda University. She has done extensive research on the San hunter-gatherers in Botswana. Her latest publications include *Reconsidering the contemporary world from the perspectives of indigenous peoples* (2018, in Japanese) and *Keeping a Distance: 'Bushman Tourism' in Botswana* (2018).

Land Rush and Food Security in East African Pastoral Societies

Toru Sagawa (Keio University)

Toru Sagawa is Associate Professor in the Faculty of Letters at Keio University in Japan. He obtained his Ph.D from the Graduate School of Asian and African Area Studies, Kyoto University in 2009. He has conducted an anthropological research on the East African pastoral societies since 2001. His latest publications include "Arms availability and violence in the Ethiopia-Kenya-South Sudan borderland" (*History of Global Arms Transfer* 6: 39-44, 2018), "Waiting on a friend: Hospitality and gift to the 'enemy' in the Daasanach" (*Nilo-Ethiopian Studies* 23: 1-16, 2019), and "Naturalography of co-existence among East African pastoral societies: An Introductory overview of Japanese scholarship" (with Itsuhiro Hazama. *African Study Monographs* 40-2/3: 45-75, 2019).

Migration, Land and Belonging in Africa - A Translocal Perspective

Clemens Greiner (Global South Studies Center, University of Cologne)

Clemens Greiner is a cultural and social anthropologist and the academic coordinator of the Global South Studies Center (GSSC) at University of Cologne, Germany. His research interests include political ecology, rural change, migration and translocality. He has done extensive fieldwork in Kenya and Namibia. His work is published in journals, such as *Development and Change*, *Population and Environment*, *Human Ecology*, and *African Affairs*.

Chair: ***Takehiko Ochiai (Ryukoku University)***

Takehiko Ochiai is a Professor in African Studies and the Dean of the Faculty of Law at Ryukoku University, Kyoto, Japan. Born in Kanagawa Prefecture near Tokyo in 1965, and earned B.A. and M.A. from Keio University. He also studied at the Centre for West African Studies (CWAS), the University of Birmingham, UK, and earned M.Soc.Sc. (West African Studies). He has published widely on Japan-Africa relations and politics and society in West African countries like Sierra Leone and Nigeria, including the journal articles "Beyond TICAD Diplomacy: Japan's African Policy and African Initiatives in Conflict Response" (*African Study Monographs*, 22(1): 37-52, 2001) and "Customary Land Tenure, Large-Scale Land Acquisitions and Land Reform in Sierra Leone" (*Asian Journal of African Studies*, 42: 139-169, 2017). He is married to a psychiatric social worker, Tomoko Kanata, and likes taking Sierra, their pet dog, out for a walk.

15.40 - 15.50 Break

Cross-border Movement of Factor Endowments and Development of Export-Oriented Agriculture in Laos

Souknilanh Keola (Institute of Developing Economies)

KEOLA Souknilanh received an MA in Economics from Nagoya University in 1999. After working as an adjunct lecturer at the Tokyo University of Foreign Studies for several years, he joined the Institute of Developing Economies, Japan External Trade Organization (IDE-JETRO), in 2006. He had spent two years (2011-2013) at Lund University (Sweden) as a visiting researcher and worked as a research fellow at the Bangkok Research Center in recent years (2016-2019). His research interest is currently regional development and the application of remote sensing data in economic research. He published several articles using remote sensing data in academic journals including Economic Modelling, World Development and the Journal of Development Studies.

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Out of the Ordinary: Thai Language as Social and Cultural Capital of Female Migrant Workers in Little Myanmar, Mahachai, Thailand.

Wimonsiri Hemtanon (Mahidol University International College)

Wimonsiri Hemtanon is a lecturer for the Intercultural Studies and Languages Program, Humanities and Language Division, Mahidol University International College. Her focus of research is on migrant workers, languages, multiculturalism, ASEAN and new social media. She is also the member of ASEAN62 coordinating committee under Thailand Science Research and Innovation (TSRI). She has been working at the Department of Southeast Asian Studies, University of Passau, Germany. Her recent books as co-editor and co-author are: Out of the ordinary - Female migrant workers from Myanmar and their transnational lives in Thailand and Colourful Multicultures of ASEAN, European Union and Asia.

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Religion and Philippine Migrant Work in Thailand

Analiza Liezl Perez-Amurao (Mahidol University International College)

Analiza Liezl Perez-Amurao is Asst. Professor and currently chair of the Humanities and Language Division of Mahidol University International College, Thailand. She finished her PhD in Multicultural Studies at the Research Institute for Languages and Cultures of Asia, Mahidol University. Her latest publications include a paper on Thailand's English language education landscape. Her upcoming publication deals as well with a post-colonial analysis of Filipino teachers' employment in Thailand and the notion of language teaching as aesthetic labor.

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Chair: **Reiko Ogawa** (*Chiba University*)

Reiko Ogawa is an Associate Professor at Graduate School of Social Sciences, Chiba University, Japan. Her research interest is on migration, gender, civil society and globalization of care work. Some of her recent works are “Making of Migrant Care Workers in East Asia” in Routledge Handbook on Gender in East Asia (forthcoming), co-edited book Gender, Care and Migration in East Asia (Palgrave Macmillan, 2018), guest editor of a special issue on “Migration and Care: Policies and Practices” in Asia Pacific Journal of Social Work and Development, Vol. 27:3-4, 2017, and book chapter “Japan: From Social Reproduction to Gender Equality” in Eds. Baird, M. et al. Women, Work and Care in the Asia-Pacific (Routledge, 2017) etc.

17.20 Campus Tour

18.30 Reception (Music Square)

PROGRAM

• Day 2

3 December 2019

9:00 - 9:30 Start Accepting

9:30 - 11:00 [Panel 5] Conflicts over Resources

Persistent Struggles Over Land and Other Resources in the Conflict-to-Peace Transition: Evidence from Mindanao, Southern Philippines

Francisco J. Lara Jr. (University of the Philippines / International Alert UK)

Francisco J. "Pancho" Lara Jr. is a Professor of Sociology at the University of the Philippines and Senior Peace and Conflict Adviser of International Alert UK. He holds an undergraduate degree from the University of the Philippines, and both MSc and PhD degrees from the London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE). He worked as a research associate at the LSE Crisis States Research Centre from 2007-2010; taught classes at the LSE Development Studies Institute from 2007-2008; and wrote on political economy issues in Indonesia and the Philippines for the LSE-IDEAS Emerging Markets Bulletin from 2007-2009. He is co-editor of a book on Mindanao's shadow economies and their links to conflict and poverty entitled: *Out of the Shadows: Violent Conflict and the Real Economy of Mindanao*, published by the Ateneo de Manila University Press (ADMU) that won the Philippine's 2016 National Book Award in the Social Sciences. He is also the author of the book, *"Insurgents, Clans, and States: Political Legitimacy and Resurgent Conflict in Muslim Mindanao"* (2014) also published by the ADMU.

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The R.S.T (Resources, Sovereignty and Territoriality) of the South China Sea

Vivian (Viv) L. Forbes (University of West Australia)

Vivian (Viv) L. Forbes is presently affiliated with Wuhan University, the National Institute for South China Sea Studies and the University of Western Australia. His publications focus on maritime issues in a geopolitical context with special emphasis on maritime boundary delimitation. In addition, he discusses in his research, aspects of safety at sea, marine navigation and security and strategic issues. He is a professional cartographer and has basic/elementary experience in hydrographical and terrestrial surveying. He has offered professional advice on boundary delimitation to governments who have been involved in boundary and border dispute and been a witness at national inquiries. He has produced two national atlases relating to maritime themes. In July 2019, he submitted a proposal to UWA for consideration to be awarded a Doctor of Letters on the strength of his extensive publications in excess of 213 articles.

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Another Form of Conflict over 'Resources': Controversy over Making

Jerusalem into Islamic Tourist Attraction

Kensuke Yamamoto (Japan Society for the Promotion of Science/ Kyushu University)

Kensuke Yamamoto is a research fellow of Japan Society for the Promotion of Science (JSPS)

at Kyushu University. His research is primarily on the Israeli-Palestinian Conflict and the Middle Eastern Politics. The current research topic is the Jerusalem problem, with particular attention to Palestinian popular movements. He has published some articles in Japanese, e.g. “Jerusalem Problem and Disputes over Sacred Sites after Oslo Accords: Revitalization of Islamic Movement inside Israel” (Kyoto Bulletin of Islamic Area Studies, 2017); “Peace Process and Palestinian Politics over Jerusalem Problem: Political Implication of Negotiation in ‘Intractable Conflict’” (International Relations, 2017). His first book, entitled Conflict over Sacred Spaces and the City of Jerusalem: Palestinians and Israeli Occupation/Annexation Policies, is forthcoming in 2020.

Chair: **Ayame Suzuki (Doshisha University)**

Ayame SUZUKI majored political science in Keio University (2000), and obtained Ph.D. in International Relations from the University of Tokyo (2008). She taught at the University of Malaya (2010-2011), Fukuoka Women's University (2011-2014) before assuming the current position. Her substantive research on politics and law in Malaysia was published as Freedom and Order in “Democracies”: Reconsidering Malaysia's Political Regime (Kyoto University Press, 2010, in Japanese), for which she was awarded the Masayoshi Ohira Memorial Award in 2011. Her latest publication includes a co-authored chapter with late Prof. Dr. Lee Poh Ping, “Malaysia's Hedging Strategy, a Rising China, and the Changing Strategic Situation in East Asia,” in Dittmer and Ngeow eds. Southeast Asia and China: A Contest in Mutual Socialization (World Scientific, 2017).

11:00 - 12:30 [Panel 6] Visualize the Symbolic Representation of Refugees

The Refugee Crisis in the Middle East: A Quantitative Text Analysis of Major Arabic Newspapers

Dai Yamao (Kyushu University)

Associate Professor of Graduate School of Social and Cultural Studies, Kyushu University. He was graduated from Kyoto University (Ph.D) and JSPS Research Fellow before going to Kyushu University. He published books related to Iraq such as The History of Iraqi Islamist Movements (Yuhikaku, 2011); Conflict and State Building in Iraq (Akashi Shoten, 2013); Handbook of Modern Iraq in 60 Chapters (Akashi Shoten, 2013, co-edited with Sakai Keiko and Yoshioka Akiko); and The Rise of the IS and Iraq (Iwanami Shoten, 2014, co-edited with Yoshioka Akiko).

Contagion of Hope and Failure in the German Migration Crisis

Oul Han (University of Koblenz and Landau)

Oul Han is a postdoctoral researcher at the Institute for Web Science and Technologies, University Koblenz-Landau. Her interests are political polarization and text data in Western and Asian languages. Currently, she works on polarization in social media, misinformation, and AI in future digital societies.

Longitudinal Analysis of News Coverage of Refugees by the British Newspapers

Kohei Watanabe (University of Innsbruck)

Kohei Watanabe is an assistant professor at Political Science Department and Digital Science Center (DiSC) of the University of Innsbruck. Before coming to Austria, he worked at Waseda Institute for

Advanced Study of Waseda University and the Department of Methodology and the Department of International Relations of the London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE). He is an affiliated researcher at Waseda University, a member of a project on popular mobilization in Russia at the LSE's International Relations Department, and a main contributor to a quantitative text analysis package in R.

Chair: **Kota Suechika** (*Ritsumeikan University*)

Kota Suechika is a Professor at the College of International Relations, Ritsumeikan University in Kyoto, Japan. He obtained his MA degree at University of Durham, UK (Middle East Politics with distinction) and Ph.D degree at Kyoto University, JAPAN (Area Studies). He has focused on Islam and Politics in the Arab Middle East, particularly in Syria and Lebanon. He serves as a councilor of Japan Association for Middle East Studies (JAMES) and Japan Association for Comparative Politics (JACP), and conducts various research projects concerning democratization, regional security and foreign policies in the Middle East.

12:30-14:00 Lunch

14:00 - 15:30 [Panel 7] Human Trafficking and Migration: Situations in Asia

Migrant Workers and Refugees in Thailand: A Public Health Perspective

Chulathida Chomchai (*Dean, Mahidol University International College*)

Chulathida Chomchai, M.D., is currently Dean of Mahidol University International College. She received her Doctor of Medicine degree from the University of Southern California Keck School of Medicine. After finishing her pediatric training at Children's Hospital of Los Angeles, she joined a clinical fellowship in Medical Toxicology and Clinical Pharmacology at the University of California, San Francisco. Since 1999, she worked at the Department of Pediatrics, Faculty of Medicine Siriraj Hospital before joining Mahidol University International College in 2010. From 2007 to 2010, she worked as a principal investigator for PNEMONET project for a multi-national pneumococcal community surveillance project sponsored by GSK. Her area of interest and expertise is in children's health and drugs of abuse in Thai children adolescents for which she published numerous original research and review articles. Currently, she is still active in clinical pediatrics and toxicology as an adjunct professor at the Faculty of Medicine Siriraj Hospital.

Use and Abuse of Trafficking Discourse in Japan

Reiko Ogawa (*Chiba University*)

Reiko Ogawa is an Associate Professor at Graduate School of Social Sciences, Chiba University, Japan. Her research interest is on migration, gender, civil society and globalization of care work. Some of her recent works are "Making of Migrant Care Workers in East Asia" in Routledge Handbook on Gender in East Asia (forthcoming), co-edited book Gender, Care and Migration in East Asia (Palgrave Macmillan, 2018), guest editor of a special issue on "Migration and Care: Policies

and Practices" in Asia Pacific Journal of Social Work and Development, Vol. 27:3-4, 2017, and book chapter "Japan: From Social Reproduction to Gender Equality" in Eds. Baird, M. et al. Women, Work and Care in the Asia-Pacific (Routledge, 2017) etc.

The Role of UNHCR Globally and with Myanmar Refugees in Particular

Keane Shum (UNHCR)

Keane Shum is a Senior Policy Officer at the Regional Bureau for Asia and the Pacific of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). He was previously the head of the UNHCR Regional Mixed Movements Monitoring Unit in Bangkok and a corporate attorney at Simpson Thacher & Bartlett in Hong Kong. Keane received a B.A. from Yale University and a J.D. from Georgetown University.

Chair: **Hikari Ishido (Chiba University)**

Hikari Ishido, Ph.D. in Economics, is Professor of International Economics and Director of the APEC Study Center at the Faculty of Law and Economics, Chiba University. He was born in Niigata Prefecture, Japan, in 1969, and graduated from the Faculties of Engineering/Economics at the University of Tokyo and the Department of Economics, the University of London (with MSc and PhD). He formerly served as Programme Officer at the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and as Research Fellow at the Institute of Developing Economies (IDE) within Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO). He has given lectures at various international organizations including the United Nations, Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia (ERIA) and the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC). He has published various journal articles as well as book chapters centering on the theory and empirics of international trade and investment.

15:30 - 17:00 [Panel 8] Muslim Communities in the South East Asia and Their Networks with Middle East

Convert's Body as an Arena of Entangled Muslim-Buddhist Relationships in a Southern Thai Village
Ryoko Nishii (Tokyo University of Foreign Studies)

Ryoko Nishii is Professor at Research Institute for Languages and Culture of Asia and Africa, Tokyo University of Foreign Studies. She is an anthropologist who has studied Buddhist-Muslim relationships in Southern Thailand for many years. Her recent works include *Ethnography of Affect* (Kyoto University Press, 2013 in Japanese), a edited book *Anthropology of Time* (Sekaishisoshu, 2011 in Japanese), "The Muslim community in Mae Sot: The transformation of the Da'wa Movement", in Shigeharu Tanabe(ed.), *Communities of Potential Social Assemblages in Thailand and Beyond*, Chiang Mai:Silkworm Books(2016), "The Da'wa Movement and the Diversity of Muslim Communities in Thailand", in Ikuya Tokoro& Hisao Tomizawa(eds.), *Islam and Cultural Diversity in Southeast Asia(Vol.2): Perspectives from Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Thailand, and Cambodia*. Tokyo: Research Institute for Languages and Cultures of Asia and Africa(ILCAA), Tokyo University of Foreign Studies (2018).

"The Development of Multiple Identities of Chinese Muslim in Northern Thailand"

Suchart Setthamalinee (Payap University)

Suchart Setthamalinee is the head department of Peace studies at Payap University, Chiang Mai and is a specialist of Muslim studies, and peacebuilding. He received his MA and PhD degree in Sociology from University of Hawai'i. His most recent books are entitled Muslim Youths and in the Modern World (ed 2015); and In the Name of Islam: A Survey of Islamic Teaching on Peace, Violence, Family and Woman (2017). His current research focus on conflicts and everyday life peacebuilding in Thailand. He is also serve as a vice president of the Islamic Committee of Chiang Mai, and a candidate for a commissioner of the National Human Rights Commission of Thailand.

How LGBT Issue is Perceived in Contemporary Indonesia? Through the Quantitative Text Analysis of Major Online Media

Hiroko Kinoshita (Kyushu University)

Hiroko Kinoshita is Associate Professor of Office for the Planning and Coordination of International Affairs and J-MENA Office, Kyushu University. She was graduated from Kyoto University (Ph.D.). Her major interests is academic network among Islamic world, from Southeast Asia to the Middle East and published articles related to the issue. Recently she also focuses on international student mobility among the Middle East.

Chair: ***Keiko Sakai (Chiba University)***

Keiko Sakai, Professor of Chiba University and Dean of Center for Relational Studies on Global Crisis, joined the Institute of Developing Economies (IDE) in 1982, then served in the Embassy of Japan in Iraq in the late 80s. After working as the overseas researcher at the American University in Cairo in the 90s, she moved to Tokyo University of Foreign Studies, before she was affiliated in current position. She published various academic works on contemporary Iraq and the Middle East, including award-winning Iraq and the US (2002, in Japanese). Her contribution to Tribes and Power: nationalism and ethnicity in the Middle East, edited by Faleh Abdul-Jabbar and Hosham Dawood in 2003, has been quoted by various scholars all over the world. Her latest edited book is the Army, Political Power and Civil Society in the Developing States (2016). She served as a president of Japan Association of International Relations (2012-2014).

17:00 Closing Remarks (Mahidol University International College)

17:30 Farewell Dinner (Salaya Pavilion Hotel)

SUMMARY

Keynote Speech

Watcharas Leelawath (Executive Director, Mekong Institute)

• [Panel 1]

Cross-Border Mobility of Agro-based Workers

Impacts of Out-migration on Traditional Swidden System: Case Studies in Southern Chin State, Myanmar

Nyein Chan and Shinya Takeda (Kyoto University)

Traditional swidden agriculture had been one of the dominant forms of land use throughout the uplands and some parts of lowlands in Southeast Asia. It has been changing due to several factors of which out-migration results in labour shortage and changes in the livelihood of swidden communities. This study was conducted in two villages (T village and P village) in southern Chin State in Myanmar to assess the impacts of out-migration on traditional swidden system, using qualitative and quantitative approaches. The number of households practicing traditional swidden agriculture in T village decreased over the past decade (2003–2013) by 50% and in P village varied over time (2004–2013), as 20 and 10% of total populations in T and P villages, respectively, out-migrated for better job opportunities. Both villages experienced out-migration of young people to other countries such as Malaysia, the USA, and India, and also to other locations in the country. Remittance money from out-migrant family members accounted for about 32% of household cash income in T village and about 40% in P village. Additionally, most households (46% of respondents in T village and 54% in P village) began to engage in gardening, animal husbandry, and vegetable farming because of the insufficient crop production of swidden agriculture, the labour shortage in farming system due to out-migration and development of alternative cash income-generating activities. As a combined result, the area of traditional swidden agriculture decreased which can in turn the increase in forest cover at the local level.

Challenge of Labor Migrants with the New Regulations: Case Study of Agro-Based Workers

Teeranong Sakulsri (Institute for Population and Social Research, Mahidol University) and Robert Nurick

The Thai and neighboring governments have over the past years attempted to legalize flows. Between 2002 and 2004 three MOU were signed between Thailand and its GMS neighbors – Cambodia, Lao PDR and Burma, to promote cross border “cooperation for the employment of workers”. The roles of both recipient and sending countries have to be set in clear terms of how to cooperate on safe migration, and how to exchange information about standard practices and decent work for migrant workers. This strategy was designed to facilitate migrant workers' admittance into a guest worker scheme for two years under the broad umbrella of bilateral agreements. The purpose of this paper is to examine migrants' challenges in the face of bilateral agreements to facilitate a legal worker in the Mekong River flows based on empirical data consisting of 153 semi-structured interviews with migrants in Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar and Thailand.

Precision Agriculture and Forest Management using Unmanned Aerial Vehicle and Artificial Intelligence

Akira Kato (*Chiba University*)

Precision forest and agriculture has been implemented by high frequent time-series data. The precision of the technique has been defined by the small change detection from the small-time step or interval of the data. The Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV) technology enables us to obtain the data on time and deliver the data frequently. The early disease detection and unusual change monitoring become feasible through this technique. This presentation introduces how artificial intelligence has been integrated to the high frequent data acquisition using UAV. As an example, there were two case studies using UAV techniques. We made a 3D data from aerial photos obtained by drones over one island (2.84 km²). The island is famous for camellia (*Camellia japonica*) oil production. There were no recent photos available and the population and distribution of camellia trees were unknown over abandoned areas in the island. The local hidden commodity is exposed by these recent technologies. A machine learning technique was used to identify camellia trees from the 3D data. Another example is tree growth detection. We took UAV data every month to detect small tree growth over coniferous plantation areas for early disease detection. We detected various growth patterns during their growing season. From these examples, the drone technology with AI have good potential to open a new era for local resource management.

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• [Panel 2]

Territories and Environment as Resources

Egypt-Sudan Relations Amidst Shifting Hydro Political Powers in the Nile River Basin

Housam Darwisheh (*Institute of Developing Economies*)

Historically, Egypt has contained and influenced the behavior of its southern neighbors through a combination of material, ideational, and geopolitical powers. This particularly pertained to the utilization of the Nile River's water, on which Egypt's existence highly depended. However, regional and domestic transformations in the Middle East and Horn of Africa, particularly the changing geopolitical landscape since 2011, have undermined Egypt's influence and created new hydro political landscapes. These transformations have positioned Sudan and Ethiopia as influential actors in the Nile basin and allowed them to assume important positions in new regional alignments in the Middle East.

This study examines the geostrategic imperatives and constraints that have shaped Egypt's relationship with its southern neighbors, with a focus on geopolitical alignments since the Arab uprisings of 2011 in the Nile basin and Red Sea region. The study discusses the issue of water insecurity and its impact on authoritarian stability, arguing that Egypt's influence on Nile riparian states has waned because of (1) Egypt's diminished role in defining the current geopolitical

struggles of the Middle East (the Yemen war, Israeli-Palestinian conflict, and the Saudi-Iranian rivalry); (2) its increasing dependence on assertive regional powers in the region, mainly Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates, for its internal security and stability; and (3) its loss of hydro hegemony as the regional order of the Nile basin has been increasingly based on power relations between upstream and downstream countries.

Water and Sudanese Foreign Policy: The Case of the Nile River Basin

Mohamed Abdin (Gakushuin University)

Ethiopia started construction of the Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam when Egypt's leaders were consumed by a popular uprising that toppled former president Hosni Mubarak in early 2011. The event marked an important shift in the balance of bargaining power among the River Nile riparian states. For thousands of years, Egypt have always been industrious in ensuring a monopoly over the River Nile and securing an uninterrupted and stable flow of its waters. The 1959 Nile Waters Agreement has granted Egypt and Sudan the lion's share of the Nile waters and created a common interest between the two countries. Together they have dismissed all proposals by upstream states that seek socioeconomic developments through the equitable utilization of the Nile waters. However, since 2014, Sudan's stand on the Nile Water agreements has changed from adopting an unreserved support to Egypt to mediating the dispute between Egypt and Ethiopia. This presentation aims at exploring the political and economic motivations that triggered the shift of Sudan's position, and the consequences of such shift on the recent power dynamics on the Nile Water issue. Moreover, the presentation will also shed light on Sudan's stand on the Nile Water issue following the fall of former president Omar al-Bashir in April 2019.

Transboundary Issues on Natural Resources Conflicts in Southeast Asia & Challenges

Kampanad Bhaktikul (Faculty of Environment and Resource Studies, Mahidol University)

Southeast Asia, is one of the richest regions in the world in terms of its species and ecosystems, one of the most vibrant in terms of the diversity of cultural groups, and one of the most world dynamic regions in terms of its evolving institutions for biodiversity conservation and equitable natural resources management. The situation is changed. Urgent awareness on its activities must be announced. Transboundary issues on natural resources conflicts focus on Mekong river basin have been reviewed. Lower Mekong Basin countries have initiated a number of domestic activities/ actions to respond to climate change and climate variability. Different levels of responsiveness exist. Consequently, it is very challenging to assess, evaluate and synthesize relevant information. Indeed, such assessments are essential for identifying country gaps and needs for further information specific to the Lower Mekong River Basin.

• [Panel 3]

Land and Human Mobility in Africa

Mobility and Indigeneity: Land Issues Among the San Hunter-Gatherers of Southern Africa

Junko Maruyama (Tsuda University)

One of the typical schemes of modern nation states to control mobile hunter-gatherer societies has been relocation and sedentarization, and indeed, a growing number of the San have been displaced in southern Africa. In many cases, because of their mobile lifestyle that was widely believed as backward and inefficient, their land uses have rarely recognized by government official, while the land closely links with their lives and cultural values. Simultaneously, they have challenged this difficulty in many ways, and during the last two decades, some of their land rights movements have achieved by using the global indigenous rights discourses. Using results of my long-term fieldwork among the San in Central Kalahari Botswana, this presentation analyses their historical struggle for the land rights and remaining difficulties after the acquisition of the rights, and discusses paradoxes of the indigenous land rights movement that, on one hand, have attempted to create opportunities for mobile hunter-gatherers to be recognized their land uses, on the other hand, have disturbed their mobility that is still important practice for their livelihood and social life.

Land Rush and Food Security in East African Pastoral Societies

Toru Sagawa (Keio University)

Since the latter half of the 2000s, external investors have acquired vast areas primarily in the African continent. Ethiopia is one of the main target countries. At least, over a million hectares of land has already been transferred not only to foreign investors, but also to many domestic investors. Most of the transferred lands locate in the marginalized lowlands. These lands are referred to as “unused land” or “marginal land” in government documents, but the majority of the land has been used by pastoralists and shifting cultivators. The Daasanach are agro-pastoralist in the lower Omo valley of southwestern Ethiopia. In their land, five commercial farms have already operated. It is strongly feared that the current movement of ‘land rush’ have negative influences on the subsistence activities and social relations of the Daasanach. In this presentation, I will analyze various local responses to land rush and other large-scale development projects.

Migration, Land and Belonging in Africa - A Translocal Perspective

Clemens Greiner (Global South Studies Center, University of Cologne)

In recent debates on the consequences of climate change, the issues of environment and migration have gained in importance. Thereby, migration is often characterized as emergency response and as process of permanent relocation. In this talk I will sketch the concept of translocality to problematize such simplistic notions and - in a second step - to explore the interrelation between migration, land, and belonging in selected ethnographic cases from Southern and Eastern Africa. I will focus on groups, which are believed to be most vulnerable to changing environmental conditions: small-scale farmers and pastoralist, and show, that circular migration and remittances

- social as well as economic - are fundamental to everyday life and deeply embedded in local histories.

• [Panel 4]

Labor Migration and Resources

Cross-border Movement of Factor Endowments and Development of Export-Oriented Agriculture in Laos

Souknilanh Keola (Institute of Developing Economies)

This paper examines the cross-border movement of factor endowments and the emergence of non-traditional, mid- to large scale export-oriented agriculture in Laos through analysis of remotely sensed data and ground-based statistics. It finds increasing demand in neighboring countries, foreign capital, internal and cross-border movement of labors, together with the availability of local land resources to have been essential to the emergence and expansion of export-oriented plantation in northern and southern Laos since the early 2000s. It predicts that expanding bilateral arrangements with huge and proximate markets for agriculture products such as those with China, and cross-border movement of factor endowments, will continue to rapidly enlarge Laos's agriculture in the years to come.

Out of the Ordinary: Thai Language as Social and Cultural Capital of Female Migrant Workers in Little Myanmar, Mahachai, Thailand

Wimonsiri Hemtanon (Mahidol University International College)

Nearly zero knowledge about Thai language when most female migrant workers from Myanmar first arrived in Mahachai, the port town west of Bangkok where majority of Myanmar migrant workers relocated themselves for the fishing industry. Thai language was picked up systematically by learning on the job and self-studying. Direct and indirect supports from various parties proved to be vital factors for their success. The language skills they acquired have enabled them to have more confidence in their workplaces, to insert themselves in the receiving country smoothly and conveniently, to gain access to further formal education out of work hours, and more importantly to empower them in seeking for upward mobility.

This paper explores how female Myanmar workers in Mahachai used Thai Language skills to achieve their higher-work status which prepared them to gear towards the societal mobility, and at the same time to gain other forms of social and cultural capital in Thailand. The paper employs qualitative research for unpacking the issue in the question using in-depth interviews with the migrants from difference socio-economic backgrounds, focus groups, and participatory observation. The paper is theoretically informed by scholarly debates in the fields of transnational migration, social & cultural capital, and socio-linguistics.

Religion and Philippine Migrant Work in Thailand

Analiza Liezl Perez-Amurao (Mahidol University International College)

To understand Philippine migration, one should not only look at the economy-oriented propellers of said movement, but also explore how noneconomic factors, such as religion, play an important role. This paper discusses the dual role of religion in the Philippines' eventual participation in international migration, examining how it facilitates the Filipino teachers' mobility to Thailand and how it plays an instrumental role once overseas Filipino workers (OFWs) find themselves in need of employment opportunities when already in said host country. In brief, this paper helps address questions on the migration trajectories that are observed in the Filipino teachers' mobility to Thailand.

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Conflicts over Resources

Persistent Struggles Over Land and Other Resources in the Conflict-to-Peace Transition: Evidence from Mindanao, Southern Philippines

Francisco J. Lara Jr. (University of the Philippines / International Alert UK)

Land-related conflict remains the most enduring source of violence in the conflict-to-peace transition in many political settlements, including those in Mindanao, southern Philippines. A dual conflict over land resources resonates in the struggle for the return of a Moro homeland on the one hand, and the struggle to control and manage the ancestral domain lands of indigenous peoples on the other. These resource conflicts have included violence in mining settlements, agribusiness plantations, and energy investments. Armed clans, rebel groups, and criminal gangs have all tapped into these contentious resource claims and disputes to promote identity-based conflicts, rebellion, and various crimes. Recent institutional reforms that accompany the wider and stronger implementation of autonomous and devolved political authority, plus the learning and best practices in the management of ancestral domain areas is being promoted as an antidote to the recurring violence. However, analyzing panel data on resource-related conflicts in two conflict-affected regions in Mindanao demonstrates worrying trends that predict more, rather than less, violent conflict erupting in the southern Philippines. The paper points to the barriers and the consistent dampening of collective action and collective management practices in the control and management of resources that reinforces cycles of violence and their broader regional implications.

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The R.S.T (Resources, Sovereignty and Territoriality) of the South China Sea

Vivian (Viv) L. Forbes (University of West Australia)

The marine biotic and mineral resources (R), the sovereignty (S) and territoriality (T) issues and problems; and, the utilisation of the maritime space within the semi-enclosed basin known as the South China Sea, are themes that are inter-linked. The topics are of great concern to the citizens and governments of the Southeast Asian region and to China since about the early 1960s. More importantly the attention of the international community has been attracted.

The narrative and presentation centres on the territorial dispute amongst the littoral States that each lay claim to an Exclusive Economic Zone and Continental Shelf within which they are entitled to sovereign rights over the resources and to certain aspects of maritime jurisdictional space. These rights are enshrined in the provisions of 1982 Convention of the Law of the Sea.

However, there are differences in opinion on the legal interpretation of the rules; the argument that the sea forms a part of historic rights; and, that negotiations on territorial issues should be purely on a bilateral basis. This is generally the case; however, the major actor in this drama is China (PRC) and its claim encompassed by the Nine-Dashed Line map. The other actors are some members of ASEAN (the Association of South East Asian Nations). It is possible that Indonesia may be implicated; and, then there is the Taiwan factor, whose claim is identical to that of the PRC. This presentation will offer an explanation of the issues and highlight some possible solutions to the dispute.

Another Form of Conflict over 'Resources': Controversy over Making Jerusalem into Islamic Tourist Attraction

Kensuke Yamamoto (Japan Society for the Promotion of Science/ Kyushu University)

Recently, certain sacred places in Jerusalem, such as al-Haram al-Sharif (Temple Mount), are being considered as Islamic tourism resources. While there has been a rise in the number of Muslims visiting Jerusalem as tourists and pilgrims, another purpose of their visit is to provide economic assistance to Palestinian Muslims who have lived in harsh conditions under Israeli occupation since 1967. Some people are critical of this move, since the Muslims' collective tour to Jerusalem can be perceived as an acceptance of Israeli authority over occupied Jerusalem. Because of its political implications, a heated debate is raging with respect to the sacred places in Jerusalem and Islamic tourism.

My presentation deals with the trend that seeks to convert Jerusalem's sacred places into Islamic tourism resources, and highlights the controversy regarding the issue. Needless to say, sacred places are not just resources that can be directly utilized for industrial or developmental projects, like other natural resources. Therefore, there is still no general consensus as to how and for what these places can be considered as resources, so their utility is expected to be (re)defined in the course of mutual interaction and debate among the public. This presentation, by taking the example of sacred spaces that differ from commonly assumed resources, attempts to offer an opportunity to reconsider the conflict over resources, which often draws attention in terms of its allocation.

• [Panel 6]

Visualize the Symbolic Representation of Refugees

The Refuge Crisis in the Middle East: A Quantitative Text Analysis of Major Arabic Newspapers

Dai Yamao (Kyushu University)

This paper aims to analyse how the tone of reporting on the refugee changed in the Pan-Arab newspapers in the Middle East.

After the 2011 “Arab Spring” and subsequent Syrian civil war, the number of refugees heading to Europe across the Mediterranean Sea and the Balkan Peninsula increased dramatically. This refugee crisis had great impacts both on European and the Middle Eastern countries. In European countries, many media outlets held a sympathetic view of the refugees and supported providing them with assistance. However, after the November 2015 Paris attacks, the tone changed to one of anxiety and hostility.

Then, how about the media in the Middle East? This paper tackles how the tone of reporting on the refugee crisis in this region changed by applying quantitative text analysis of three major Pan-Arab newspapers: al-Hayat, al-Qud al-Arabi, and al-Sharq al-Awsat. For this purpose, I scraped 59,423 articles that contain keyword, “refugee (نـيـجـالـيـا)”, from the above-mentioned papers during the time from 2006 to 2019, and constructed dataset by adding them figures of asylum application, fatalities, and detection. By analyzing this dataset based on a semi-supervised machine learning called Latent Semantic Scaling, this paper analyses the transformation of the reporting tone of the refugee.

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Contagion of Hope and Failure in the German Migration Crisis

Oul Han (University of Koblenz and Landau)

In 2015, when the European Union enabled new regulations in response to the migration “crisis”, the dynamics of German politics were severely impacted. Most notably, the relatively new far-right party gained traction by seizing seats in the government. While similar dynamics took place all over Europe, Germany stood out due to chancellor Angela Merkel’s symbolic role in European and German refugee policy. Her signature statements of hope were key to rousing sentiments in political actors and voters, either positively or negatively, depending on the media framing. At the same time, the image of migration-handling institutions of the government were critically hit by scandals and crimes, which were attributed to government failure. Thus, the rhetoric of hope as well as failure of the German government were key components of the migration discourse at its highest political peak. By using text analysis tools on German newspaper articles, I analyze hope and failure discourses, and examine which other topics they relate to, in order to interpret if and how they were effective.

Longitudinal Analysis of News Coverage of Refugees by the British Newspapers

Kohei Watanabe (University of Innsbruck)

The 2015 European immigration crisis was the one of the watershed moments in Europe: it led to the emergence of right-wing populist parties in European countries that exploited people's fear for mass migration from the Middle East. However, the immigration crisis was portrayed significantly differently in news media in European countries depending on their geographical locations and immigration policies: Germany and the United Kingdom as the main intended destinations with pro or anti-immigration policies; Serbia as the pathway between the Middle East and Europe. Further, Germany's welcoming policy motivated people in Iraq, Syria and Afghanistan to leave their countries, but many of them lost their lives on the way, partially because the media coverage by the Arabic media in the origins of immigrants did not report the perilous nature the journey, being influenced by European media framing. In this broader context, this paper presents the quantitative text analysis of British newspapers in 2006-2018, a period when the number of immigrants to Europe changed dramatically. In the longitudinal analysis of the newspaper articles, latent semantic scaling (LSS), a word-embedding based sentiment analysis technique, is employed to capture the media framing of immigration.

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• [Panel 7]

Human Trafficking and Migration: Situations in Asia

Migrant Workers and Refugees in Thailand: A Public Health Perspective

Chulathida Chomchai (Dean, Mahidol University International College)

Thailand's booming economy, coupled with political and social unrests among the neighboring countries have resulted in ever-increasing number of migrants during the last decade. The majority of these migrant workers are from Myanmar, Laos PDR and Vietnam. The magnitude of such human mass weighs heavily upon the country's health and social infrastructure.

Migrant workers find work in the agricultural industry, fishery, and as sex workers. In agriculture and fishery, accidents and injuries are frequent. Language barrier plays a key role in the inability for these migrant workers to access occupational health training and safety information. Prostitution remains illegal in Thailand, thus making protection of sex-workers difficult. Besides the vulnerability of being forced to not use condoms with clients, they have poor access to preventive health services such as HIV testing and pre and post-exposure antiretroviral prophylaxis.

Inability to access sexual and reproductive health services is also a public health issue for migrant and refugee women of child-bearing age. Despite the fact that pregnant migrant workers are eligible for the Universal Coverage Insurance if they pay a premium of 365 baht (10.5 USD), many children born to migrant workers are denied healthcare. Small infants in particular are susceptible to environmental hazards. Other health concerns that afflict children in refugee camps in particular are disease outbreaks due to lack of adequate vaccination and unsafe use of chemicals in and around the camp area which lead to poisoning and toxicity.

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Use and Abuse of Trafficking Discourse in Japan

Reiko Ogawa (Chiba University)

Human trafficking has become a hot issue all over the world, and anti-trafficking initiatives increased since the passing of the UN Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children (hereafter Protocol) in 2000. Japan, being one of the leading destinations for Asian women to work in entertainment industries, signed the Protocol in 2002, and had to react to this trend, albeit slowly. In 2004, US Trafficking in Persons Report (TIP) ranked Japan as the Tier 2 Watch List that finally propelled the government to design the Plan of Action against Human Trafficking.

The paper examines the interpretation and appropriation of the Japanese government's policy on human trafficking, which was developed primarily by focusing on sexual exploitation and securitization of border control. The anti-trafficking measures enacted upon Asian women represented them as "victims" who are deceived and forced into prostitution. The imaginary of a masculine, strong state is provoked and extended in strengthening state security over cross border control and criminalizing "illegal migration." It obscures the fact, however, that legal labor migration can also lead to trafficking under exploitative conditions. What is lacking is a clear understanding of what constitutes exploitative working conditions and enslavement, the mechanism in which migrants are driven into it and undermines the complicity of the state to endorse legal channels to be exploited by market forces.

The Role of UNHCR Globally and with Myanmar Refugees in Particular

Keane Shum (UNHCR)

This is a special session on the role of UNHCR globally and with Myanmar refugees in particular (including those in Thailand as well as displaced and stateless Rohingya).

• [Panel 8]

Muslim Communities in the South East Asia and Their Networks with Middle East

Convert's Body as an Arena of Entangled Muslim-Buddhist Relationships in a Southern Thai Village

Ryoko Nishii (Tokyo University of Foreign Studies)

The primarily Theravada Buddhist area of mainland Southeast Asia and the primarily Sunni Islamic area of Insular Southeast Asia meet in Southern Thailand. According to Thai government statistics, Muslims account for 4.6% of Thailand's population. The remaining 94.6% are almost all Buddhist. As two-thirds of Thai Muslims live in the south, Two broad groupings can be distinguished. One is composed of Malay-speaking Muslims on the east coast, in Pattani, Narathiwat, and Yala provinces, where Islamic political movements are most active. The other comprises Thai-speaking Muslims who mainly live in Satun province on the west coast, where I studied, and in part of Songkhla on the east coast. In Satun, political problems involving Muslims are rare. The Thai government holds up Muslims who live in Satun as the model example of how Islam and Buddhism should co-exist. One

salient feature of Muslim–Buddhist relations on the west coast in this area is an extraordinarily high rate of intermarriage between Muslims and Buddhists. Muslims and Buddhists convert to the other faith and often convert back. This flexibility hardens, however, in attitudes and behavior towards corpses. The touching (tonrng) of those who are dead or dying seems critically significant in local Muslim–Buddhist relations. I will examine how relationships demonstrated in daily life motivate decisions connected with death. A corpse may necessitates disentangled relationships of daily life. This approach helps clarify the actual dynamics inherent in Muslim–Buddhist co-existence in a Thai village.

The Development of Multiple Identities of Chinese Muslim in Northern Thailand

Suchart Setthamalinee (Payap University)

Thailand consists of about 6 million Muslims, 60% of them are Malay Muslims residing in the south of the country. In mid-20th century, the first group of Hui Muslim caravan from Yunnan, China migrated to trade and settled in northern Thailand. Later, there were large Yunnan Muslim merchants who trade in Burma, Laos and Thailand and could not return to China after the Moa Revolution in 1949. These merchants have joined the first Chinese traders and built the largest Chinese Muslim community in northern Thailand, with an estimated 15,000 Chinese Muslims in Thailand. This article attempts to illustrate the history and development of Chinese Muslims in Thailand, although it is small in number, but worthy of study because there are very few studies on this group while it is interesting to be able to create the second and third generations to become a middle-class in Thai society within a short period of time through modern education. Exploring the everyday life of Chinese Muslims in the north, we found that, for examples, they still use Chinese, along with Central Thai and Northern Lanna; reading the Quran in Arabic but it is a Chinese accent; the use of Arabic characters in Chinese motifs which differ from the Arabs written in the Arab world; the diet culture mixed with various cultures. Therefore, this article attempts to point out the multiple identities of Chinese Muslims in Thailand that are flexible and adaptable to the changing context while the underlying roots of the sinophone world are still influential and used to resist the increasing of puritan discourse and transnational of Islams in today world.

How LGBT Issue is Perceived in Contemporary Indonesia? Through the Quantitative Text Analysis of Major Online Media

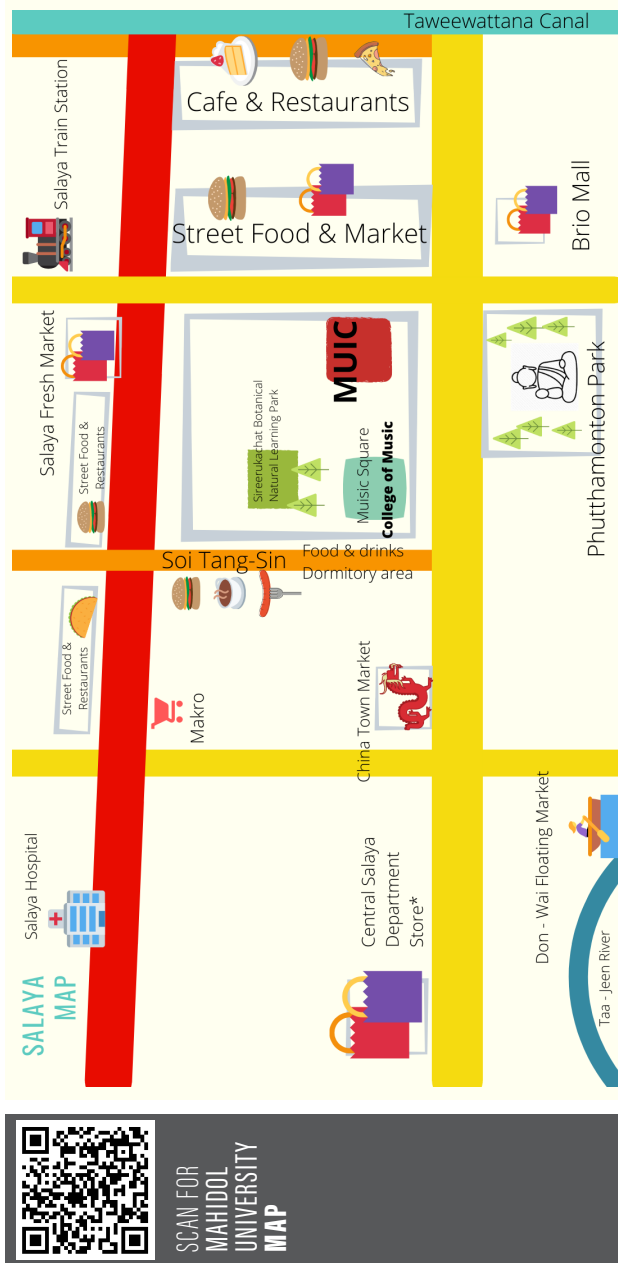
Hiroko Kinoshita (Kyushu University)

This paper tries to clarify how LGBT issue is perceived in contemporary Indonesian society. An issue of LGBT becomes a threat to divide the Muslim community in contemporary Indonesia. Indonesia, where there is the biggest number of Muslim population, is suffocated with criticism against LGBT. Anti-LGBT movements arise in the society and hate speeches and demos, irrespective of a size, were held around the country. An act of violence against LGBTs such as attacking on transgender males are often happened and hardline Muslim organization was supposed to evoke the incidents. Islamic authority, Majelis Ulama Indonesia (Indonesian Ulama Council) issued several fatwas for ban of LGBT and also other hardline Islamic organization show persistent and

strong repulsion against LGBT.

Debates on Indonesian LGBT issue in precedent literatures are from the anthropological perspective, focusing on how they identify or recognize themselves in the society, and little discussed from quantitative point of view. Thus, in light with this social instability, this paper aims to clarify the tones of the news about LGBT issue among four major online news medium in Indonesia; Republika, Kompas, Detik and Antara. For the purpose of this, I scraped and collected the texts from these media and examine it by using of quantitative text analysis.

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