5th Southeast Asia Update

Programme

Friday 21 June 2013 | 9.30 am – 17.00 pm | Wageningen University | Orion Building (building 103), Rooms C 1040 and C 2051

Address: Bronland 1 | 6708 WH Wageningen, the Netherlands
Programme

5th Southeast Asia Update

Wageningen University, Wageningen, the Netherlands

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Dear participants of the 5th Southeast Asia Update,

This years’ annual Southeast Asia Update is organized by the Rural Development Sociology Group of Wageningen University, in cooperation with the Royal Netherlands Institute of Southeast Asian and Caribbean Studies (KITLV) and the International Institute for Asian Studies (IIAS). We are happy to host this event in the new Orion building on the Wageningen University campus.

The Southeast Asia Update provides researchers, scholars, students and others interested in the region with a unique opportunity to:

- get a quick update on ongoing research in the region and new research initiatives;
- get an overview of ongoing debates and recent research on Southeast Asia;
- listen to (and get in touch with) researchers who present research ideas, ongoing projects, new findings and hot debates;
- meet colleagues and old friends, and make new ones;
- extend their network of Southeast Asia scholars in the Netherlands and abroad.

Throughout the Netherlands, established and beginning scholars alike are involved in a broad range of research projects and disciplines dealing with Southeast Asia. Whereas those working on similar subjects or nations tend to know one another to a greater or lesser extent, a comparative approach to the region is often less well developed. In addition, the presence of numerous scholars from the region itself in Dutch academia is changing the research agenda. Purpose of the Southeast Asia Update is to both monitor and stimulate such developments in this annual gathering of Southeast Asia scholars.

As can be seen from the programme, this year’s Update has again succeeded in attracting a large number of academic researchers and other professionals working on Southeast Asia, both from the Netherlands and from abroad. Wageningen University, with its core themes of ‘food and food production’, ‘living environment’, and ‘health, lifestyle and livelihood’, provides a stimulating interdisciplinary academic environment for exchanges across the boundaries of social sciences, natural and applied sciences, and humanities.

We wish you an interesting and stimulating 5th Southeast Asia Update!

The organizers,

Dik Roth
Annet Pauwelussen

With support from:

Yayah Siegers (KITLV)

Financial support for the 5th Southeast Asia Update was provided by:

- Royal Netherlands Institute of Southeast Asian and Caribbean Studies (KITLV)
- Rural Development Sociology Group, Wageningen University
- Wageningen School of Social Sciences (WASS)
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<td>Keebet von Benda-Beckmann (Max Planck)</td>
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<td>Roselle Rivera (Erasmus University Rotterdam)</td>
<td>Gender and transport justice: inter-city land transport and the missing users in Davao City, Philippines</td>
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<td>Fatima Molina (Center Disaster Preparedness, Phil.)</td>
<td>Utilization of Local and Indigenous Knowledge (LiNK) towards Disaster Resilience and Adaptation</td>
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<td>Floor Leeflink (Wageningen University)</td>
<td>Coping after typhoon Pepeng: indigenous practices and external aid in the Cordillera, Philippines</td>
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<td>Yetty Haning (Leiden University)</td>
<td>Can traditional textile of ikat contribute to the economic development in East Nusa Tenggara, Indonesia?</td>
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<td>Yolanda van Edes (University of Amsterdam)</td>
<td>‘Miss sparkle and escort’: the precarity of masculinity in Philippine social dancing and dance sport</td>
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<td>The third decade heritage movements by community in Indonesia</td>
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<td>Paul Kadetz (Leiden University College)</td>
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Abstracts in order of presentation

**Plenary session 1:**

**JARAK: the commoditization of an alternative biofuel crop in Indonesia**

*Jacqueline Vel*
*(Van Vollenhoven Instituut, Leiden University)*

JARAK is an interdisciplinary research programme funded by NWO and KNAW, in which Dutch and Indonesian researchers study the processes by which a promising technological innovation that responded to global discourses on energy and climate crisis became implemented in Indonesian society. The research team set off studying jatropha as an energy crop, a powerful idea, the object of a rapid commoditization process, and a possible source of income for farmers. Up to 2007, world-wide, proponents of jatropha as a source of biofuel claimed a high level of social and ecological sustainability for this crop. Indonesian national policy began promoting jatropha in 2006. JARAK aimed at building a scientific knowledge base by which these claims may be objectively addressed. The programme planned to do this by tracing the rise of jatropha as a commercial crop in Indonesia, assessing the assumptions underlying its introduction, investigating the production potentials in Indonesian circumstances, and identifying how legislation, governance and policy concerning jatropha can be supportive for local producers’ livelihoods. In this presentation the programme coordinator Jacqueline Vel will explain how realities in the field differed from the plans supported by the optimistic global jatropha narratives, and how that influenced the progress and focus of the research projects in JARAK. She will highlight some preliminary results and experiences in interdisciplinary collaboration.


**The past is a foreign country**

*Anoek Steketee & Arnold van Bruggen*
*(freelance photographer and freelance journalist)*

Commissioned by the Tropenmuseum in Amsterdam, photographer Anoek Steketee and writer Arnold van Bruggen made a series about a remarkable phenomenon in Indonesia: ‘plesiran tempo doeloe’. Sixty-five years after Indonesia’s struggle for independence, its colonial past has returned as a pastime. Men and women, young and old, revive colonial times by role playing and dressing up. People ride around on antique bicycles, stroll in colonial suits and re-enact the Police Actions. Are the people fulfilling a need for nostalgia? Is this the result of historical consciousness, or is it just ostentation without any meaning? Anoek Steketee and Arnold van Bruggen try to answer these questions with photos, interviews and research. They illuminate the complexity of dealing with the past and provide space for different interpretations.
Parallel session 1:

Reading Postcards: Multiple Enactments of Tourism in a Destination

Chalermphat Pongajarn
(Cultural Geography, Wageningen University)

Tourism destinations have been conceptualized from a variety of approaches, including the conventional business and the socio-cultural approaches. This research takes earlier categorizations of tourism destinations further. Informed by actor-network theory, it aims at improving our understanding of the nature of tourism destinations by investigating the processes of material and conceptual ordering in Pai, a tourism destination in northern Thailand. This article argues that tourism destinations are enacted in various ways. By using representational and non-representational readings of postcards, it demonstrates how multiple realities are enacted. The article shows how postcards have co-constructed three versions of the tourism destination Pai; an ethnic tourism destination, a hub of hippies and international backpackers and a Thai romantic tourism destination. Our study illustrates how the explication of different versions of tourism and their overlapping and fractional relations and effects has increasingly presented itself as a key task for tourism research.

Community-based ecotourism development in Taman Negara, Kuala Tahan, Malaysia. Engaging communities in sustainable tourism development.

Azam Bahrami Barogh
(Former staff of the Institute for Environment and Development National University of Malaysia (UKM); now based in the Netherlands as freelance researcher and consultant)

This study focuses on local people’s participation in sustainable community-based ecotourism development in Taman Negara National Park. It discusses what role local people play as a main component of community-based ecotourism. Specifically, this study focuses on local participation in terms of tourism benefits in the development of community-based ecotourism and the decision-making process. In this case, sustainable community-based ecotourism could not be achieved without local participation. The paper uses the concept of community-based ecotourism to analyse local participation in Taman Negara national park. Local entrepreneurs play a vital role here. In Taman Negara, the Kuala Tahan (local people) are involved in a wide range of occupations, ranging from owning their own businesses to working as an employee in a hotel or resort or working as a tour operator for a tourism agency. Tourism has become the main source of income for local residents, and they are satisfied with their businesses. However, not every group has benefited equally: the Orang Asli, for instance, form a minority that has benefited relatively little from the tourism industry. Additionally, the results demonstrate that, despite weak participation in the decision-making process, local people can benefit considerably from ecotourism. There are some issues that need to be addressed in order to make tourism sustainable: involving the Orang Asli in ecotourism, more training for local people, making them more aware of environmental issues, and involving them in the decision-making and management process.
Marine conservation in a sea perspective: a case from Indonesia

Annet Pauwelussen
(PhD Rural Development Sociology, Wageningen University)

Marine conservation in Indonesia involves different meanings and interests, and in practice different conservation realities are being crafted, done and undone. But in mainstream marine conservation literature – preoccupied with models - it is often one reality that prevails: that of distinct and static conservation sites, devoid of people and managed from above. Little attention is paid to the reality makings of actors populating the marine space. In my research I take the coastal area of Berau (East-Kalimantan, Indonesia) as starting point to trace how actors form and sustain networks of fishing, family and trade across a vast marine space, making the sea a lively, lived-in place. I explore what these marine actors make of conservation in their world, and who and what is participating in the process. Drawing on an actor-network theoretical approach I consider networks as open-ended webs of relations assembled and performed in practices. Data collection is based on mobile ethnography, moving along with actors across islands and sea(s) as they associate with others. In my presentation I focus on preliminary findings, fresh from the field. I consider current attempts to create marine protected areas (MPAs) in Berau from a sea perspective and highlight some conceptual disjunctures between MPA reality enacted in policy discourse and marine-based reality. I’ll address: 1) Seeing communities as local and tied to the shore or as sea-spanning mobile communities; 2) Management of the sea versus belonging to the sea; 3) A passive sea in need of protection or one that is performed by people, currents, animals and sea spirits and 4) Seeing the sea as peripheral to the land or the other way around. A discussion of these disjunctures shows the land bias in marine conservation and sheds light on why conservation organizations hardly get a foothold in the region.

Palm oil and land conflicts in Indonesia: the role of international standards in dispute resolution

Rosa de Vos
(Wageningen University)

In West-Kalimantan, the expansion of the palm oil sector led to a rise in social conflicts, mostly about access to land and other natural resources. The palm oil sector has received strong criticism on its negative impact on the environment. In response to this, stakeholders of the sector have set up international standards to promote environmentally and socially ‘sustainable’ palm oil. My research addressed the question to what extent these international standards are being used in processes of dispute resolution and what consequences this has for disputes at the local level. My presentation will discuss observations from fieldwork in Sambas District. In Sambas, the district government allocates land to palm oil companies, supposedly to develop these ‘unproductive’ areas. In reality, these areas are inhabited by people who cultivate rice, rubber, fruit and vegetables. The Malay communities of Sambas claim ownership over these lands based on adat law and on the fact that they cultivate the land. Their ownership is however not recognized by the government. This has led to demonstrations and violence. Several conflict cases have been taken to international dispute resolution mechanisms by NGO’s. The complaints were formulated in terms of environmental destruction, violations of indigenous rights and a lack of involvement of local communities. While negotiations have brought an end to violence, and agreements over the division of land have been reached, using international standards is controversial. It is feared that ‘palm oil resisting communities’ will be forced to accept palm oil after negotiations. International standards provide no easy solution to problems of social sustainability, but understanding the ways in which they are used will at least point out challenges and chances for resolving disputes.
Jatropha in South Sulawesi: cultivation, trade and discourses

Henky Widjaja
(Institute of Cultural Anthropology and Development Sociology, Leiden University / Van Vollenhoven Institute of Leiden Law School).

This research investigates the experiences of jatropha projects in South Sulawesi implemented in the period 2007-2011. It aims to examine how the introduction and commoditization of jatropha took place in South Sulawesi and to analyze local contexts that are influential to the process. In this research, I carried out several case studies ranging from commercial jatropha projects to non-commercial jatropha projects. Key findings so far are as follows: Firstly, the jatropha hype in South Sulawesi was triggered by the expectation to benefit from the skyrocketing of fuel prices in 2006 and the existence of various opportunities of funding and access to government projects. Secondly, the outgrower model as the popular business model in the jatropha sector has failed to secure the stability of raw material supply for the industry. However, neither the industry wants to invest in the conventional plantation model, since for both investors and farmers the prospect of jatropha is still uncertain and risky. Thirdly, this research found that the massive inclusion of farmers and lands in commercial jatropha activities in South Sulawesi was enabled by the strong socio-political networking of the key actors and also due to the fall of South Sulawesi’s key commodity: cacao at that point of time. Meanwhile, the downfall of jatropha in South Sulawesi is caused by the incompatibility of the introduced modern business model with the traditional system, which is still significant, especially in terms of land use and access, as well as in terms of social bonds between actors in the system. Lastly, this research reveals differences between the actual experiences with the theoretical claims and assumptions regarding potential yields, oil content, and usefulness claims of jatropha.

Values of mangrove ecosystem services in Indonesia under different management states: preliminary findings of the ‘Mangrove Capital’ project

Alexander P.E. van Oudenhoven, Rudolf S. de Groot
(Environmental Systems Analysis Group, Wageningen University)

Indonesia has the world’s fourth-longest coastline, and is home to the largest area of mangrove forests in the world. However, due to population growth and economic pressure, around 30-40% of Indonesia’s mangroves have been converted or degraded, especially since the 1970’s. Urban expansion, timber production and the development of aquaculture farms and oil-palm plantations have caused a decline of about 1.2 million hectares of mangroves since the 1980’s. According to recent estimations (2010), about 3 million hectares of mangroves are left in Indonesia, and mangroves are still being perceived as low-value forests. The Mangrove Capital project, led by Wetlands International, which started in September 2011, aims to change this perception held by government agencies, private sector and civil society. Through a partnership with Wageningen University, The Nature Conservancy, Deltares, and various local Indonesia partners, the ecological, cultural and socio-economic values of mangroves are analysed and communicated. The project will provide the knowledge and tools necessary for restoration and sustainable management of (former) mangrove areas. Almost halfway the project, an update of the work done by the Environmental Systems Analysis Group (Wageningen University) will be presented. We have identified the potential provision of key mangrove ecosystem services per management state. This enables the comparison between ecosystem services and values provided by, for instance, protected and converted mangrove areas, different aquaculture intensities and integrated silvo-fisheries. Our typology of management states is based on policy, technical, ecological and
biophysical aspects and should be applicable for all of Indonesia’s coastal regions. The key services which are being quantified and valued during field studies on Java, are food (fish, shrimp, etc.), raw materials, carbon sequestration, coastal protection, water purification, nursery function, and eco-tourism. The management typology, results of the ecosystem services assessment, and preliminary findings of the fieldwork will be presented.

Parallel session 2:

Recognition and Retribution. Transitional justice in the Netherlands Indies after the Second World War

Esther Zwinkels
(PhD candidate, Leiden University)

After the capitulation of Japan on 15 August 1945, the Dutch government tried to re-establish its power in the Indies archipelago. One of the necessary measures to achieve this was to deal with the wrongs of the wartime period. On an international level, Dutch representatives participated in the prosecution of the major Japanese war criminals in Tokyo. On a national level, the Netherlands Indies government initiated post-war commissions and investigation teams to investigate the conduct of the Japanese army, and Dutch and Indonesian civilians, soldiers and civil servants during the Japanese occupation. These commissions investigated the broad spectrum of conduct and drew conclusions about who should be prosecuted for assisting the enemy and who were to be nominated to be decorated for good conduct – to put it simply: who would become a war criminal, a traitor or a hero.

The main purpose of this research project is to determine how the Netherlands Indies government dealt with the moral and legal questions of transitional justice regarding war crimes, collaboration and resistance after the Second World War and how its actions were justified. These questions will be answered by analysing the ideas, practices and justifications of the Dutch and Indies government regarding war criminals, collaborators, and war heroes. The proceedings of the different committees, investigation teams and members of the judiciary and the government will be examined. Finally, to determine whether the practices in the Netherlands Indies were unique, the outcomes will be compared with similar processes in The Netherlands, Malaya and the Philippines.

The Indonesian Foreign Ministry (1945-1955)

F.X. Widiyarso
(Leiden University, Institute for Area Studies)

The Foreign Ministry was one of the new institutions established by the Indonesian Government right after the Proclamation of Independence on 17 August 1945. One of the Indonesian leaders’ primary concerns was to conduct negotiations in order to achieve full independence from the Dutch; subsequently, paving the establishment of the institution. Soon after, the political process with the Netherlands, the Great Britain and the US followed suit. Several agreements had been reached by the Indonesian and the Dutch during 1946-1948 and, in the final process, the Dutch relinquished their power to the Indonesians in the end of 1949 through a diplomatic settlement. However, little attention has been paid to the instruments of diplomacy used by the Republic. The Ministry’s nature to create and maintain networks with other countries and international organizations became a new reality that had to be experienced by the Indonesian bureaucracy and
its civil servants. Considering this, it is necessary to comprehensively study the structure and the composition of the personnel of the Indonesian Foreign Ministry during the first years of the Indonesian independence. Study on the ministry structure and personnel will end with the enactment of the ministerial decree no. 42073-V/1955 as part of the government effort to rationalize civil service and government institutions. This study aims to give a new insight into the study of Indonesian diplomacy and focuses on the development of the Foreign Ministry and its elites during the time of revolution. Such development after the transfer of sovereignty will also be explained. Changes in the size and the relationship of the ministry with other government institutions and its interaction with the domestic and external political developments will also be part of this study.

**Industriousness in an imperial economy: Interactions of households’ work patterns, time allocation and consumption in the Netherlands and the Netherlands-Indies, 1815-1940**

**Louella de Graaf**  
(*PhD student, Rural and Environmental History, Wageningen University*)

This project aims to explain changes in women’s and children’s work patterns and time allocation in the metropole and in the colony, from a perspective that examines reciprocal effects of imperial interactions. Recent scholarship suggests that it is fruitful to look at colonialism’s internal dynamics concerning labour relations. Most likely, enhanced imperial connections greatly affected the work patterns of households, both in the metropole and the colony. The study will investigate to what extent, and how, mutual influences led to changes in household work patterns and time allocation in the Netherlands and the Netherlands-Indies, by using the approach of ‘entangled histories’ or histoire croisée. Firstly, developments in household work patterns will be established and explained in both regions respectively, by combining local budget studies with available national data on labour force participation. The relationship between work patterns, consumption and economic development will receive particular attention. Secondly, comparisons will be drawn between developments in the Netherlands and the Netherlands-Indies. Apart from economic factors, crucial ideological changes regarding work discipline of various household members – notably women and children - in both parts of the empire will be studied. Finally, it will be established to what degree developments in metropole and colony affected each other. Direct interactions as well as more indirect effects will be exposed, by looking at changing consumption patterns and changing institutions, such as colonial rule and social policy. The project aims to contribute to our understanding of labour relations and persisting inequalities worldwide. More specifically, its results may help to explain why in the Netherlands, women’s and children’s labour force participation declined much faster than elsewhere in Europe, while simultaneously intensifying in the Netherlands-Indies. This project will contribute to the fields of economic and labour history, as well as global history and New Imperial History.

**Reviewing G30S-1965 through village reports of PKI**

**Siswa Santoso**  
(*Leiden University*)

The Jakarta-based September 30th Movement of 1965, better known as G30S has been given many interpretations in terms of ‘whodunnit’. Circumstances surrounding the ‘movement’ as analysed by John Roosa (2006) might suggest to a certain degree the involvement of The Communist Party of
Indonesia (PKI). My reading of ca. 100 village reports made by PKI-cadres six months before G30S, might enrich and underline the analysis of Roosa, while contributing to a better understanding of PKI’s programme for the improvement of the living conditions of the peasant. The village reports themselves have been analysed by Ina Slamet (1988), which might access the reader to a better understanding about the position of PKI in villages. Somehow, revisited on the analysis of these reports, however, open further discussion on the misperception made by certain western PKI-specialists (a.o. Mortimer, Tornquist) included the least ideological and political bias one by Ina Slamet. My understanding of the reports might also expose some bias made by Ben White consistently while characterising the originality of PKI approach in carrying out village researches (2005, 2002, 1993). Last but not least, I expect my understanding of the reading also can contribute to highlight polemic amongst (institutional and/or academic) Marxists, when they try to portrait the character of the Indonesian society.

Leprosy in the Dutch East Indies

Leo van Bergen
(KITLV, Leiden)

The inquiry into leprosy in the Dutch East Indies is part of a NWO-funded comparative research-project called ‘Leprosy and Empire’, also containing an inquiry into leprosy in Surinam. The time span is approximately 1815-1941. Taking leprosy as an example, the project sets out to understand how public health policies are shaped under the influence of (colonial) politics, economy, western as well as indigenous (religious) beliefs, western and local medical thinking, and local culture. The diversity of all this was great in the Dutch East Indies, indeed leading to remarkable local differences in responding to leprosy.

“From Palace to Palace through the Dump”: Settlement Patterns of Dutch Expats in Postcolonial Jakarta

Aniek X. Smit
(Institute for History, Leiden University)

In this paper I present my ongoing research on the settlement patterns of Dutch expats in postcolonial Jakarta. My paper is based on a data sample from the expat community magazine De Paraplu (1976, 1986, 1996, 2006), supplemented by data from English language newspapers in Indonesia, and in-depth interviews with semi-permanent and current expats in Jakarta. I explore the way in which temporary, highly skilled migrants ‘integrate’ in the city by means of their choice of neighborhood, home, and household. Despite the obvious residential segregation among expats, I challenge the conventional idea of the ‘expat-bubble’, by focusing on expats’ individual strategies in finding a home abroad. Moreover, I question the use of classic theories of spatial assimilation for the study of temporary, highly skilled migrants. This case study is part of a comparative study of highly skilled migrants in The Hague and Jakarta since 1945.
Parallel session 3:

Institutions and Social Mobilization

Dr. Ming Chee Ang
(Postdoctoral Research Fellow, Centre for East and Southeast Asian Studies, Lund University, Sweden)

Social movements are series of sustained interactions and collective actions, contentious performances, displays and campaigns by ordinary people outside established political institutions. Yet, why do certain movements persist over a significant period of time while others do not? How do those that persist sustain themselves and overcome constraints over time, especially those imposed by non-liberal democratic states? This presentation examines the persistence of social movements despite facing considerable constraints imposed by a non-liberal state. I argue that both structural and relational institutions are crucial in a prolonged movement’s efforts to overcome constraints and sustain social mobilization in a non-liberal democratic state. Structural institutions are, in various degrees, significantly influenced by informal relationships - that is, those built on interpersonal networks and trust. Such informal relationships seem to have similar effects, if not more so, on state-social movement interactions than official and structural relations. I argue that social mobilization in non-liberal democratic states tend to develop parallel - at times overlapping - both formal and informal institutions to prolong their existence and increase their opportunities to affect change. I will share my observation from Malaysia during the presentation. I also look forward for collaboration opportunities with like-minded researchers who specialized in other countries.

PAS and Islamist organizations in the Middle East: connections, views and hopes

Abdurazak Faeza
(Middle East Institute, National University of Singapore)

Connections between Islamist parties in the Middle East and Southeast Asia have been rarely studied. When Hasan Al-Banna founded the largest and most organized religious and social movement in 1928 in Egypt, the Muslim Brotherhood, or Al-Ikhwan Al-Muslimun, he had spurred many similar political and civil society groups around the world, including the Islam-based Parti Islam Se-Malaysia (PAS), which is the longest running opposition to the nationalist status quo, UMNO, in Malaysian political history. While its founding father, Egypt’s Muslim Brotherhood, is going through a political shift from being a credible opposition to a contentious status quo, PAS has remained as UMNO’s strongest opposition throughout Malaysian history, its position largely unchallenged and unchanged. Its other Islamist counterparts in the Middle East, such as Tunisia’s Ennahda and Turkey’s AK Party, have also moved on from being in the place of the opposition to either a leading party in the transitional government as in the case of Ennahda or the party currently in power as in the AK Party. It is therefore in the interest of this paper to explore the views and ambitions that PAS leaders might have vis-à-vis the political shifts that their fellow Islamists are experiencing, as well as the extent of their established connections amongst one another. This paper will focus on PAS as the subject of study.
Filling the explanatory void to go beyond Indonesia

Mark Philip Stadler
(Leiden University, Leiden, the Netherlands)

Hizbut Tahrir (Arab.: Liberation Party) Indonesia (HTI) intends to replace Indonesian (state) ideology with “An-Nabhanism”, an interpretation of Islam as political ideology of the ummah according to the works of global HT founder Sheikh Taqiad-Din an-Nabhani. In the past, HTI had to struggle with facing an obvious explanatory gap between its claims that the West is the source of all evil and that the solution for all grievances is Islamic supremacy in the world, resulting in the re-establishment of the global caliphate. However, today, HTI is capable of narrowing down this void. An-Nabhanism makes HTI members aware of nuances in society in a cognitively pre-designed religious-political framework, and by practicing An-Nabhanistic values and virtues, they become religious-political entrepreneurs who have the capability of shaping peoples’ minds and hearts in favor of their ideology. HTI circles already live according to a social reality which is shaped by An-Nabhanism and thus is contrary to Indonesian ideological features, such as the Pancasila. Their concrete behavior and actions fill the explanatory gap and give them advantages in advancing their claims without necessarily having to refer to them verbally. Following the argument of Slowenian philosopher and public intellectual Slavoj Žižek, a social reality predestines the establishment of ideology. HTI members, thus my argument, create a social reality conducive to a future ideological change in Indonesia. Concrete recent successful influence on policy-making also gives HTI a motivation to continue its ideological struggle in the same way.

Bridging the digital divide in E-humanities

Jacqueline Hicks
(KITLV, Leiden)

A major new research project from KITLV called Elite Network Shifts aims to discover new ways of understanding the role of Indonesia’s elites in the country’s two major political transitions – the 1950s and 1998. It is also an experiment in applying computerized methodologies to a vast corpus of newly digitized Indonesian language newspapers. Mining over a million articles for patterns in textual references to political elites, and using these data to interrogate elite networks using Social Network Analysis techniques, this project represents the type of interdisciplinary collaboration that is the hallmark of the new e-humanities. As the traditionally context-rich scholarship of area studies becomes increasingly open to such new methods, this presentation highlights some of the underlying tensions between the two approaches. What sort of questions can large-scale quantitative analyses help answer? What are the implications for the humanities of replicating natural science methodologies in the study of social phenomena? How can the two approaches work together in practice? These are some of the questions that have arisen at the beginning of my work on this project and to which I will provide a few tentative answers. However, the real aim of this presentation is to prompt some discussion from area specialists on these issues.
Mass media and politics in the Era Reformasi

Wijayanto
(PhD Student in LIAS, Leiden University and Lecturer in the Department of Political Science, Diponegoro University)

In this presentation, I would like to give an overview of my PhD research on mass media and politics in Indonesia during the reformation era, which arguably provides much more free space for mass media to operate. The research is aimed to examine the changes and continuities in the way the media functions and deals with the power holder, following the radical change of the political environment after the fall of the authoritarian Suharto regime. Drawing on the two main approaches that predominate the study of Indonesian media today, namely the political economy approach, which sees political economy factors as the main factors influencing the media operation, and the political culture approach, which believes political culture factors as the main factors influencing the media operation, I would argue that both factors can’t be separated from each other as both are inherently embedded in the everyday works of the media and play the same important role in directing media interaction with the power holder. To meet this aim, I suggest that an elaborated research design has to be developed in order to capture the flaws of both approaches. This can be done by combining ethnographic observations, which closely look into day-to-day lives of working journalists, and quantitative content analysis which closely examines the media content. Finally, I will sum up my presentation by explaining the tentative findings which hopefully will emerge from this study.

From Clients to Citizens? The discourse of ‘judicialization of politics’ in Thailand and ‘rule of law’ in Myanmar, and what it tells us about citizenship in Southeast Asia.

Wolfram Schaffar
(Research Fellow at the Royal Netherlands Institute of Southeast Asian and Caribbean Studies KITLV / Department of Development Studies, University of Vienna, Austria)

In most of the political science literature on democratization processes, civil society - defined as the sphere outside the state - is supposed to play a central role. This is also true for literature on Southeast Asia, where the size, the character, and the dynamics of civil society is taken as the basis to analyse the quality and sustainability of democratization processes. The project 'From Clients to Citizens?' - a four-year long joint research project between KITLV, Universitas Gadjah Mada, University of Amsterdam and Leiden University - uses a different approach. Drawing on the concept of citizenship, it focuses on the way ordinary Indonesians relate to the state and addresses the question to what extent Indonesia’s democratic transition is changing this relation. Against the background of this project, I will discuss different interpretations of citizenship using data from Thailand and Myanmar as example. In Thailand, since the coup d'etat and the abrogation of the constitution in 2006, we find a perpetuated debate on constitutional reform centering on the role of the judiciary and the concept of "judicialisation of politics". In Myanmar, the concept of "rule of law" has emerged as the central reference point of the current reform process. I will argue that these two discourses - "judicialization of politics" and "rule of law" - are shifting the idea of citizenship towards a more legal or rights-based interpretation and reflect what has been called a "legal turn" in development theory.
Securing land rights: land conflicts in democratizing Indonesia

Willem van der Muur
(Van Vollenhoven Institute, Leiden)

This project, which is part of the KITLV research project From Clients to Citizens? Emerging Citizenship in Democratising Indonesia, studies the trajectories of land conflicts over the last 15 years, asking how Indonesia’s democratic and legal reforms have impacted the discursive strategies, practices and capabilities of peasants and state agents to settle land conflicts. Focusing on protracted land conflicts in Mesuji (Lampung) and Bulukumba (South Sulawesi), the projects aims to study to what extent the opening up of new avenues for contestation after the fall of Suharto have affected the capacity of peasants to address land conflicts, and whether these developments have impact the way in which state agents implement land policies. The comparison between South Sulawesi and Lampung serves to ascertain to what extent local conditions – particularly the nature of available trust networks and the regulatory capacity of the state – have impacted the trajectories of these land conflicts.

This sub-project proposes to look at the trajectories of a selection of serious land conflicts about agrarian land use change. Its objective is to contribute to a history of the struggle for land rights in Indonesia over the last 15 years, with a focus on how Indonesia’s reforms towards democracy and the rule of law have impacted the strategies, practices and capabilities of peasants and their organizations involved in land conflicts, as well as the responses of the state agents involved. The research will examine discursive strategies, comparing the use of adat arguments in selected land conflicts to more ‘insurgent forms of citizenship’. It will further examine whether more traditional conceptions of land rights (including, but not limited to, adat) are translated within such a citizenship based approach. While the struggle for land rights in Indonesia has received considerable attention, this project will add to the literature by (a) interpreting the changing nature of the structure for land rights in the light of changing forms of citizenship in Indonesia and (b) its attention for regional comparisons and variation between different provinces.

Parallel session 4:

Institutional entrepreneurship: providing public goods in emerging economies

Marleen Dieleman
(Associate Professor and Associate Director, Centre for Governance, Institutions & Organisations, NUS Business School, National University of Singapore - Department of Strategy and Policy)

Marleen Dieleman’s work focuses on large Indonesian conglomerates, and in particular the boundary between business and government. She will present her latest research project concerning firms that proactively replace government roles where governments are unable to provide public goods relevant to the firm and its clients. The case illustrates the fuzzy boundary between the public and the private sector, and outlines mechanisms used by institutional entrepreneurs to negotiate such a boundary in their own interest.
Embedding the MNCs or being captured by them? The Philippines’ transformation into a dependent market economy

Jana Maria Kleibert
(Amsterdam Institute of Social Science Research, University of Amsterdam)

Contemporary globalisation has changed the economic landscape of the Philippines, where the strongest growing sector for the past years has been the business-process outsourcing (BPO) industry. The Philippines have been exporting BPO services to the Global North for more than a decade now, making the time ripe for an understanding of the dynamic changes that have occurred since the initial relocation of white-collar jobs to the developing country. This study uses the concept of embeddedness, defined as territorial and network embeddedness, to assess to what extent companies have become increasingly embedded into the local economy over time and what strategies have been employed by institutional actors to ‘embed’ these multinational corporations. The strongest linkages are found with educational institutions, since skilled labour is the most important input for offshore service companies. Therefore, the role of national institutions to engage in reform of the education sector to achieve increased embeddedness of companies is also assessed. In-depth interviews with selected companies, institutional facilitators and education institutions show that companies were able to capture institutions and transform the education system to supply mainly the lower-end skills needed for their operations, leading to what can be argued to be a dependent market economy.

Singapore and creativity in the new economy

Zane Kripe
(PhD student, Leiden University, Institute of Cultural Anthropology and Development Sociology)

The Singaporean government has announced successful development of the knowledge economy as the way in which to ensure the nation’s survival in the volatile global economy. It is argued that Singapore has to become the hub of creativity and innovation in the new media and ICT domains. In this presentation I argue that such calls for Singapore to become the ‘Silicon Valley’ of Southeast Asia rest upon an hierarchical imagination of global order, which renders Singapore and its people as ‘not creative enough’ and ‘not entrepreneurial enough’. While during the time of the Asian economic miracle, the economic success was explained in terms of ‘Asian values’, with the turn to post-industrial economy these values have become a problem, a handicap, that needs to be overcome. Considering that the ‘Asian values’ were not only an explanation for Singapore’s economic success, but were also consciously used in the nation-building and disciplining of society, in this presentation I wish to ask what are the new sensibilities that Singaporean government wishes its citizens to instill and what conflicts arise in this process. I will use material from my fieldwork in Singapore’s technology entrepreneurship scene to discuss how these calls for more creative Singapore create spaces for intervention and transformation of society.
The institutionalization of Oknha: Cambodian entrepreneurship at the interface of business and politics

Michiel Verver (Organization Sciences, VU University, Amsterdam, The Netherlands) & Heidi Dahles (Griffith Business School, Griffith University, Nathan, Australia)

Since early 1990s, in Cambodia the title of “oknha” is bestowed upon business people who make substantial financial contributions to national development projects. Recipients of this honour are identified by the leadership of the ruling Cambodian People’s Party (CPP), in particular Prime Minister Hun Sen. This article addresses the politics of awarding and receiving this title as an expression of the reciprocal relationship between the Cambodian business elite and the CPP leadership, the so-called “elite pact”. This pact revolves around the tacit agreement that the oknha receive protection and privileges in their business ventures, in return for loyalty and financial contributions to the CPP. Building on ethnographic fieldwork conducted in Cambodia’s capital, Phnom Penh, this article reveals the unequal albeit reciprocal patronage relationships that cement the interdependencies between business and state actors. As a theoretical contribution this article proposes that oknha, being both the medium and the outcome of the encompassing patronage system, is subject to processes of institutionalization within the elite organizational field and is turning into a template that regulates and orders entrepreneurial ventures at the interface of business and politics.

Navigating a river by its bends. A comparison of returnees’ contributions to the transformation of Cambodia

Gea D.M. Wijers

(Free University Amsterdam/ Cambodia Research Group)

This PhD dissertation grew out of the question why Cambodian American and Cambodian French returnees employ different strategies in working for Cambodia. Why does the first group often start an NGO and the latter rather work for Cambodian government? The study explores, describes, analyses and compares narratives on migration, institutional entrepreneurial activity and return by a small sample of these returnees. This has resulted in the construction of multiple case studies that illustrate the experiences and activities of Cambodian American and Cambodian French transnational institutional entrepreneurs. This subject is linked to the societal debate on the ways in which the broad spectrum of institutional entrepreneurial activities may impact the development of an emerging nation. The case studies demonstrate that, upon return, neither Cambodian French nor Cambodian American returnees can freely employ the social capital in their (trans)national networks to realize their ambitions for Cambodia. When the returnees first arrive in the country, and their social legitimacy in Cambodia is not yet established, they are often met with suspicion by local parties. For cultural, social, political and economic reasons linked to both host and home countries, returnees to Cambodia cannot remain neutral. In the long term, they are not able to remain unaffiliated and have to choose sides in order to survive.

One of the more significant conclusions to emerge from this study is that the social capital in (trans)national networks is even more versatile than previous research has shown. Not only can it provide individuals with benefits through their membership of these networks, but also, in the dynamics of social relations, ‘negative social capital’ may be produced, which actually restraints relationships. A lack of social legitimacy, trust and acceptance limits the returnees’ opportunities to initiate institutional change in the Cambodian context of cultural competition, political contestation and looming social conflict.
Colonial heritage, legal pluralism and development in Indonesia, Malaysia and the Philippines

Petra Mahy
(Melbourne Law School, University of Melbourne; from October 2013: Centre for Socio-Legal Studies, University of Oxford)

This presentation will broadly outline the research that I have been conducting with colleagues at Monash and Melbourne Universities on the legal evolution of business law in the Asia-Pacific region, and then my future research plans to narrow the focus of this work to Indonesia, Malaysia and the Philippines. The current project has been investigating the controversial ‘Legal Origins’ thesis, which broadly argues that the legal family that a country belongs to will have long, path-dependent effects on the development of company law and labour law, and that common law systems will produce more economically effective regulation than civil law systems. We have been investigating this question using both long-run historical studies of legal change as well as using quantitative legal coding methodology. In particular my own work on the historical evolution of companies law in Indonesia has revealed ongoing effects of legal pluralism as being an important factor in inhibiting the development of formal law. I am intending to extend this type of research to studies in Malaysia and the Philippines, using historical and legal anthropology approaches.

Corporate litigation about land in Indonesia

Santy Kouwagam
(PhD researcher at Van Vollenhoven Institute, Leiden University)

This presentation will provide overview of my research on corporate litigation about land in Indonesia. The research aims to analyse both the regulations and practices of corporate litigation about land, devoting attention both to formal and informal mechanisms. In this fashion, this study will connect the disjunctions between law and practice, from both sides of how law is shaped by practice, and how practice is bypassing law. It aspires to evaluate the Indonesian legal framework and its effectiveness in providing legal certainty on property in general, and land title in particular. By way of conclusion, some recommendations will be made for possible amendments to help overcome the problems encountered in this study, or if the problems are inherent in the way public authorities apply it. The study argues that formalization of land rights will only benefit a handful of elites in Indonesia. In the context of litigation, the uncertainty of land rights is acting as a barrier for land-grabbing and expropriation by those who are rich and powerful. This is a socio-legal study approached through lawyers by doing participatory observation at law firms as the actor whose practices are connected with all the other elements in the study. In my presentation I will explain the background of the research and my current findings.
Plenary session 2:

Political and legal transformations of an Indonesian polity – historical perspectives on current events

Keebet von Benda-Beckmann
(Emeritus Professor Max Planck Institute for Social Anthropology)

What started out as a study of Indonesian decentralization policies at the lowest level of state administration in West Sumatra, developed into a study of political and legal transformations of the Minangkabau nagari. We followed the process over a period of ten years, from the fall of the Suharto regime until 2009. Over time we became increasingly convinced that these events could only be understood from a longer historical perspective. Early colonial events, but also the 1970s, in which we did our first spell of fieldwork, turned out to be important periods for a proper understanding of the period since Reformasi. What from a short-term perspective seemed to be fundamental change in village government, turned out to be a process of continuity and gradual change, interrupted with some brief periods of more radical change. Constant readjustment of a proper balance between the three normative pillars of Minangkabau society: adat, Islam and the state, have not only shaped village government; it has thus far prevented West Sumatra from following the kind of intensified Islam of Aceh and other parts of the country. The book based on this unique longitudinal research will appear with Cambridge University Press around July-August 2013, under the title ‘Political and Legal Transformations of an Indonesian Polity: The Nagari from Colonisation to Decentralisation’.

Deltas preparing for uncertain futures

Gerardo van Halsema, Ngan Le, and Arjen Zegwaard
(Water Resources Management group, Wageningen University)
Long Hoang Phi
(Earth System Sciences group, Wageningen University)

Though the Deltas in the world are all unique, many are facing a similar challenge: preparing for an uncertain future. The main theme of this presentation is about preparing the Mekong Delta in Vietnam in view of future uncertainties related to climate change and socio-economic development. We present our three projects within this main theme, each addressing a specific angle / issue.
The MDP project is a policy and strategic decision advisory project. Its main objective is to develop a strategic plan to climate-proof the Mekong Delta and at the same time promote long-term sustainable development. At this stage, outcomes are delta analysis results and key advices. The Nuffic-NICHE project’s goal is to improve the quality of higher education, focusing on developing curricula, quality assurance, teaching methodologies, education materials through transferring specified knowledge from the Netherlands to Vietnam. Integrated water resources management, climate change adaptation, and agriculture are some of the main themes of the project.

In the Dynamic Deltas projects four PhDs study community and institutional responses of the Dutch, Bangladesh and Mekong Deltas to the uncertain challenges they face by looking at how these Deltas deal with concepts like flood risks and resilience.

**Parallel session 5:**

**Ethno-religious identification and intergroup conflict in the Philippines**

*Menandro S. Abanes*

*(PhD candidate, Faculty of Social Sciences and Faculty of Philosophy, Theology, and Religious Studies, Radboud University, Nijmegen)*

Why do armed conflicts persist? Several studies have looked at conflicts through different lenses like colonialism and state formation, identity, clash of interests over natural resources, migration, marginalization of minorities, agrarian issues, and international politics. In the Philippines, the conflict in Mindanao is often viewed and interpreted within an ethno-religious framework because the groups involved are divided along ethno-religious lines. I stress that, in the multi-religious and multi-ethnic Philippine context, an understanding of the intergroup relations among these groups will offer a more meaningful lens on the conflict. I argue that there exists an underlying exclusionism based on religion and ethnicity that perpetuates the intergroup conflict. People who strongly identify with their ethnicity and religion tend to exclude others from their public and private spaces. In the process, people have little (or worse: a twisted) understanding and knowledge of the other groups, justifying violence towards the out-groups. My study shows that people are most likely to exclude out-groups in the public spaces (e.g. mayor, police, and civil servant), and to accept them in the private spaces (e.g. classmates, friends, and dorm mates). This is in contrast to the studies found in the West, where people tend to have higher social distance towards out-groups that involve intimate (private) contacts than those that involve impersonal (public) contacts. The findings are discussed with reference to the indigenous concept *kapwa* (shared identity; togetherness) and can be used to understand what values people refer to when they interact and how people categorize themselves to belong to certain groups. This study – financed by the Netherlands Organisation of Scientific Research (NWO) - is based on a wide empirical survey among 1,500 randomly selected Philippine students in Mindanao and Metro Manila in 2011.
Contested notions of 'space' for civil society in Myanmar

Maaike Matelski
(PhD Candidate, Department of Social and Cultural Anthropology, Free University Amsterdam)

This paper will discuss perceptions of 'space' for civil society during Myanmar's period of military rule and its aftermath, based on observations and interviews with civil society actors between 2010 and 2012. Although Myanmar (formerly Burma) is currently undergoing a series of rapid and unexpected political reforms, the preceding fifty years of military dictatorship will have a continued and long-lasting effect on local perceptions of room for manoeuvre. My fieldwork data, obtained in Myanmar and with Burmese exile groups in Thailand before and during the political transition period, indicate that civil society organisations have made significant contributions to both social change and the creation of political awareness in Myanmar. The concept of 'civil society' is used here in reference to organisations that criticise the military government in overt and covert ways, as well as to describe citizens who organise themselves locally in order to provide social services instead of, or in addition to the government. While my respondents inside the country frequently reported a perception of increased 'space' or room for manoeuvre, as well as increased recognition for civil society on the part of the government, it must be remembered that this 'cautious optimism' is conditional on future developments, and only applies to certain sections of the population and certain parts of the country. Moreover, my data indicate that 'space' should not be seen only in relation to the government, but that support of local constituencies and the role of foreign donors also determine civil society's legitimacy and potential achievements.

Contact avoidance and ethno-religious identification: an empirical study on Muslims and Christians in Ambon and Yogyakarta

Cahyo Pamungkas
(Nijmegen Institute for Social and Cultural Research (NISCO)/Cultural Anthropology and Development Studies (CAOS), Radboud University Nijmegen)

This study fills a literature disjuncture between conflict studies that emphasize on the economic, political, and social basis of ethno-religious conflict and those that focus on prejudicial and discriminatory attitudes. We perceive contact avoidance as dimension of ethno-religious exclusionism and explain in what ways, why and how people avoid contact with out-groups, taking into account individual and contextual levels. Our research questions are: (1) To what extent is there a relationship between ethno-religious identification among Christians and Muslims in Ambon and Yogyakarta and contact avoidance and (2) To what extent is there a relationship between ethno-religious identification among Christians and Muslims in Ambon and Yogyakarta and contact avoidance considering social characteristics and intermediate variables. We use ethnic group conflict theory, realistic group conflict theory, and social identity theory. In short, these theories postulate that the stronger actual competition, the stronger perceived threats will be. In turn, stronger social identification tends to induce exclusionary reactions. Data collection includes survey, interviews, and archival studies. Survey was conducted of 1500 university students in Ambon and in Yogyakarta in 2011. Students are part of a middle class that has sufficient knowledge to utter rational statements. Also, in several conflict areas, students are politicized middle groups between perpetrators and ethno-religious groups. Our findings describe that Muslim ethnic groups score higher on contact avoidance compared to Christian ethnic groups. Moreover, participation in religious practices, rites of passage, friendship by religion and ethnicity significantly explain contact avoidance. The higher the social economic status, the stronger contact avoidance. Finally, the
relationship between ethno-religious identification and contact avoidance can be explained by perceived threat, quantity and quality of contact, ethnic saliency, religiocentrism, fundamentalism, monism, pluralism, regiocentrism, and distrust.

**The crisis of faith-based minority communities, Indonesia Experience, 2008 – 2012**

*Max Regus*

*(PhD International Institute of Social Studies, Erasmus University, The Netherlands)*

Indonesia has been in a democratic transition since 1998, after the downfall of Suharto. He was Indonesian president from 1966 to 1998, 33 years! Some scholars and researchers in Indonesian studies refer to this period as an authoritarian regime. His powerful politics implied social, political and cultural aspects. His regime came with domination over the societal-political arena. Massive protest by Indonesian students in 1997 – 1998 formed strong pushback against Suharto. He handed over his presidency to vice-president BJ Habibie. This was a turning point for the democratic transition phase in Indonesian politics and democracy. Democratic transition comes with a lot of societal and political advantages like decentralization of politics and development, multi-party system, freedom of press, civil liberties, that are increasing in this political process. Society acquires the opportunity to enjoy these benefits of democratic transition. However, faith-based minority communities are experiencing a different situation in comparison with other social groups. Some of the faith-based minority communities have become a target of restriction and violence. This restricts their opportunities to acquire and enjoy the benefits of democratic transition. The situation of faith-based minority communities is the main issue in this paper. This paper, and previous research, intends to explore the possibility to co-construct a protection framework for faith-based minority communities in Indonesia.

**Dynamics of (Trans) Local Elite Struggles: Complexities of Cultural Identities and Responses**

*I Ngurah Suryawan*

*(Anthropology Department, Papua State University (UNIPA) Manokwari, Indonesia)*

In this paper I focus on the dynamics and complexities of the Dewan Adat Papua, the Papuan Customary Council in its struggle to represent Papuan traditions (adat), Papuan political identities, and global capital connections. The heterogeneity of ethnic groups in Papua has been influenced by the complexity of certain issues such as political tension due to their struggle for independence, memories of violence, poverty, discrimination, development as well as lack of knowledge-sharing. There are more than 253 ethnic groups living in Papua, each very different and speaking distinctive languages. Each ethnic group has its own characteristic tradition, religious concepts, social structure and geographical conditions. The Papuan Customary Council’s legitimacy became strengthened by the Third Congress of the Papuan People (7-9 October 2011) during which the Federal State of West Papua was declared. Gaining influence by attempting to rewrite Papuan history, the Papuan Indigenous Council as an institution is now struggling for Papuan independence. This paper examines how the desire for liberation (in political and theological terms) is utilized by increasingly mobile and mobilizing Papuan elites and how their (trans)local networks are fragmented according to various political interests and differing conceptions of ‘freedom’ and ‘history’.
The Thai Chinese Problem - The Thai government’s suppression and integration of the Chinese minority in Bangkok, 1948-1957

York Wiese
(PhD researcher, Freiburg University)

In Thailand, more than in any other Southeast Asian country, Chinese sojourners enjoyed privileges and a relatively peaceful coexistence with their host society for several hundred years. But the development of both Chinese and Thai nationalism in the early 20th century and China’s demand of control over the overseas communities caused the two ethnic groups to clash seriously. During the decades to follow, the migration of Chinese women to Thailand led to the founding of purely Chinese families while the establishment of social and political organizations and schools as well as the development of the media transformed the Thai Chinese community into a strong minority group.

Agitated by fear of a potential Chinese expansion and of being overrun in its own country by an uncontrollable minority, the Thai government initiated strict measures against the Thai Chinese and set out to create its own dominant Thai culture (Thai-ification). These efforts reached their peak during Phibunsongkhram’s second term as Prime Minister (1948-1957). Centred around several major strikes the government restricted Chinese education and social and political activities, closed down various Chinese newspapers, arrested and deported many people involved in any of these institutions and alienated the Thai Chinese from the governments in Beijing and Taiwan, while simultaneously encouraging – or rather enforcing – assimilation into the Thai society.

This dissertational project uses the original newspapers of the Chinese community in Bangkok as primary sources to present a lively historical account of the Chinese’s own perception of these events. While previous works on the Thai Chinese have not given much consideration to these newspapers’ historical narratives and thereby lost a valuable source, this study aims to give them their place in the writing of history and make use of the many additional details they offer.

Parallel session 6:

A greenhouse for the tropical lowlands

Anne Elings, J. Campen, and I. Stijger
(Wageningen University, Glasshouse Horticulture)

Environmental conditions in the tropical lowlands can be disadvantageous for horticulture. Pests and diseases, and hard winds and rains are important causes of yield reduction. A greenhouse construction protects the crop and is an effective mechanism for improvement of yield and quality. A greenhouse with a high natural ventilation rate was developed, suited for the lowland tropics. In addition, the greenhouse covering makes the penetrating light diffuse, which reduces temperatures in the top of the canopy. The greenhouse has insect nets at all openings and a sluice to prevent insects from entering. The greenhouse is equipped with a computer installation that manages fertigation on the basis of the climate and crop needs. Greenhouses of this type were first evaluated in Purwakarta, Indonesia, for tomato and, in more recent years, in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, for rock melon. While in poorly ventilated greenhouses temperature can rise strongly, temperatures in the tropical greenhouse were approximately similar to outdoor temperatures once the crop has produced sufficient leaf area to realize a significant evaporative cooling. Critical phases are juvenile and mature growth stages, when leaf area is under development or decreasing, respectively. Chemical management of the major pests was ineffective. Therefore, integrated pest management should be introduced. For the moment, strict hygiene measures were imposed,
resulting in a drastic decrease of infested plants. Tomato and melon yields were substantially higher than outdoors or in more traditional greenhouses. A financial comparison between a traditional greenhouse, a tropical greenhouse with a simple computer, and a tropical greenhouse with an advanced computer learns that investments for the latter type are highest, but that the pay-back time is shortest. The extra investment results in an even higher production. Interestingly, a traditional greenhouse is not profitable at all if all costs with interest are accounted for.

Panama disease in Asia: a threat to regional banana production

Gert H.J. Kema
(Wageningen University and Research Center, Plant Research International)

Banana is, apart from the world's favorite fruit, a staple crop to millions of people throughout the tropics. All edible bananas are seedless and usually have triploid genomes, which significantly complicates conventional breeding. Cultivated bananas include desert bananas (AAA), cooking bananas (AAA or ABB) and plantain (ABB) that have narrow genetic bases, and the vast majority of current domesticated bananas has not been genetically improved. They are therefore prone to a wide variety of pests and diseases, including Panama disease that caused an iconic epidemic in Latin America in the previous century and currently threatens the crop and all its diversity in South-East Asia. We have started a series of projects to address this problem and will report on the first results.

Rearing of Leiolepis guttata in South-central Vietnam: present state of knowledge

Tran T.({1,2}, Théwis A.({1}, Haubrue E.({2}), Rochette A-J.({1,2}) and Malaisse F.({3})
({1} Liège University (U.Lg), Gembloux Agro-Bio Tech (GxABT), Animal Science Unit, {2} ULg, GxABT, Functional and Evolutive Entomology Unit, {3} ULg, GxABT, Biodiversity and Landscape Unit)

After listing mini-livestock diversity in Vietnam (pythons, crocodiles, tortoises, various lizards – monitor lizards, Mabuya and Agamidae -, porcupines, frogs, crickets, scorpions, chameleons), the paper focuses on one of the 8 Leiolepis species, namely Leiolepis guttata (Cuvier, 1829), the Spotted Butterfly Lizard. This species is endemic to South-central Vietnam, where it occurs on sandy coastal soils bearing a mosaic of vegetation units, from steppes to evergreen shrubby thickets. Climate of the area of concern is: mean annual temperature 25 to 29°C, mean annual rainfall from 770 to 1875 mm; a dry season (November to April) and a rainy season (May to October) are recognized. Rearing of L. guttata started in 2004 with a fortuitous discovery and presently concerns more than 500 families, with a current expanding trend. Surface areas of enclosures vary from 80 to 8,400 m². No information on best type(s) of enclosure was known, but important losses were quoted, notably young lizards because of cannibalism as well as parasitism. Two types of enclosure for its rearing suitable with environmental conditions and the investing capital in Bac Binh district of Binh Thuan province have been designed. L. guttata is mainly herbivorous, but also insectivorous, mainly during the rainy season. Detailed approach of its food items have been carried out through field observations, cafeteria tests and chemical analysis on composition of about hundred food items. Marketing channels concern 5 economic players (hunters, breeders, customers, tradesmen and restaurateurs), which all interact. Three types of products are sold, namely lizards for meat (local and tourists), adults for reproduction (mainly females) and young lizards for reproduction. Finally updated references on this subject are presented.
The Socially and Environmentally Sustainable Oil palm Research (SEnSOR) programme

Peter van der Meer (Alterra, Wageningen UR), Maja Slingerland (Plant Production Systems, Wageningen UR), Michiel Kohne (Rural Development Sociology, Wageningen UR), Jolanda van den Berg (LEI, Wageningen UR)

The Socially and Environmentally Sustainable Oil palm Research (SEnSOR) programme is an integrated multi-disciplinary research programme due to start this year. It is designed to fill key knowledge gaps in testing and developing the RSPO’s Principles and Criteria for sustainability in oil palm agriculture. This initiative will contribute to long-term global food security and environmental sustainability. The five-years’ programme will deliver a robust scientific evidence base for RSPO principles and criteria, strengthening the credibility of the RSPO’s approach to sustainability. It will strengthen confidence in RSPO certified palm oil for users, investors and the public, and ensure that growers’ efforts and investments in sustainable practices are cost-effective and have market value. Finally and most importantly it will safeguard the environment and society for the long term through the rigorous testing and development of practices which deliver significant benefits. The programme focuses on issues related to (1) Soil and Water, (2) Greenhouse Gases and Air Quality, (3) Biodiversity, (4) Participatory Processes and Rights, and (5) Livelihoods. These topic areas are integrated by three cross-cutting themes: The High Conservation Value (HCV) Process, Agricultural Best Practice and Cost-Benefit Analysis. The programme will ensure that scientific outputs translate into improvements in policy and practice through effective dissemination to the most appropriate people in the most useable way by building a research-policy partnership network between SEnSOR scientists and policy makers in SE Asia. Research findings and recommendations are delivered directly to the RSPO. In addition, stakeholders will be involved during all stages of the process.

Palm oil cultivation and rural based economic investment in West Kalimantan

Pujo Semedi
(Anthropology Department, Gadjah Mada University)

After a slow start, palmoil cultivation has brought West Kalimantan smallholding farmers, natives and immigrants, a continuous cash revenue at an unprecedented level. A district upriver of Kapuas with 27 hamlets, earns 22 billion Indonesian Rupiah (IDR) of monthly revenue. According to the farmers, life is now better than ever. They have a dependable source of income, easier road access to markets and other public services in the town. The increase in cash revenue shows in the increase in material possessions, like new motorcycles and trucks, televisions, mobile phones, new houses of urban style. Although less farmers nowadays engage in swidden cultivation, due to the large cash supply from palmoil, rice scarcity belongs to the past. Several months prior to August, many hamlets stage a one-month festivity, keramaian, under the pretext of Independence Day celebration. During the festivity millions of IDR are spent, particularly at night when the normally quiet hamlet is transformed into a little Las Vegas on Kuapas with karaoke, gambling, coffee, beer and prostitution. Besides consumption farmers have also invested in palmoil related business, of which only a handful manages to survive, and human investment; sending children to college or university. The new wealth from palmoil has raised the interest of social activists and city based entrepreneurs to establish credit unions, which have spread like a wild fire throughout the countryside. Credit unions assets are growing, but to what extent farmers use this institution for saving and investment is not clear yet. Why does the growth of wealth among farmers often lead them into the vicious circle of a consumptive life style? What are the socio-economic constraints at regional level which in effect prohibit people to use wealth from primary production activity to create more economically viable activities and jobs?
Bali: social-environmental conflicts and the transformation of irrigated agriculture

Dik Roth
(Wageningen University)

A forthcoming special issue under this title in the Journal of Indonesian Social Sciences and Humanities (http://www.kitlv-journals.nl/index.php/jissh) deals with the social-environmental problems caused by excessive tourism development on the Indonesian island of Bali. During former president Suharto’s New Order regime tourism was propagated as beneficial for ‘development’, while the island was in fact exploited for the benefit of large-scale tourist resort development, increasingly controlled by non-Balinese investors. The rising number of conflicts around tourism during the New Order and after shows the growing awareness of the social, environmental and cultural-economic drawbacks of the rapid tourism-related transformations of Bali. Subordination of local views and interests to those of external investors and powers, growing competition for land and water, the marginalization of agriculture, environmental degradation, and perceptions of global tourism as a threat to Balinese culture and identity made the role of tourism increasingly debated and contested in Balinese society. Meanwhile, the prospects for irrigated agriculture, Bali’s most important ‘traditional’ source of livelihood and asset for tourism because of the iconic irrigated landscapes it has created in the past, are bleak. In this presentation I will focus on two dimensions of Balinese social-environmental transformations: the ‘cultural’ framing - in terms of Hindu-Balinese culture and identity - of reactions to these changes, and the growing influence of global policy and governance agendas through recognition of the Balinese landscape as UNESCO heritage. Finally, these processes require a research agenda that problematizes such ‘cultural’ reactions and policies based on them, and instead focuses on the social and political contestations around these land and water transformations. I shortly sketch a possible research agenda.

Parallel session 7:

Gender and Transport Justice: Inter-city Land Transport and the Missing Users in Davao City, Philippines

Roselle Leah K. Rivera
(University of the Philippines Diliman, Phd International Institute of Social Studies / Erasmus University, Rotterdam)

Feminist insights into urban transport studies belong to the broader debates of the place of transport in enhancing human capabilities and social rights (Fainstein, 2010; Nussbaum, 2005). Other attempts in critical urban studies focus on the relationship between social identities (gender, class, age, race, or a confluence of these), and safety in urban contexts. ‘Urban transport’ in the ‘development’ debate reveals that while development studies has freed itself from a technocratic model based on notions of efficiency, urban transport studies is only starting to embrace the right-based perspective and a consultative model of planning. The domain of my study includes Intra-city Land Transport, Transport User experiences and Gender in Davao City, Mindanao, Philippines. The research is a multilayer exploration which covers the different levels of an interplay between notions of ‘gender’ and ‘transport’, elucidating the marginalization of the interests of low income users, the majority being women traders and workers, and showing how this is reflected in the planning of transport infrastructure, facilities and services. The study documents how people’s choice and agency, in turn, contribute to shaping the city. The study uses the concept of transport justice to capture the question of equal access to transportation in a broader struggle for environmental justice, civil rights and inclusive cities (Roy, 2010). As a normative framework,
transport justice pushes the feminist research agenda on transport to reorient the lines of inquiry towards how transport needs are perceived and constructed, planned and provided, and to carry ‘gender’ as an analytical concept and set of policy concerns to the center stage in this reorientation.

Reclaiming women’s voices in Indonesia health policy: Javanese women’s perception on culture, traditions and diabetes

Dyah Pitaloka
(Fulbright Fellow and PhD, Department of Communication, University of Oklahoma)

The heritage of the colonial period and Suharto’s New-Order government influences the landscape and public health problems in Indonesia today. Two major issues remain a problem: health system development and the dualism between diseases of the poor (i.e. infectious diseases exacerbated by malnutrition, especially tuberculosis and malaria) and diseases of the affluent (i.e. diabetes mellitus, cancer, heart disease, stroke). Java and Javanese women are the center of this study for two reasons. First, the island of Java became the center of Dutch colonial government in which the notion of modernity, including the modernization of biomedicine, was a strategy to manage the colonial population. Second, the external discourse of modernity deeply permeates into the lives of a new high-class society group; priyayi. As a symbol of success (marked by the level of education and material possessions), the lifestyle and the worldview of this new elite group influence health politics and the way the Indonesian government defines the concept of gender and gender roles related to the fulfillment of women’s rights to health (Achmad, 1999; Djajadiningrat-Nieuwenhuis, 1987). Today, the number of diabetes cases in Java is one of the highest in Indonesia (1.5% of the total population). Yet, the state is still struggling with the seemingly endless problem of health inequality and disparities. Through the lens of culture, this study is aimed at 1) identifying unique cultural traits that may influence Javanese women’s perception of health and illness and 2) to analyze how health policy in Indonesia recognizes and elaborates such cultural traits in its intervention programmes.

Utilization of Local and Indigenous Knowledge (LINK) towards Disaster Resilience and Adaptation: The Experience of Alabat Island, Quezon Province, Philippines

Fatima Gay J. Molina
(Center for Disaster Preparedness, Philippines)

The island of Alabat has been exposed to manifold hydro- meteorological hazards dating back as early as 1970, being devastated by Typhoon Patsy (local name: Yoling), one of the seventeen tropical cyclones with maximum gustiness of 230 kph and above, as recorded by Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration (PAGASA). It was followed by back to back super typhoons Angela (local name: Rosing) in 1995 and Babs (local name: Loleng) in 1998 which were both included in the ten most disastrous typhoons in the Philippines. The island’s vulnerability is due to its physical and geographical set-up, bordering on the Pacific Ocean in the north and on Lamon Bay in the south and the west. These past disaster experiences have taught the people to become more proactive, harnessing their local and indigenous knowledge (LINK) and skills through the following: enhancement of their early warning system through observation of animal behaviour and floral forecasting; gathering of “famine food” and utilization of their food preservation techniques for subsistence in times of emergency situations; adaptation of house design through the construction of tinabaw; an elevated space in the house that is intended for
storing and securing things from floods, designing of paluku to attune with wind direction and crafting innovations on livelihood activities such as designing fishing tools that would help them increase their yield. This paper claims that communities’ LINK, skills and practices serve as immediate protection from disaster risks. It also stipulates that vulnerable communities have intrinsic capacities essential in promoting their vision of a safe, resilient and developed community.

Coping after typhoon Pepeng: A case study of indigenous practices and external aid in the Cordillera, Philippines

Floor Leeftink
(Student Msc International Development Studies – RDS, Wageningen University)

Contemporary global and local pressures tend to increase the vulnerability of indigenous peoples, while at the same time natural hazards occur more frequently. There is, however, not much literature on indigenous responses to disaster and how these are changing in a modernising world. We respond to this gap by studying coping strategies of indigenous peoples and the way they deal with outside interventions. Using first-hand stories of aid recipients and providers, this thesis looks into typhoon Pepeng (Parma) that hit the indigenous communities of Northern Luzon in 2009. Three years later, this is the first thorough evaluation of the disastrous landslides and the relief, reconstruction and preparedness efforts that were taken afterwards. Through this case study we explore (1) different indigenous coping mechanisms and their dynamics, (2) the interface with external aid providers and (3) the everyday practices and struggles of coping after disaster. It furthermore provides important contextual information on the indigenous worldview of the Igorots and Philippine disaster management in historical perspective. The most important finding is that the phase of reconstruction, which entails the rebuilding of houses and recovery of livelihoods, is most challenging. The reason for this is the deficiency and mismanaging of external aid, and the decreasing social cohesion within the communities. Better alignment between local and external parties and greater understanding of indigenous coping strategies are recommended to overcome these issues.

Anticipating, denying or being low: managing the ‘normal’ threat of flooding in Jakarta

Roanne van Voorst
(PhD candidate, AISSR, University of Amsterdam)

The first part of this paper argues that for communities that are used to living with the constant threat of recurrent floods, flood hazard should not be perceived as an abnormal occurrence - as they are often depicted through the epistemological ‘disaster’ lens of western risk-approaches - but should instead be seen as ‘normal’ everyday events (Bankoff 2003, 2006, 2007; Benda- Beckmann 1994) or of a ‘normalization of threat’ (Bankoff 2004). Consequently, I argue that flood hazard and its human handling should be regarded as part of everyday life, where people handle floods on their routine and daily practices. Considering flood hazards as ‘normal’ everyday events, the second part of this paper investigates from a bottom-up perspective how people manage flood hazards in their everyday lives. I contrast three risk-management strategies that were commonly exhibited by riverbank settlers in Jakarta. First I describe a group of residents that is able to create a sense of certainty by exhibiting in narratives and deeds a risk-handling style which resembles what Abdoumaliq Simone (2012) has described as an ‘ironic’ worldview, in which the worst is expected beforehand and defensive, autonomous actions are continually undertaken to protect
from expected adversity. Second, I describe the perceptions and practices of a group of informants who exploit cognitive risk-handling practices, such as denying the risk, hence prioritizing the protection of their ontological security over their material or physical security. Third, I describe a group of people who seemed to have lost all hope and regard risk in a realistic, anxious manner. Consequently, these people take no active measures to prevent themselves against flood-risk.

**Parallel session 8:**

**Can traditional textile of ikat contribute to the economic development in East Nusa Tenggara (NTT), Indonesia?**

Yetty Haning

(*IIAS fellow, Leiden University, the Netherlands*)

Records points to the long existence of Indonesia’s weaving ikat tradition which dates back at least to the sixth century. Vickers (2012) has argued that Indonesia’s textiles have a very long history, going back to ancient weaving traditions. Ikat as an age-old method of decorating or patterning a textile has been highly valued and became a central part of the politics across cultures, and over millennia (Little and McAnany: 2011) it plays an important role in the socio-economic development and cultural identity particularly. The ability of peripheral textiles such as NTT ikat to retain markets locally has been recognized, but success in the wider markets has received much less acknowledgement. Some income and profits from ikat production may have been gained but too little credit is given to the improvements in the productivity and quality of these peripheral textiles. Although lying beyond the realm of proof, ikat weaving has been stimulating the economic development in NTT - tourism in particular.

The proposed research will examine the values of indigenous knowledge of ikat weaving providing insight on social relations, economy, and power that are contributing to cultural industries and developing sectors of the local and global economy. In the light of this, it is also necessary to look at the effects of trade and colony to the present 21st century in the development of NTT ikat in particular. Further investigation will be conducted on the local socio-cultural relations of ikat within the islands, the effects, and how traditional knowledge can be preserved to strengthen the revival of ikat weaving, leading to a role of culture and tradition in the development of the NTT economy. Lastly, this proposed research would inquire into a degree of recognition of intellectual property rights of NTT indigenous weaving and how it is connected to a public property where it can be used for commercial purposes.

‘Miss sparkle and escort’: the precarity of masculininity in Philippine social dancing and dance sport

Yolanda van Ede

(*Sociology & Anthropology Department, University of Amsterdam*)

In the current of Philippine political, economic, and cultural developments since the 1970s, under-privileged young Filipino men found a new opportunity for sustenance: as dance instructor/partner for hire. Their relationships with wealthy, older women form the core of my new research project, connecting gender and social class in the local context of social dancing, and its recent national and international arena of ballroom dance competition. The project focuses predominantly on these so-called DI’s, whose masculinity has come under tension due (1) to their socially expected role as family providers in a world of socio-economic woes, as in many societies in the global South, and (2)
Indonesian cultural policy shifts in the reform era: decentralisation, scale and heritage

Tod Jones
(Targeted Research Fellow, Curtin University, Perth, Australia)

The impacts of decentralisation and electoral reform on cultural practices have taken a long time to settle in Indonesia. Political decentralisation and electoral reform had cultural corollaries as they increased the importance of ethnic constituencies, and culture was one of the policy areas decentralised to the regency or city level. Cultural policy then became subject to a variety of different influences, depending on local electoral politics and the capacities of artists and audiences to organise themselves, take advantage of opportunities, and form alliances. While some locations sought to promote and revive royal houses and traditions, others engaged with popular regional forms, and yet other regencies where Islamic political parties were ascendant emasculated cultural policy altogether. New provinces and regencies sought their own symbolic cultural practices, leading to a revived interest in certain regional arts and crafts. The Directorate of Culture at the national level has also been forced to redefine its role and shift its methods of engaging with other levels of government and artists. There has been resistance to change within the Directorate. Now, fifteen years after the fall of Suharto, it is possible to identify trends and shifts.

This presentation makes use of a recent publication and ongoing research. First, I present a quick summary of events and trends in Indonesian cultural policy, making use of research contained in a new monograph, Culture, power and authoritarianism in the Indonesian state (published by Brill, 2013). Second, I use a case study of the intangible cultural heritage (warisan budaya takbenda) programme to investigate the relations between international, national, regional and local cultural institutions and practices. After ratifying UNESCO’s Convention for the Safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage in 2007, Indonesia has quickly listed seven items on the three UNESCO ICH lists. The case study will provide an analysis of the listed items, and the processes through which Indonesian intangible cultural heritage were ‘safeguarded’.

The third decade heritage movements by community in Indonesia

Hasti Tarekat
(Indonesia Heritage Trust)

Indonesia has inherited heritage awareness from the Dutch-Indies perios although it was mainly limited to anthropological idioms and circulated only amongst the elites. Notions and forms of cultural heritage more or less stay the same for decades. A movement of change only happened in the mid 1980’s when a small number of community groups gained a broader understanding of cultural heritage and realized that existing institutions didn’t adequately safeguard the country’s cultural heritage. Quoting the Beatles’ song; the community went through a two decades long and
winding road to raise awareness about what and why cultural heritage is important for Indonesia. It is still a long and winding road, but after all the lessons learned during the last two decades, the community is wiser now and knows how to maneuver its way to reach the end of the road. The goal can only be achieved by creating synergy with all parties and by having the courage to look back to the past and adapt to the needs of the present and the future.

**Time, place, self and the other: problematising the geography of modernity in the rural Philippines**

*Paul Kadetz*

*(Assistant Professor of Global Public Health, Leiden University College, The Hague)*

A deficiency found in simple systems analyses and reductionist representations of modernity is that change is understood to occur uniformly within an entire population. However, colonisation was not a uniform process between all of the islands of the Philippine archipelago, nor within all of the areas of any given island, nor even uniformly throughout any town. The movement of modernity in the Philippines may be partly understood as an outcome of where colonists perceived they could safely travel. This presentation identifies how modernity can be understood as a geographically selective process, via an examination of the current understandings of temporality and identity in the rural Philippines. In this research the concepts of place, self, and shame are all influenced by the construction of time by the colonial other.
Abstracts of the poster presentations

Possible repatriation after years in exile

Marly Broertjes
(Master student Social and Cultural Anthropology, Free University, Amsterdam)

What does the future for the Myanmar in the Thai border area look like? That is a question many individuals, organizations and governments have asked themselves over the last couple of years. The long history of war and tension within Myanmar has developed into a permanent refugee presence in the border area of Thailand. Sometimes restricted to gated areas such as the refugee camps but often dispersed along the entire area in different types of settings. Since the temporary cease-fire between the KNU and the Myanmar government and the recent reforms within the Myanmar government, sentiments have been raised towards the possibility of the repatriation of Myanmar refugees who have resided in Thailand for some decades. Important discussion points:

- Who is the real refugee? The prolonged crisis in the area has created an environment where there is a great mixture of people with different motivations to be there. In my narrative highlight that some people are living in a grey area where they are between being an asylum seeker and a migrant worker.
- How do people deal with their insecure future? More often than not, people's living conditions are unstable and insecure, which causes the need for skills to be flexible. Livelihood will be an important part of this discussion, as is human security. Something that will come back in this part is the difficulty of building-up a life in the refugee camp where it is hard to find a job and safe money for the future.
- What do people expect of possible citizenship in Myanmar? What does it mean to be a citizen? To answer this question I use the theory of Scott's (2009) *The art of not being governed*. The causes of the refugee problem should be resolved first: trust, human and existential security.

Approach to gender issues in politics and in the peace process in Burma: the Kachin Women’s Association Thailand (KWAT) in Thailand and the Kachin Peace Network (KPN) in Burma

Fennelien Stal
(Master Social and Cultural Anthropology, Free University Amsterdam)

Burma is changing. Since the elections in 2010 the Burmese government made a series of reforms towards a more liberal democracy and economy. The international community is very positive about changes in the country. But in the meantime there is an armed conflict going on in the north of Burma. In 2011 the Burmese army broke a seventeen year ceasefire agreement by starting an offensive against the Kachin Independence Army (KIA). The Kachin are one of the seven recognised ethnic minorities in Burma. Since 1961 the Kachin are struggling for equal rights and self-determination. Because of this prolonged conflict many Kachin fled to neighbouring countries like Thailand. In 1999 a group of Kachin women founded a women’s organisation in Chiang Mai, they wanted improve the lives of Kachin women and children. For two months I have done research at the Kachin Women’s Association Thailand (KWAT). I focused on the approach of gender issues in their Political Empowerment Program. I interviewed all the staff members at the office in Chiang Mai, and students that participated in the Political Empowerment Training of KWAT. In my last month I did research at the Kachin Peace Network in the capital of Burma, Yangon. KPN is a network that strives for the involvement of civil society groups in the peace process between the Burmese army and the KIA. I focused on how KPN uses gender issues in their efforts towards the
participation of women in the peace process. I interviewed the coordinators of the network and I did interviews with other women’s organisations that worked on the peace process. Based on the data I will try to answer the research question: How do the Kachin Women’s Association Thailand (KWAT) in Chiang Mai, Thailand and the Kachin Peace Network (KPN) in Yangon, Burma approach gender issues in politics and in the peace process in Burma?

Rearing of Leiolepis guttata in South-central Vietnam: present state of knowledge
(see also presentation section)

Tran T.¹,², Théwis A.¹, Haubruche E.², Rochette A.-J.¹,² and Malaisse F.³
(¹ Liège University (ULg), Gembloux Agro-Bio Tech (GxABT), Animal Science Unit, ² ULg, GxABT, Functional and Evolutive Entomology Unit, ³ ULg, GxABT, Biodiversity and Landscape Unit )

After listing mini-livestock diversity in Vietnam (pythons, crocodiles, tortoises, various lizards – monitor lizards, Mabuya and Agamidae -, porcupines, frogs, crickets, scorpions, chameleons), the paper focuses on one of the 8 Leiolepis species, namely Leiolepis guttata (Cuvier, 1829), the Spotted Butterfly Lizard. This species is endemic to South-central Vietnam, where it occurs on sandy coastal soils bearing a mosaic of vegetation units, from steppes to evergreen shrubby thickets. Climate of the area of concern is: mean annual temperature 25 to 29°C, mean annual rainfall from 770 to 1875 mm; a dry season (November to April) and a rainy season (May to October) are recognized. Rearing of L. guttata started in 2004 with a fortuitous discovery and presently concerns more than 500 families, with a current expanding trend. Surface areas of enclosures vary from 80 to 8,400 m². No information on best type(s) of enclosure was known, but important losses were quoted, notably young lizards because of cannibalism as well as parasitism. Two types of enclosure for its rearing suitable with environmental conditions and the investing capital in Bac Binh district of Binh Thuan province have been designed. L. guttata is mainly herbivorous, but also insectivorous, mainly during the rainy season. Detailed approach of its food items have been carried out through field observations, cafeteria tests and chemical analysis on composition of about hundred food items. Marketing channels concern 5 economic players (hunters, breeders, customers, tradesmen and restaurateurs), which all interact. Three types of products are sold, namely lizards for meat (local and tourists), adults for reproduction (mainly females) and young lizards for reproduction. Finally updated references on this subject are presented.

Urban heritage renewal projects in Jakarta and Semarang

Lauren Yapp
(PhD researcher Anthropology at Stanford University; member of the Stanford Archaeology Center)

Broadly speaking, this research addresses the political and social dimensions of urban landscapes, cultural heritage, colonial history, and memory in contemporary Indonesian cities. My doctoral dissertation - currently in its early stages - will be an anthropological study of urban heritage preservation and revitalization initiatives in several urban centers, including Jakarta and Semarang. Using historical and ethnographic methodologies, this work will examine the various local and transnational actors involved in such proposals, their diverse motivations, and the actual impact these urban heritage initiatives might have on the physical and social landscapes of the city neighborhoods they aim to transform. Ultimately, this research hopes to shed light on how memories of the colonial past and aspirations for future development are currently being articulated in urban Indonesia.