

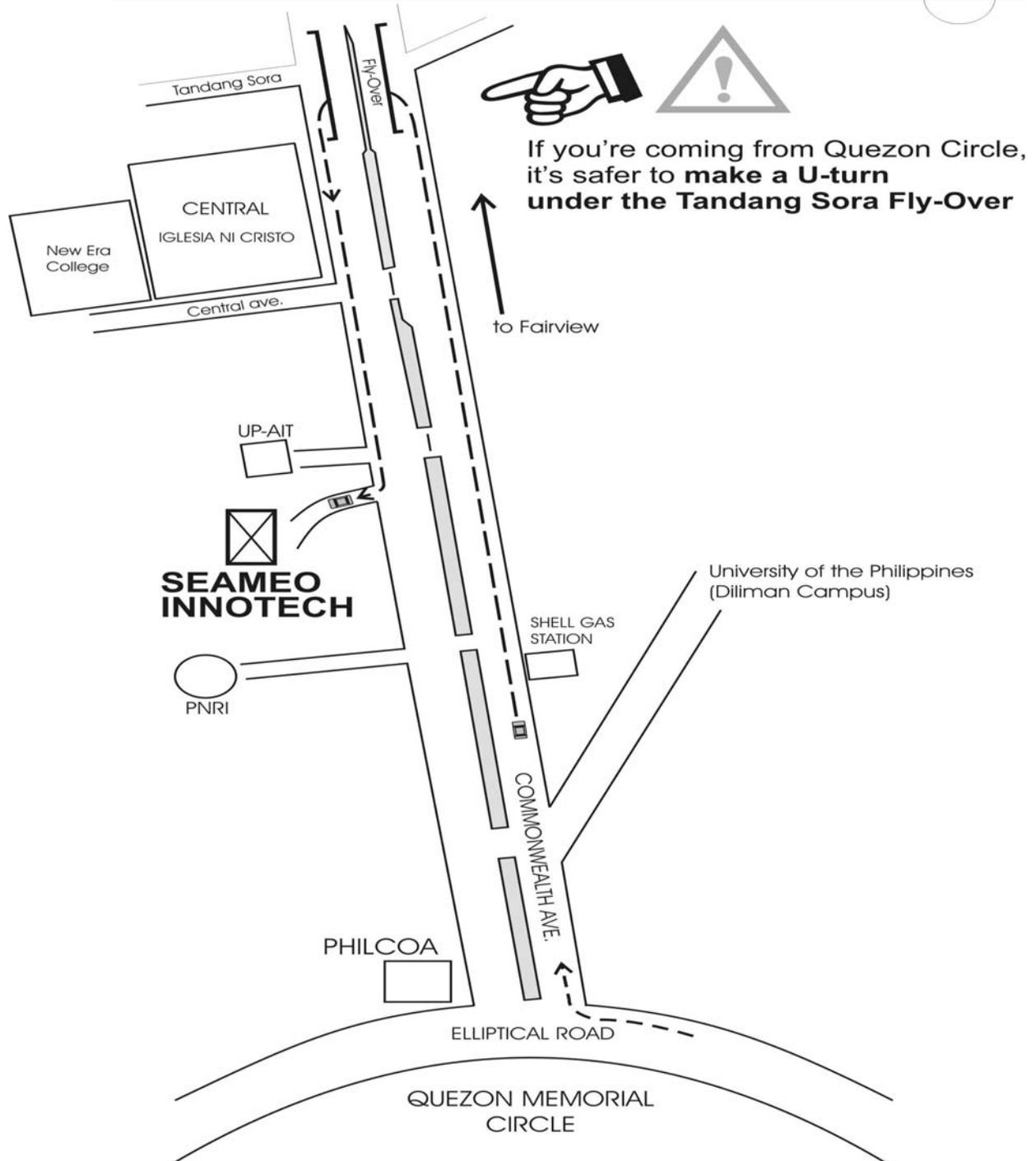
Contents

General Information.....	2
Messages.....	4
Conference Schedule.....	7
Programme for Day 1.....	10
Programme for Day 2.....	17
Programme for Day 4.....	24
Abstracts for Day 1.....	32
Abstracts for Day 2.....	50
Abstracts for Day 4.....	68
Organizing Committee.....	83

General Information

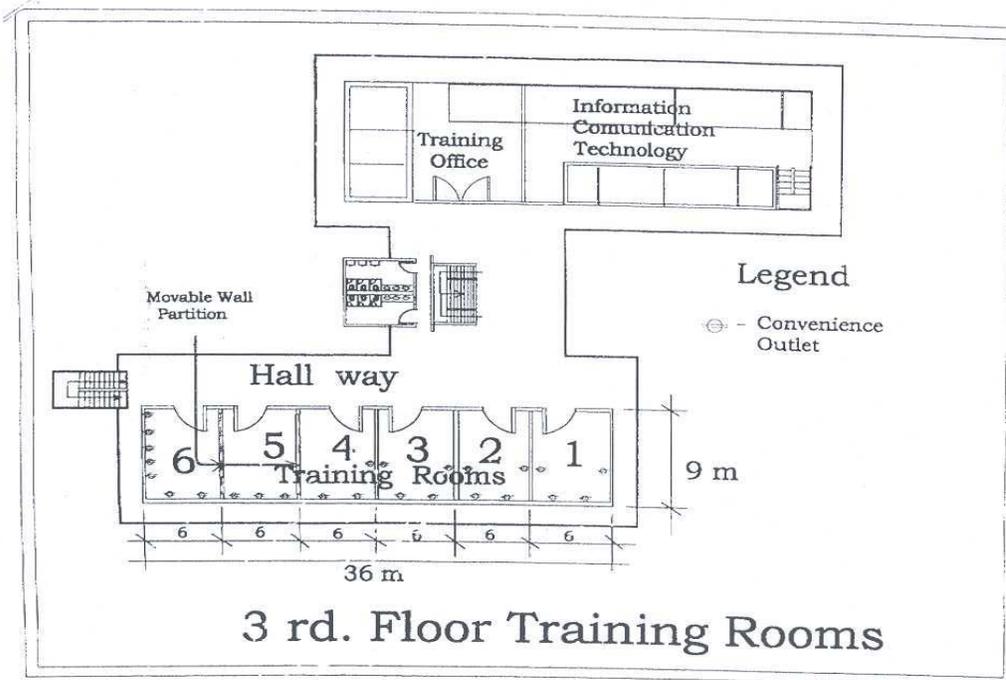
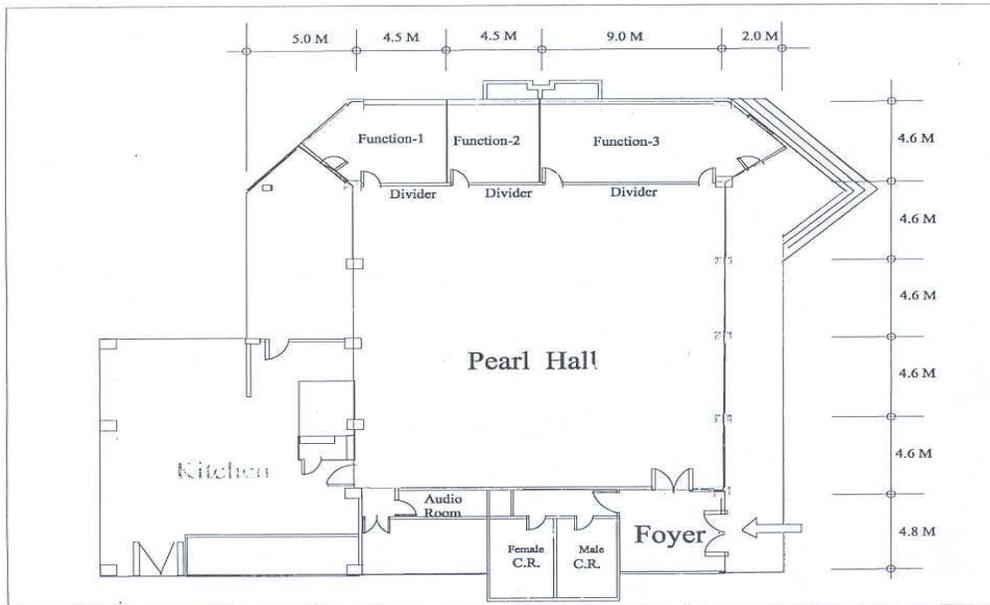
Map of Main Venue

SEAMEO INNOTECH Location Map



General Information

Venue for Sessions



Messages

This is the first SEAGA conference we are co-organizing in the Philippines and this time around we are particularly happy that the Department of Geography at the University of Philippines is our partner since it is celebrating its 50th anniversary as well. Welcome to the 9th SEAGA conference and thank you for the support you are giving to the association's vision of connecting our scholars, educators and professionals who are doing research and working on issues relevant to Southeast Asia and its people. In this conference we see a very engaging slate of plenary sessions as well as a really comprehensive programme of parallel sessions. The conference theme - Transformations and Embodiments in Southeast Asian Geographies: Changing Environments, People and Cultural Groups, Institutions and Landscapes – is a wonderful framework with which to reflect on the development of research and scholarship in Southeast Asian geographies. This theme encapsulates in a timely manner the issues related to climate change as well as responses to the growing threat from natural hazards. In the more than a hundred papers that are being presented, we will be engaging in the conference the issues of migration as well as challenges posed by globalization and cultural change.

I am particularly happy to note themes such as, urbanization and global environmental change which are among the many emerging new and important issues related to the turmoil we are seeing in the world today concerning global warming, the crisis arising from food shortage and rising costs as well as growing political unrest. In many ways, the SEAGA conference will showcase the research and scholarship that we are seeing on as well as in the region.

My grateful thanks are extended to Professor Doracie Z. Nantes and her dedicated team of young scholars for their hard work in co-organizing this conference. The association includes in these thanks the Department of Geography as well as the University of Philippines. We also value highly the support of top academics and scholars who have come to participate in the conference and raise its international profile. It is our hope that you will find the conference an engaging experience and we look forward to working with you to put Southeast Asian research and scholarship on the map.

Professor Ooi Giok Ling

National Institute of Education, Singapore

President

Southeast Asian Geography Association

Messages

This is the first time since the foundation of the Southeast Asian Geography Association in 1990, that the SEAGA 2008 International Conference is being held here in the Philippines. This conference aims to bring together scholars from various disciplines who are interested to learn more about Southeast Asia. This year's theme is "Transformations and Embodiments in Southeast Asian (and other) Geographies: Changing Environments, People and Cultural Groups, Institutions, and Landscapes".

The SEAGA 2008 biennial conference aims to provide venues for academic exchanges and facilitate the bridging of research findings among scholars of Southeast Asian geographies. It also lays out the networks for charting the research trajectories of academics and practitioners who conduct their scholarship and practice in the Southeast Asia region. It aspires to initiate and enhance research collaboration and undertaking programs and projects on issues that affect and define Southeast Asia.

The conference offers five plenary sessions, two workshops, twenty-eight panel sessions, and numerous opportunities for dialogues that cover a broad range of topics, themes and areas. All sessions feature prominent scholars and resource speakers from different regions of the world. On the 5th of June 2008, we will provide opportunities to visit certain landscapes in the country that area undergoing rapid transformations, such as in Mt. Pinatubo, Subic Bay Freeport Zone, Taal Volcano and Metro Manila.

The Philippine Geographical Society, the Southeast Asian Geography Association, and the Department of Geography at the University of the Philippines appreciate the assistance of the Department of Science and Technology, Japan Foundation, Foundations for the Philippine Environment, and Geodata Systems. Their funding has made this scholarly event possible.

With distinction, I am highlighting the relentless coordinating efforts and utmost dedication of Pamela Crosby and Yany Lopez in making the SEAGA conference in the Philippines a reality. I also appreciate the cooperation of Emmanuel Garcia, Kristian Saguin, Evangeline Katigbak, Enrico Garcia, Iona Lacson, Ony Martinez, Arni Cadorna and other members of the Faculty of the Department of Geography and the Philippine Geographical Society. Kudos to the SEAGA President (Ooi Giok Ling) and Secretary (Chew Hung Chang), the plenary session speakers and paper presenters, and student-members of the Geographic Society of the University of the Philippines and the Junior Philippine Geographic Society, they gave so much of their time in the completion of numerous tasks which served as the building blocks of realizing this event.

With their blessings and with great honor and privilege, I would like to welcome the participants of the SEAGA 2008 International Conference.

Dr. Doracie Zoleta-Nantes

President

Philippine Geographical Society

Messages

The Department of Geography extends its warm welcome to the participants in the Southeast Asian Geography Association (SEAGA) 2008 International Conference. We are pleased with your acceptance of our invitation whether to present a paper or to simply attend the sessions of your choice. This is indeed a momentous event as this is the first time that a conference on geography of this magnitude has been held in the country. It will definitely boost the development of the Geographic discipline in the Philippines. We look forward to a lively and fruitful exchange of ideas that will lead to a better understanding of a culturally and physically complex region such as Southeast Asia. We hope that this understanding will in turn help in improving the quality of life of people in this part of the world. We hope, too, that you will find time to explore and enjoy the places and spaces of our little corner in the region.

Dr. Meliton B. Juanico

Chair

Department of Geography

College of Social Sciences and Philosophy

University of the Philippines Diliman

Programme

Day 1

03 June 2008 (Tuesday)

0800-0900

Registration

0900-0945

Opening Ceremonies

Opening Remarks:

Dr. Emerlinda R. Roman

President, University of the Philippines

Welcome Remarks:

Dr. Ooi Giok Ling

President, SEAGA

Dr. Doracie Zoleta-Nantes

President, PGS

Hosted by: Ms. Ma. Simeona Martinez and Ms. Trina Listanco

Venue: Pearl Hall

0945-1000

Coffee Break

1000-1100

Plenary Session 1

Charting Trajectories in Research Development in Southeast Asia

Speakers:

Joining the Dots of Agrarian Change in Southeast Asia

Jonathan Rigg

Department of Geography

University of Durham, United Kingdom

**Natural Hazards, Urban Risk and Research and Development Efforts
in a Transitional Economy: The Philippine Setting**

Graciano Yumul Jr.

Undersecretary for Research and Development,

Department of Science and Technology, Philippines

Disaster Risk Management (DRM): The Makati Way

Violeta Seva

Office of the Mayor

City of Makati

Session Chair: Ms. Ma. Simeona Martinez

Venue: Pearl Hall

Programme

Day 1**03 June 2008 (Tuesday)**

1100-1130

Open Forum

1130-1200

Keynote Address:
Hon. Jejomar Binay
City Mayor
Makati City

Venue: Pearl Hall

1200-1300

Lunch Break

1300-1430

Concurrent Sessions 1**Panel 1a:*****Responding to the Threats of Climate Change in Southeast Asia***

Chair: Dr. Darlene Gutierrez

Venue: Pearl Hall

Responding to Global Warming in Singapore

Chang Chew Hung

Climate Insecurity and the Do's and Don'ts in the Formulation of Early Warning Systems for Southeast Asia

Khairulmaini Osman Salleh

Vulnerability and Adaptability of Traditional Economic Systems to the Climate Change Threat – A Study of Peninsular Malaysia

Fauza Ab Ghaffar & Khairulmaini, Osman Salleh

Intervulnerability Assessment: Shifting foci from generic indices to adaptive agents in assessing vulnerability to global environmental change (A Pilot Project in the Philippines)Victoria Espaldon, Lilibeth Acosta-Michlik & Vanessa Joy Anacta

Panel 1b:***Designing and Making the Landscape: Asian Cities and Urban Planning***

Chair: Dr. Ian Douglas

Venue: Training Room 4

Vann Molyvann and the Shaping of Phnom Penh

Roman Cybriwsky

Programme

Day 1

03 June 2008 (Tuesday)

1300-1430

Concurrent Sessions 1

Panel 1b (Cont'd):

Reviving Estero Spaces as Wetlands for “Appropriate” Municipal Wastewater Treatment: Potentials and Constraints

Trina Listanco

An Overlapping between Johor Bahru Metropolitan Region and Iskandar Development Region (IDR). Implication and Issues

Cik Saripah binti Osman

Geography of Spatial Attachment: An analysis of the Development of Spatial Attachment among the Relocates of North Triangle to the DOTC Resettlement Site (NTA Village)

Ria Monica Valdez

Panel 1c:

Land Use and Land Tenure Changes within Asia's Agrarian Transition I

Chair: Dr. Eduardo Tadem

Venue: Training Room 6

Ethnic and biophysical drivers of land use change in the Suoi Muoi catchment, Son La, Vietnam

Vu K. Chi, Van Rompaey A., & Govers, G.

Geographies of Aquaculture for Rural Development, Mangrove Conversions, and Women Identities in Infanta, Quezon, Philippines

Evangeline Katigbak

Land Tenure Changes in Sri Lanka; A Geographical Perspective on 'Gambaraya' System in Hambantota District

R.K. Lal Mervin Dharmasiri & V.S. Datye

Are Protected Areas in Aurora Protected?

Trina Galido-Isorena

Panel 1d:

Power, Policies and Politics: Perspectives from East and Southeast Asia

Chair: Prof. Ray Naguit

Venue: Pearl Hall Function Room 1

Programme

Day 1

03 June 2008 (Tuesday)

1300-1430

Concurrent Sessions 1

Panel 1d (Cont'd):

Cross border environmental protection collaboration between Hong Kong and Guangdong Province – under the framework of “One Country, Two Systems”

Wai Man Natalie Wong

Marine protected areas and actor roles in local development and environmental management: The case of Northeastern Iloilo, Philippines

Pepito Fernandez

The Kinabatangan wildlife sanctuary in Sabah: Simulacra of pristine nature, stronghold of biodiversity...

Jean-François Bissonnette

The Geopolitics of Malaccan Piracy

Terrence Haverluk

Panel 1e:

Eco-cities in Asia: Planning for Sustainability

Chair: Dr. Wong Tai Chee

Venue: Pearl Hall Function Room 2

The Dilemma of Environmental Degradation Arising from Urbanization of China: Implications of the Eco-city in Tianjin

Wong Tai-Chee & Ma Yuedong

Urbanisation and Changing Trend in Urban Rainfall: With Special Reference to Kuala Lumpur City, Malaysia

Shaharuddin Ahmad & Noorazuan Md Hashim

At the Rear of Urban Development: Eastwood City and the Spatial Processes and Socio-Economic Transformations in Bagumbayan, Quezon City from 1996-2008

Alvelyn Joy Berdan

Accessibility to Health Facilities as an Issue in Sustainability of Urban Communities

Ederlyn Joy Horca

1430-1445

Coffee Break

Programme

Day 1

03 June 2008 (Tuesday)

1445-1615

Concurrent Sessions 2

Panel 2a:

Disasters, Vulnerabilities and Adaptive Strategies of Southeast Asian Communities

Chair: Dr. Ma. Victoria Espaldon

Venue: Pearl Hall

Differential Vulnerabilities in the Social Adaptation of Communities in Infanta, Quezon

Mardave Asuero & Gloria Luz Nelson

Vulnerability and adaptive capacities of urban dwellers to the slope failure threat – A Study of the Klang Valley Region

Thanapackiam P. & Khairulmaini Osman Salleh

Assessment of Vulnerability of Communities and Understanding Policy Implications of Adaptation Responses to Flood-Related Landslides in Infanta, Quezon

Ma. Victoria Espaldon, Lilibeth Acosta-Michlik, Damasa Magcale-Macandog, Nelita Lalican, Joan Pauline Talubo, Ma. Charisma Malenab, Edwin Abucay & Arnold Salvacion

Expectations and Quality of Life in the Klang Valley: Flash Flood Problems in TTDI Jaya

Mariney Mohd Yusoff

Panel 2b:

Issues and Experiences in Asian Urban and Spatial Planning

Chair: Dr. Roman Cybriwsky

Venue: Training Room 4

Managing City Spatial Growth: A Case of Lahore, Pakistan

Ijaz Ahmad & Nasim-ul-Haq Farooq

Assessing the Impact of Metro Rail Transit Line-3 Using Equilibrium Analysis

Israel Nicolas, Emmanuel Garcia, Vincent Villamil & Daniel Mabazza

Applying Geomorphology in Urban Planning and Management in S.E. Asia

Ian Douglas

Programme

Day 1

03 June 2008 (Tuesday)

1445-1615

Concurrent Sessions 2

Panel 2b (Cont'd):

Southeast Asian Cities in the World City Network

Ben Derudder

Panel 2c:

Nature, Markets and States: Issues in Environmental Conservation in Asia and Beyond

Chair: Dr. R.K. Lal Dharmasiri

Venue: Training Room 6

From Sea to Shore: Building a Sustainable Community on Apo Island, Negros Oriental, Philippines

Jonathan Walker

Social Capital and Networks in Nature Conservation in Singapore

November Tan

Expansion of Banana Plantations and Effects on Streamflow and Farmers' Income In Lantapan, Bukidnon, Philippines

Laarni Feril-Lacandula & Maria Victoria Espaldon

USDA's Conservation Reserve Program: Environmental and Socio-Economic Implications

Mahesh Rao

Panel 2d:

Geographies of Migration: Philippine Experiences

Chair: Dr. Philip Kelly

Venue: Pearl Hal Function Room 1

Re/Structuring the Geographies of the Philippines' Overseas Employment Program

James Tyner

The Culture of Money: Migrant Remittances and Transnational Childhood

Filomeno Aguilar

Mapping Migration in the Philippines

Adam Lukasiewicz

Encounters with the "New Worlds": Its Geographical and Cultural Effects to the Overseas Filipino Workers (OFWs) and the Host Countries

Region Paular

Programme

Day 1

03 June 2008 (Tuesday)

1445-1615

Panel 2e:

Land Use and Land Tenure Changes within Asia's Agrarian Transition II

Chair: Emmanuel Garcia

Venue: Pearl Hall Function Room 2

Rurbanism and Environmental Crisis

Hassan Afrakhteh

Agriculture Land Transition of Peri-Urbanization Process in Hanoi, Vietnam: Case Study in Me Tri Commune

Pham Van Cu & Nguyen Thi Ha Thanh

Money brings you trouble anyway'. Ethnic Minority Hmong Livelihoods and Selective Resistance in Northern Vietnam

Sarah Turner

The Change of Agricultural Usufruct Area in Yao Hillside Village in Northern Thailand (1980-2005)

Masuno Takashi

1900-2100

Gala Dinner/Fellowship Night

Sponsored by: Geodata Systems, Inc

Hosted by: Ms. Ma. Josefa Nantes and Mr. Jayson Cruz

Venue: Pearl Hall

- I. Introduction of Country Origin of Delegates
 - II. Message from Geodata and Acknowledgement of Other Sponsors
 - III. Dinner
With Performances by:
Donn Barrietto
Angelica Geronimo
UP Sikat
Sangandaan
 - IV. Group Singing and Social Interaction
 - V. Closing Remarks
-

Programme

Day 2

04 June 2008 (Wednesday)

0815-0945

Concurrent Sessions 3:

Panel 3a:

Geographies of Migration and Community Development in Southeast Asia

Chair: Dr Philip Kelly

Venue: Pearl Hall

Social entrepreneurship and social enterprises in community development: The Unlad Kabayan experience

May-an Villalba

Experimenting with social enterprises to strengthen community economies in the Philippines

Katherine Gibson

Life after Migration: Returned Indonesian Women Migrant Workers in Selected Communities in Central and East Java

Ma. Corazon Rodolfo

Panel 3b:

Economic Geographies: Global Integration and National Policies

Chair: Dr. Pepito Fernandez

Venue: Training Room 4

Geography of Chinese Foreign Aid

Kate Griffiths

Economic Change and Metropolitan Growth in Malaysia: Some Regional Implications

Katiman Rostam

Variations of value creation: automobile manufacturing in Thailand

Markus Hassler

Growing a Biotechnology Cluster: An Analysis of Singapore's Woes

Jeffrey Gower

Panel 3c:

Livelihoods, Poverty, and Resource Management in the Coasts and Highlands of Southeast Asia

Chair: Dr. Rob Cramb

Venue: Training Room 6

Programme

Day 2

04 June 2008 (Wednesday)

0815-0945

Concurrent Sessions 3:

Panel 3c (Cont'd):

Marine Economic Sectors and Poverty Reduction In Khanhhoa Province, Vietnam

Tran Thi Hong Nung

Philippine Ecotourism Untested: Really Going Green?

Hiroko Nagai

Understanding Agricultural Interventions in an Upland Municipality of the Philippines: An Actor-Oriented Approach

Ma. Dinah Loculan

Sharing the Spoils: Modes of Participation in Oil Palm Development in Sarawak

Rob Cramb

Panel 3d:

Spaces, Networks and Rural Livelihoods in Southeast Asian Highlands and Coasts

Chair: Dr. Federico Hernandez

Venue: Pearl Hall Function Room 1

Changing Spaces, Changing Livelihoods: The Adaptation Strategies of the Agta Dumagat in Sablang, General Nakar, Quezon

Ma. Simeona Martinez and Lou Angeli Ocampo

The potential of certified organic seafood production in South East Asia

Reiko Omoto

Fisherfolk Livelihoods and the Transformations of Philippine Coasts: Tourism Development, Industrial Growth and Municipal Fishing in Mabini, Batangas

Kristian Karlo Saguin

Panel 3e:

Future Directions of Southeast Asian Education I

Chair: Dr. Goh Kim Chuan

Venue: Pearl Hall Function Room 2

The Changing Landscapes of Educational Reform: Globalization and Educational Reform in the Post-Developmental State

Mark Baildon

Programme

Day 2**04 June 2008 (Wednesday)**

0815-0945

Concurrent Sessions 3:**Panel 3e (Cont'd):****Challenges of Multiculturalism in Special Assistance Plan (SAP) schools: Case Study of Dunman High School, Singapore**

Chiang Ky & Lim Bee Kee

Alternative Pathways to Geography Education in SingaporeDelphine Tan, Amy Chong & Siti Nurasyikin

0945-1000

Coffee Break

1000-1130

Plenary Session 2***Converging Issues on Vulnerable Groups, Migration and Development***

Speakers:

Conceptualizing Class in the Context of Rural Change in the Philippines

Philip Kelly

Department of Geography, York University, Canada

Contradictions of Development in Rural Southeast Asia

Tania Li

Department of Anthropology

University of Toronto, Canada

Migration Dreams and Development Goals: Minding the Gaps

Maruja Asis

Scalabrini Migration Center, Philippines

Session Chair: Prof. Rina Orillos-Juan

Venue: Pearl Hall

1130-1200

Open Forum

1200-1300

Lunch Break

1300-1400

Plenary Session 3***Southeast Asian Experiences on Agrarian and Livelihood Transformations***

Programme

Day 2**04 June 2008 (Wednesday)**

1300-1400

Plenary Session 3 (Cont'd)

Speakers:

The Versatility and Adaptability of Southeast Asian Agriculture: Are There Limits?

Rodolphe de Koninck,
Canada Chair of Asian Research/Department of Geography,
University of Montreal, Canada

Diverse Economies and Rural Development: Thinking Outside the Box

Katherine Gibson
Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies,
Australian National University

Peasants and Outsiders: Change in Continuity in Three Rural Villages in the Philippines

Eduardo Tadem
Asian Center
University of the Philippines Diliman, Philippines

Session Chair: Dr. Fauza Ab Ghaffar

Venue: Pearl Hall

1400-1430

Open Forum

1430-1445

Coffee Break

1445-1615

Concurrent Sessions 4**Panel 4a:*****Teaching the Mekong***

Chair: Dr. Philip Hirsch

Venue: Pearl Hall

Cross-cultural peer-based learning in the Mekong: A case study of policy and practice in natural resource management

Lu Xing, Ham Kimkong, Kanokwan Manorom, Philip Hirsch, &
Tubtim Tubtim

Cross-cultural Experiential Learning? Experiences of role play exercise on Mekong development and environment

Santita Ganjanapun, Lu Xing, Philip Hirsch

Teaching Competition over Natural Resource in the Mekong Region

Santita Ganjanapun, Ham Kimkong, & Philip Hirsch

Programme

Day 2

04 June 2008 (Wednesday)

1445-1615

Concurrent Sessions 4

Panel 4a (Cont'd):

Social Sciences for natural scientists involved in environment and natural resources in Vietnam: An Experiential learning approach

Tran Ngoc Kham, Nguyen Huu Chiem, Robert Fisher

Learning across Borders: A Thai-Lao Initiative Research Exchange

Buapun Promphakping, Patcharin Lapanun, Somsy Ngophansay, Lamphoune. Xayvongsa, Kaisone Phengsopha, Lindsay Soutar

Panel 4b:

Dynamics of Poverty, Development and Local Livelihoods

Chair: Dr. Meliton Juanico

Venue: Training Room 4

Ikhtiar Micro Credit Scheme in Rural Poverty Alleviation in Malaysia: A Retrospective after Two Decades

Mohamed Zaini Omar

Unraveling the Chain: A Case Study of Highland Local Alcohol Trade Networks in Lao Cai Province, Northern Vietnam

Christine Bonnin

Culturing Production or the Production of Culture: Traditional Knowledge and Asset Based Development in a Bamboo Construction Cooperative

James Delaney

Politics, Power and Land Tenure: Changing the Landscape of Mt. Apo Natural Park

Mark Ramirez and Trina Galido-Isorena

Panel 4c:

Climate, Water, Soils and Coasts: Responses and Assessments in Asia

Chair: Dr. Chang Chew-Hung

Venue: Training Room 6

Water and Settlements: Responses to Address Impact of Flooding, Typhoon and Storm Surge

Arlene Lusterio

Investigation of Short-Term Soil Erosion Using Beryllium-7 as a Tracer

Mokhtar Jaafar

Programme

Day 2

04 June 2008 (Wednesday)

1445-1615

Concurrent Sessions 4

Panel 4c (Cont'd):

The Classification of Wind Regimes in Iran

Amir Gandomkar

Initial Vulnerability Assessment of the Buruanga Peninsula, Northwest Panay to Accelerated Sea Level Rise

J.A.S Gabo, L.T. Armada, E.J. Marquez, C.B. Dimalanta, L.R. Zamoras, K.L. Queaño, B.D. Payot, E.G.L. Ramos, D.E.L. Riguer, C.U. Carranza, R.D. Mediavillo, J.N. Yumul, and G.P. Yumul Jr.

Panel 4d:

Future Directions of Southeast Asian Education II

Chair: Lim Bee Kee

Venue: Pearl Hall Function Room 1

Using Portfolio Assessment in Evaluating Geographic Learning of College Students

Yany Lopez

Geography Education in Indian Curriculum

Aparna Pandey

An Analysis of the Geography Curriculum in the Philippine Secondary Schools from Historical Perspective

Rizalyn Mendoza

Panel 4e:

Issues in Asian transport Geography

Chair: Prof. Daniel Mabazza

Venue: Pearl Hall Function Room 2

Urban Transport, Poverty and Sustainability in the Least Developed South East Asian and Pacific Countries: Challenges and Opportunities

Manoranjan Mohanty

Urban Cultural Geography of Three-Wheeled Vehicles in Southeast Asia

Roli Talampas

Using Graph-Theoretic Measures in Analyzing Australian, East Asian, and Southeast Asian Airline Networks

Daniel Mabazza

Programme

Day 2 04 June 2008 (Wednesday)

1445-1615

Concurrent Sessions 4

Panel 4e (Cont'd):

Transport in the integration of South and Southeast Asia
Kavita Arora

Handbook Development for Traffic Accident Prevention and Alleviation among Network in Community beside Highway
Chulaporn Sota

1615-1800

International Geographical Union (IGU) Regional Network for Southeast, Australasia and the Southwest Pacific (SEAASWP) Roundtable Discussion

Chair: Dr. Philip Hirsch

Panel Members:
Dr. Ooi Giok Ling
Dr. Katherine Gibson
Dr. Doracie Zoleta-Nantes

Venue: Pearl Hall

Day 3 05 June 2008 (Thursday)

Field Trip Day

Mt. Pinatubo

Subic Bay Freeport Zone

Taal Volcano

Metro Manila

Programme

Day 4

06 June 2008 (Friday)

0800-0930

Plenary Session 4

The Importance of Country Studies and Regional Collaboration in Defining Southeast Asian Discourses

Speakers:

Militarism and the Discursive (Re) Making of Southeast Asian Geographies

James Tyner
Department of Geography,
Kent State University, USA

The Philippines in Asia and Asia from the Philippine Perspective

Aileen Baviera,
Asian Center
University of the Philippines Diliman

GIS and Remote Sensing Education in Vietnamese Universities

Pham Van Cu
Hanoi University of Science, Vietnam

Session Chair: Mr. Kristian Karlo Saguin

Venue: Pearl Hall

0930-1000

Open Forum

1000-1015

Coffee Break

1015-1145

Concurrent Sessions 5

Panel 5a:

Specialist Panel/Workshop

Chair: Dr. Katherine Gibson
Venue: Training Room 5

Community partnering for local Development: Trialing an Interactive CD-ROM Training tool

A Workshop facilitated by Prof. Katherine Gibson and Ms. Ann Hill,
Department of Human Geography, RSPAS, Australian National
University

Panel 5b:

Disaster Profiling and Vulnerability Studies

Chair: Ms. Arnela Cadorna
Venue: Training Room 4

Programme

Day 4

06 June 2008 (Friday)

1015-1145

Concurrent Sessions 5

Panel 5b (Cont'd):

Vulnerability and sensitivity assessment of social-ecosystems under oil spill and sea level rising impacts at Haiphong coastal zone

Nguyen Ngoc Thach, Nguyen Thi Thu Hien, & Pham Ngoc Hai

Vulnerability of Coastal Communities to Flood and Other Typhoon-Related Hazards: The Case of Three Island Barangays of the Municipality of Guiuan in Eastern Samar, Philippines

Vanessa Joy Anacta

Profiling Warning Response towards Bulusan Volcano, Philippines

Joseph Q. Basconcello & Charmaine P. Galano

Spatial and Temporal Analyses of Floods in Peninsular Malaysia

Siti Halimah Ismail

Panel 5c:

Geographies of Culture, Identity and Representation

Chair: Mr. Kristian Karlo Saguin

Venue: Training Room 6

Typology of Queer Landscapes in Key Cities of Metro Manila

John Angelico Pinlac

Landscape of Promiscuity? An Analysis of the Effects on Land Use of a Red Light District along Quezon Avenue, Quezon City

Chris Jerome Magpusao

Looking back at the Kodak: Resisting Ethnographic othering in Bontoc Eulogy

Joseph Palis

Panel 5d:

Mapping Environmental and Economic Changes in Asia: Techniques from Remote Sensing and Geographic Information Systems

Chair: Dr. Pham Van Cu

Venue: Pearl Hall Function Room 1

Geographic Extent of Mt. Pinatubo Volcanic-Ash Influenced Soils Using Remote Sensing: A Time Series Study On Soil Formation And Development

Rodelio Carating, Juliet Manguerra, & Irvin Samalca

Programme

Day 4

06 June 2008 (Friday)

1015-1145

Concurrent Sessions 5

Panel 5d (Cont'd):

The Effects of DTM's Spatial Variability on the Topographic Index in Mountainous Watersheds, Taiwan

Yung-Chung Chuang & Shyue-Cherng Liaw

Research on social-economic space division in Van Don District Quang Ninh Province, Vietnam, by the application of GIS technology

Nguyen Minh Ngoc

The Study of Sagzee Desert changes in the North of Isfahan by Land sat Multi-spectral Images

Seif Abdullah & Marani Maryam

Utility of Geographical Information System (GIS) in Managing City Growth

Ijaz Ahmad & Ihsan Ullah Bajwa

Panel 5e:

Managing Food and Water Resources in Southeast Asia

Chair: Ms. Ma. Iona Katrina Lacson

Venue: Pearl Hall Function Room 2

Food Tourism: Attraction and Obstruction in Terengganu, Malaysia

Sulong Muhamad, Eshah Hj Muhamad, Noorazuan Md Hashim, Kadaruddin Aiyub, Zaidah Mustapha

Eating-out Among the Urban Population. A Demanded Services but with Unwanted Implications on Quality of Life

Noraziah Ali & Hasnah Ali

Comparative Analysis of Fast Food Store Preference of University of Santo Tomas and University of the Philippines-Diliman College Students: Highlighting the Significance of Accessibility in Decision-Making

Cromwell Sabado

1145-1300

Lunch Break

Programme

Day 4

06 June 2008 (Friday)

1300-1430

Concurrent Sessions 6

Panel 6a:

Workshop

Chair: Dr. Chew-Hung Chang

Venue: Pearl Hall

Big Ideas in Teaching and Learning Geography

A workshop facilitated by Dr. Chang Chew-Hung of the National Institute of Education, Singapore and Dr. Enrico Garcia of the Philippine Normal University (This workshop is specifically designed for teachers of geography and other social sciences and social studies.)

Panel 6b:

Geographies of Coastal Livelihoods in Vietnam

Chair: Dr. Philip Hirsch

Venue: Training Room 4

Social Capital and Poverty Reduction in Coastal Communities in Vietnam

Do Thi Minh Duc

Mollusca Culture: A Sustainable Livelihood for Coastal Communities?

Nguyen Thi Ha Nhung

Changing Livelihoods and Poverty Dynamics: Insights from Fishing Communities around Nha Phu Lagoon of Vietnam

Nguyen Tuong Huy

Marine conservation as driver of livelihoods change? Experiences from Vietnam

Paula Brown

Panel 6c:

Geographies of Religion and Sacred spaces in Southeast Asia

Chair: Ma. Evangeline Katigbak

Venue: Training Room 6

The Geography of Religious Change amongst Ethnic Brao People in Northeastern Cambodia

Ian Baird

Religion and Development: Sacred Spaces and Foreign Aid in Aceh, Indonesia

Andrew McGregor

Programme

Day 4

06 June 2008 (Friday)

1300-1430

Concurrent Sessions 6

Panel 6c (Cont'd):

Spirituality in Malls: The Geographic Implications of the Existence of Churches within Shopping Malls

Glenn Immanuel Luna

Panel 6d:

Housing, Neighborhoods and Urban Development in Asia

Chair: Dr. Jonathan Walker

Venue: Pearl Hall Function Room 1

The Integrated Applied Analytical Hierarchy Process (AHP) and Geographical information System (GIS) Models in Determining Old Neighborhoods for Development in Iranian Cities: The Case of Mashhad Pachnar neighborhood

Mohammad Rahim Rahnama & Mohammad Ajza Shoohy

Social Dimensions of Livability in a Housing Project

Michael Arie Medina

Housing Structure Change in Chengdu, China

Zhou Yan

Study on Spatial Evolution of Industry Structure in Beijing

Xue Ling

1300-1430

Concurrent Sessions 6

Panel 6e:

Global Environmental Change and Urbanization

Chair: Dr. Shu-Li Huang

Venue: Pearl Hall Function Room 2

The Effects of Immigration on Urban Development of the City of Konya

Ayhan Akiş

A Study on the Issues of Global Climate Change and Spatial Planning in Taiwan

Shih-Liang Chan

The Spatial Development Pattern of Metropolitan Areas in Taiwan, 1982-2005

Dah-Lih Wang & Hsiao-Lan Liu

Programme

Day 4

06 June 2008 (Friday)

1300-1430

Concurrent Sessions 6

Panel 6e (Cont'd):

Biophysical Valuation of Ecosystem Service Change due to Peri-Urbanization

Shu-Li Huang

1430-1445

Coffee Break

1445-1615

Plenary Session 5

Futures of Southeast Asian Geographies

Speakers:

Collaboration in environmental and development geography in the Asia-Pacific Region: ideals, experience and ways forward

Philip Hirsch

Geography Department, University of Sydney, Australia

The Imperative Collaborative Research in the Southeast Asian Region

Ma. Serena Diokno

Department of History

University of the Philippines Diliman

Geography and Geography Education – The Future of Southeast Asian Geographies

Chang Chew Hung

SEAGA Secretary

Singapore

Climate Security– Our Heritage, Our Future, Our Challenge

Khairulmaini Osman Salleh,

Department Of Geography, University of Malaya

Malaysia

Session Chair: Dr. Darlene Gutierrez

Venue: Pearl Hall

1615-1645

Open Forum

Programme

Day 4

06 June 2008 (Friday)

1645-1700

Closing Ceremonies

Closing Remarks:

Dr. Meliton Juanico

Chairperson, Department of Geography
University of the Philippines – Diliman

Hosted by: Ms. Ma. Iona Katrina Lacson and Mr. Kristian Karlo Saguin
Venue: Pearl Hall

**Southeast Asian Geography Association
(SEAGA) 2008 International Conference**

Book of Abstracts

Abstracts

Day 1

03 June 2008 (Tuesday)

Plenary Session 1

Joining the Dots of Agrarian Change in Southeast Asia

Jonathan Rigg,
Department of Geography, University of Durham, United Kingdom

Rural areas of Asia are in turmoil. Agriculture is undergoing fundamental transformation; livelihoods are being reworked and the peasant origins of rural people erased; identities are being reframed as new pressures, knowledge, aspirations and experiences are brought to bear; rural spaces are becoming increasingly turbulent as industrial activities infiltrate the countryside; and the mobility of rural populations is growing so that lives are increasingly lived on the move. 'Real' life in Asia is changing faster than either academic analysis or policy prescription can accommodate.

Scholars and practitioners tend to view and appraise rural change from different vantage points in the theatre of development. Some focus on farming; others on rural spaces and villages; and still more on households and livelihoods. Yet it is at the intersection of spaces, activities and livelihoods that explanation is located. The tendency to privilege certain scales of thinking ('the village', 'the household') and structures of sectoral and spatial organization ('farming', 'non-farming', 'industry', 'urban') also leads to partiality in perspective. The paper will focus on the interplay and intersection between agricultural change, rural development, and livelihoods in Southeast Asia. The discussion suggests that a key reason why scholars, development practitioners and government agencies have failed to anticipate or address many of the challenges in rural areas is because of a failure fully to understand the profoundly turbulent nature of the contemporary Asian countryside. This turbulence is not only temporal; it is also spatial, sectoral and reflected in household livelihoods. It is, moreover, not just an outcome of government policy and economic and environmental pressures and exigencies; it is also driven by ruptures in rural society and changes to the norms that structure what people do and what they hold dear.



Natural Hazards, Urban Risk and Research and Development Efforts in a Transitional Economy: The Philippine Setting

Graciano Yumul, Jr.,

Undersecretary for Research and Development, Department of Science and Technology, Philippines

With the arching issue of climate change, disastrous effects usually occur whenever natural hazards (be it exogenic or endogenic) hit a community. The effect of Tropical Cyclone Nardis in Myanmar and the recent earthquake in China bear this out. National governments, with the support of international organizations and other stakeholders (i.e academe, private sector, peoples' organizations), have been implementing programs to minimize if not totally eliminate disaster risks on communities. This is especially important in highly urbanized setting where the stakes are higher. The Philippines is prone to natural hazards and risks being in the typhoon path and being located in the Pacific Ring of Fire. The various initiatives being implemented by the different stakeholders will be presented, the gaps and possible solutions that will address these issues will be forwarded. The role of Official Development Assistance will be touched and, specifically, how the academe can contribute in addressing the national concern on disaster risk reduction. The Philippine initiatives and platforms involving research and development to minimize disaster risks, with certain modification, may be applicable in other Southeast Asian settings.



Disaster Risk Management (DRM): The Makati Way
Violeta Seva
Office of the Mayor, City of Makati



Concurrent Sessions 1
Panel 1a

Responding to Global Warming in Singapore
Chang Chew Hung

We often think that one must make radical changes to one's lifestyle or that the government should make some drastic policies to effect changes that would stop or even reverse Global Warming. At an international level, the Kyoto protocol drawn up at the United Nations Convention for Climate Change outlines the collective desire of governments to see some sort of international compliance with the emission standards that were proposed. While it is important for some international collective desire and agreement to provide a guide on how individual countries should react to a warming world, governments have an integral role in making and policing policies that will respond to these international agreements. . The Singapore Green Plan (SGP) was presented at Earth Summit at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, June 1992. This green plan which has been revised as the Singapore Green Plan 2012 (MEWR, 2006) is Singapore's 10-year blueprint towards environmental sustainability. More than 17,000 individuals participated in the review "through various platforms". It has raised key environmental issues like Climate Change arising from Global Warming and formulated a robust plan able to address emerging environmental challenges. At the local level, individuals have an equally important role to play. Perhaps, the general perception is that there is little an individual can do and stopping Climate Change is the responsibility of policy makers and non-governmental organisations. This paper takes the critical view that the person on the street has as much a role to play in mitigating Climate Change impacts as governments and industries.



Climate Insecurity and the Do's and Don'ts in the Formulation of Early Warning Systems for Southeast Asia
Khairulmaini Osman Salleh

This paper gives an overview of what should constitute an effective early warning system and how it should be implemented in Malaysia and the Southeast Asian Region. The emerging threat of global warming, climate change and a changing monsoon and El Nino systems that are affecting the Southeast Asian Region cannot be discounted and be taken lightly. Recent events associated with the changing behavior of the northeast winter monsoon and the southwest summer monsoon and the unpredictable behavior of el Niño systems in the Pacific Ocean basin, provided an additional concern on the welfare of Malaysia and the Southeast Asian Region on the emerging threat of hydro-meteorological events and associated climate – weather induced hazards that have affected and would continue to affect millions of lives in Malaysia and the Southeast Asian Region. It is hope that lessons learned, experiences and insights identified from this discussions based on the experiences of the recent 2007 flood events in Malaysia and the 1997-1998 el Nino event that affects the Southeast Asian region and the World would be used to formulate, remind, if not inform, those involved in the whole rubric of environmental hazard management on how to develop and implement an effective warning system. The discussion could also be used to educate the media and the general public on how to interpret and use such warnings and be important stakeholders (components) in the implementation and sustenance of the system. There are many early warning systems in operation today in every country, if not in every community – that involves formal and non formal systems. In this paper, the focus is primarily on hydro-meteorological anomalies

and its manifestations on environmental hazards – that under threat from a changing behavior of the monsoon and El Nino systems in the Southeast Asia Region.



Vulnerability and Adaptability of Traditional Economic Systems to the Climate Change Threat – A Study of Peninsular Malaysia

Fauza Ab Ghaffar & Khairulmaini Osman Salleh

Global warming would have significant impacts on the behavioral patterns of the circulation systems of regional atmospheric, oceanic and hydrologic process response systems. Recent studies, for example, have shown that there are marked changes affecting the behavioral patterns of Southeast Asia's Monsoons and its adjoining Oceanic Circulation Systems (such as the effects on the behavioral patterns of Indian Dipole and El Nino Southern Oscillation Cycle (ENSO)). These changes would affect regional and local weather patterns, river basin hydro-geomorphologic processes and together with the impending threat of an increasing sea level rise and its associated effects would pose serious threats on population welfare and livelihood activities.

The vulnerability of a given system or society to climate change threat is a function of its physical exposure to climate change hazards and its ability to adapt to these conditions. Chambers (1989) distinguishes between these two aspects of differential vulnerability - physical exposure to the hazard threat and the ability to cope with its impacts. Thus, vulnerability recognizes the role of socio-economic systems in amplifying or moderating the impacts of climate change and emphasizes the degree to which the risks of climate catastrophe can be cushioned or ameliorated by adaptive actions that or can be brought within the reach of populations at risk (Downing, 1991). The significance of climate variation or change depends on the change itself and the characteristics of society exposed to it (Rayner and Malone, 1998; Munasinghe, 2000). These characteristics of society determine its adaptive capacity and its adaptability. Adaptive capacity refers to the ability to prepare for hazards and opportunities in advance (as in anticipatory action) and to respond or cope with effects (as in reactive adaptation).

This paper describes part of the research findings to study the vulnerability characteristics and the adaptive capacities of traditional economic systems within the coastal regions of Peninsular Malaysia. Global warming in particular would trigger a series of events as a result of sea level rise, and includes submergence of coastal plains and islands, coastal degradation, saltwater intrusion and ground water contamination, flooding, and the destruction of habitats and ecosystems. The impact of these processes on coastal - island human settlements and their livelihood activities would be widespread and severe especially on the traditional coastal economic activities of agriculture and fishing that are still very active in Malaysia. At the moment, there are no local studies that have looked into the threat of global warming vis-a-vis sea level rise and its associated impacts on traditional economic systems, especially the nature of the impacts, the underlying evidences, the vulnerability indicators of the traditional economic systems, and the inherent adaptive mechanisms of the systems.



Intervulnerability Assessment: Shifting foci from generic indices to adaptive agents in assessing vulnerability to global environmental change (A Pilot Project in the Philippines)

Victoria Espaldon, Lilibeth Acosta-Michlik & Vanessa Joy Anacta

Human dimensions in global environmental change research emphasize the importance of advancing the concepts and methods for vulnerability assessment. The aim of the intervulnerability project was to contribute to these efforts by proposing a conceptual framework that demands a shift in foci of vulnerability studies from generic indices to adaptive agents and by applying a method of agent-based systems to take into account the dynamics of human-environment interactions. Whilst an agent-based approach fills important gaps in global environmental change research, this paper showed that indicator-based and profile-based approaches could complement the empirical application of agent-based models. Generic indices of vulnerability guided the identification hotspot regions where case studies were carried out and social profiles of vulnerability were used to develop typologies from a large number of

heterogeneous agents in the case study areas. The results of the agent-based model revealed that only a optimal mix of adaptation options could help reduce the vulnerability of the Philippine farmers to the combined impacts of global trade and climate change in the future. Moreover, social network plays an important role in reducing their vulnerabilities irrespective of the type of adaptation measures. These results showed that, compared to indicator-based and profile-based approaches, the agent-based approached is a more useful and flexible tool for evaluating scenarios of environmental change and adaptation options.



Concurrent Sessions 1

Panel 1b

Vann Molyvann and the Shaping of Phnom Penh

Roman Cybriwsky

Vann Molyvann (born 1926) is Cambodia's most famous architect and a national icon. During the period between colonial rule and the chaotic periods of the Vietnam War and rule by the Khmer Rouge, he designed numerous prominent buildings for Phnom Penh and elsewhere in the country, including the Phnom Penh National Sports Complex, the Tonle Bassac Theater, the Institute for Foreign Languages, and various distinctive and innovative housing complexes. His works reflect socialist ideas for Cambodia and great pride in the beauty of traditional Khmer art. Many of his buildings are now in poor condition and need to be renovated and preserved. This paper argues that historic preservation in Phnom Penh has favored the city's colonial and Buddhist religious heritages, and should also pay more heed to Khmer modernism as pioneered by Molyvann. The paper is based on field work and site visits, interviews with Molyvann, and published materials, including Molyvann's own writings.



Reviving Estero Spaces as Wetlands for "Appropriate" Municipal Wastewater Treatment: Potentials and Constraints

Trina Listanco

Since a century ago, esteros of Manila have been functioning as drainage, sewerage, transportation artery and community spaces (Liongson 2001). To date, their roles as sewers and drainages have not changed; but their pollutant loadings had and at very least, increased with population growth. Esteros that are naturally part of the estuarial system of the Pasig River floodplain have also become marginal public lands associated with urban poverty, informal communities and urban water pollution and flooding hazards- manifestations or consequences of urban environmental injustice. This transformation has often been referred to metaphorically and literally as the "peoples' turning back" from the esteros. In 2005, esteros' relevance and contributions to the surface water pollution in Manila City has been recognized in the preliminary baseline studies of the Environment Management Bureau (EMB), Philippine's Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR). The report highlights the status of 6 "minor tributaries" or esteros to the Pasig River and their failure to qualify for "Inland Water Class C or D", set by the DAO 34 "Water Quality Criteria". In attempts to propose treatment measures for storm water run off and domestic wastewaters discharged to the esteros and into the dying Pasig River, the estero water ways present themselves not just as the receiving water body to be protected but a treatment space to be utilized. This creates discussions in how to use and transform further the estero spaces and for what purposes. Constructed wetlands have become popular low cost alternatives to conventional wastewater treatment systems. In addition, although constructed wetlands technology is being contested for its true value in conservationist efforts, Manila's esteros are potentially viable to be a protected water body and at the same time be a revived socio-ecological system for wastewater "polishing" treatment unit. Improving the ecology of the water way may in fact serve an effective

treatment function for influent wastewaters that enhances the living environment especially of the informal communities along their banks. This paper presents and discusses approaches and process prototypes to achieve estero conservation and utilization for a more “equitable” and appropriate urban wastewater pollution reduction.



An Overlapping between Johor Bahru Metropolitan Region and Iskandar Development Region (IDR). Implication and Issues

Cik Saripah binti Osman

Metropolitanization has become one of the most important development issues in contemporary Malaysia as it directly relates to the sustainability of Malaysia’s economic growth that has been extraordinary. The research area on focus is the second metropolitan region after Kuala Lumpur, Johor Bahru, includes a new project of South Johors new economic region that is Iskandar Development Region (IDR) for a world class sustainable metropolis, can become an ASEAN growth region. Besides that, this research intends to present an overview of transformation of metropolitanization process in Johor Bahru from 1966 to 2006 and to highlight an overlapping between Metropolitan Region and Iskandar Development Region (IDR) focuses on implication and current issues.



Geography of Spatial Attachment: An analysis of the Development of Spatial Attachment among the Relocatees of North Triangle to the DOTC Resettlement Site (NTA Village)

Ria Monica Valdez

This is a qualitative study that analyzes the North Triangle relocatees’ development of spatial attachment to the DOTC resettlement site as a function of the quality of the total environment they were experiencing and of their behavior pattern in the area. This study is phenomenological in approach which considers the physical, cultural, socio-economic, and political factors. To analyze the interplay of relationships among the set of factors considered it integrates both the triad environmental experience framework made by David Seamon and the Integrative Ecological Approach designed by UNESCO. The result of this study showed that both the families with regular and irregular income have a deep sense of attachment to the area and that all of them wanted to settle there permanently. Despite the feeling of rest in the area, movement still happens due to exploration of opportunities outside the relocation, thus extending their view of home. Moreover, this study has determined that the place’s continuous development through time has enhanced the relocatees’ affection to their place. Parallel to this, the relocatees’ love of their place has also contributed to the development in the area as manifested in the changes that had happened in their home and in the site as well as their future visions of development. Recommendations were added at the end of this paper.



Concurrent Sessions 1

Panel 1c

Ethnic and biophysical drivers of land use change in the Suoi Muoi catchment, Son La, Vietnam

Vu K. Chi, Van Rompaey A., & Govers

The research has examined the mechanisms of land use change in the Suoi Muoi catchment, Son La province, in NW mountain of Vietnam, where is characterised by a remarkable ethnic diversity, mainly living from farming activities. Land use and land cover changes were detected by digital image processing from series of Landsat and SPOT images in 1973, 1988, 1993, 1996 and 1999. The results showed that increasing land demand led to a significant decrease of the forest and shrub land in favour of

upland fields. Logistic regression techniques were used to detect which variables are correlated with the observed land use change patterns. This analysis revealed that both from biophysical parameters such as topography, lithology and cultural factors were significantly correlated with the observed land use change. Cultural background in different ethnic groups played a role in the change of land use. The results from household interviews at different ethnic communities made clear that ethnic groups with a market-oriented strategy were able to increase the productivity of their agricultural practices by adopting new technologies such as sowing new crop varieties, breeding new animal species and using fertilisers, resulting in a decrease of the land pressure. Beside, ethnic groups with a subsistence economy are rather slow in the adoption of new technologies, which results in an increasing land pressure and ongoing shrub-upland field conversions. The results of this research show that the performance of land use change models significantly improves if ethnic variables are taken into account.



Geographies of Aquaculture for Rural Development, Mangrove Conversions, and Women Identities in Infanta, Quezon, Philippines

Evangeline Katigbak

This study examines the impacts of aquaculture for rural development strategy and the resulting conversion of mangrove ecosystems to fishponds. The study probes the resulting changes in household dynamics with regard to income, labor flows and gender division of labor. The study hopes to explain the complexities that are associated with such conversions that are caused by rural development strategies and contribute to the understanding of the responses accorded by the local government units, non-governmental organizations, people's organizations and farmers to the phenomenon. The study hopes to specifically capture the impacts of widespread conversion of mangrove ecosystems into fishponds, on the power representation and relational dynamics in agricultural households. This research is limited to the study of Barangay Binulasan in the Municipality of Infanta, Quezon Province, a village with a range of experience on conversion of mangrove ecosystems to commercial fishponds but likewise has varied experiences of lobbying for the protection of mangrove ecosystems within their barangay.



Land Tenure Changes in Sri Lanka; A Geographical Perspective on 'Gambaraya' System in Hambantota District

R.K.Lal Mervin Dharmasiri & V.S. Datye

As an agrarian institution, land tenure systems play a key role in determining living standard and social status of peasants in any agrarian society in the developing country. Land tenure pattern, especially in paddy (rice) sector has been changing temporally and spatially in Sri Lanka. The land ownership pattern has been derived from the Kings' era to present with the systems from 'lord of the soil' (Ralph Pieris, 1956) or Kings' property rights to individual property rights.

The British, who ruled Sri Lanka, wanted to recover expenses incurred for restoring of some irrigation schemes through selling the agricultural land during the early 19th century. Many British government servants, professionals, planters, etc., had purchased such land and have been giving to share tenants for cultivating through manager agent or *Gambaraya*. He stood in between the direct cultivators and share tenets (Kumara, 1999), and sometimes acted in ridiculous manner. In this study, the *Gambaraya* system in Polgahawelena village in Southern Sri Lanka has been examined.

The present study found that the system in its original form is not observed. Almost all land has been fragmented and a new tenure system such as share tenants or *ande* and leased cultivators with different agreements between land lord and tenets emerged. Comparatively, the present tenure system is much better than the past in terms of enhancing the sustainable livelihood of the peasant.



Are Protected Areas in Aurora Protected?

Trina Galido-Isorena

In 1992 after most of the timber license agreement of the province of Aurora have expired, a significant portion of the area left by the logging concessions were declared as protected area. This came after the act on National Integrated Protected Areas system was passed. Its classification as a protected area meant a limitation in the kinds of activities allowable in the area such as those imposed on resource utilization activities (i.e. logging). The protected areas in Aurora were declared primarily for the protection of critical sources of water for the province. Today, more than 15 years since its declaration as protected area it is important to ask about the status of protection of the protected areas of the province. The study examines the management arrangements among the institutions and what and how the on-site management activities are carried out in the area. The study the further looks at the degree and manner of protection impact on watershed forest reserves. The study uses forest cover and the change in quantity (area) and quality (old growth to the secondary forests or old growth to grasslands) to measure the effectiveness of protected area management activities. The study uses the political ecology perspective to look at how political instruments such as national laws, environment policies, etc affect the environment. It is important to look at this aspect of forest management in order to assess the effectiveness of measures or absence of measures in the protection of reserved areas.



Concurrent Sessions 1

Panel 1d

Cross border environmental protection collaboration between Hong Kong and Guangdong Province – under the framework of “One Country, Two Systems”

Wai Man Natalie Wong

Even before Hong Kong re-embraced the motherland in 1997, the PRC government and the Hong Kong British colonial government organized a series of panels to tackle cross border environmental degradation. These panels have not helped improve regional pollution in the close geographic relationship between Hong Kong and the mainland China's southern province of Guangdong.

This paper will not only review the collaboration between Hong Kong and Guangdong Province governments in air quality improvement since the handover, but will point out the institutional constraint of the “One Country, Two Systems” ideology and identifying the weakness of this collaboration. The paper also explores the feasibility of policy networking, which is allied with green groups, as an alternative to solving the current institutional deadlock among governments. The paper will, importantly, examine how such a strategic alliance could transform the traditional executive-led polity governance and enhance opportunities in policy making for the green groups in both Hong Kong and the mainland. .



Marine protected areas and actor roles in local development and environmental management: The case of Northeastern Iloilo, Philippines

Pepito Fernandez

The Philippine archipelago is an important center of tropical coastal marine biodiversity. Fisheries and coastal resources are also important sources of livelihood to subsistence and commercial fishers. Since the 1970s, various national and international actors have popularized marine protected areas (MPAs) as an effective tool and governance framework for coastal conservation, tourism, and even social empowerment. Scholars and practitioners, however, are often guided by bureaucratic and biocentric perspectives that overlook the different actors and complex institutions that frame and contest MPA design, implementation and outcomes. Pursuing apolitical perspectives and marginalizing subsistence fishers in MPA governance and management, in turn, lead to project and program failures

that fuel low morale among key stakeholders, continued environmental destruction and, impoverished coastal communities. This paper describes the resources and power relationship of key actors in MPA decision-making in four sites in northeastern Iloilo Province, Philippines. The paper explains that state-led, community-based and co-managed MPAs in the case study sites are socially constructed and contested. In such MPA spaces, actors have complex negotiations that have diverse and uncertain socio-political and ecological results. It is argued, however, that unless state and non-state actors link improved coastal ecosystem management, effective MPA governance, and opportunities to enhance local livelihoods, then existing institutional arrangements will unlikely promote social justice and equity, and productive ecosystems.



The Kinabatangan wildlife sanctuary in Sabah: Simulacra of pristine nature, stronghold of biodiversity...

Jean-François Bissonnette

Embedded in a monolithic oil palm plantation landscape, the forested Kinabatangan wildlife sanctuary is planned to be officially gazetted in the course of the year 2008. In light of the exceptional concentration of wild animal species in the area, ecotourism in the Kinabatangan valley became recently an official development strategy. Regarding this context, the paper first sketches the political economy of oil palm plantation expansion and environmental conservation in the region. Then, from field critical observations and cartographic representations, the paper provides a criticism of the rationale underlying the development measures in the region and the paradoxical nature of environmental protection discourses and practices. Drawing on the concept of simulacra articulated by Jean Baudrillard, it is argued in the discussion that ecotourism in the area offers an experience which evokes an environment that has irremediably been destroyed. Moreover, the paper puts forward that it is not a pristine biophysical environment which is commoditized through ecotourism in the Kinabatangan valley, but rather signs and symbols of nature, forming the contours of a ritual for consumers.



The Geopolitics of Malaccan Piracy

Terrence Haverluk

The Straits of Malacca are the only global strategic choke point not secured by the US or its allies. It is also the site of the largest number of pirate attacks in the world. Because one fourth of the world's oil flows through the Strait, as well as many other important commodities, it is a key geopolitical waterway. The strait is shared by Singapore, Indonesia, and Malaysia and they have had to cooperate to help secure private and public transport. Thailand has suggested that a canal be dug across the Kra peninsula that would save 900 kilometers of transit and make the passage more secure. A canal though, would further isolate Thailand's Muslim minority in the south. Who controls the strait and how will answer one fundamental question concerning the 21st century transformations of Southeast Asia. Key words: Geopolitics, choke-point, realism, liberalism.



Concurrent Sessions 1 Panel 1e

The Dilemma of Environmental Degradation Arising from Urbanization of China: Implications of the Eco-city in Tianjin

Wong Tai-Chee & Ma Yuedong

Since the open door policy and urban reform in the early 1980s, economic growth has been sustainably high in China, accompanied by a rapid rise in urban population. Large metropolitan centres have particularly recorded an unprecedented horizontal expansion in built-up premises and infrastructural development. In the midst of large-scale urban sprawl and massive rural-urban mobility, environmental pollution is getting increasingly serious arising from polluting industries, coal combustion in an energy-deficient and water-scarce environment. Worsening public health and sanitary conditions have caused an alarming concern.

The call for developing eco-cities is a positive response to meet the challenges of urban environmental degradation affecting quality of life in China. Currently, an overwhelming motivation is being felt across China in building ecologically sound eco-cities as a way to improve urban living and energy saving. The official announcement by both China and Singapore in building an eco-city in the Binhai New Area of Tianjin Municipality in November 2007 is a symbolic move towards the goal of a sustainable city. This eco-city will comprise a 30 sq. km township, to be equipped with environmentally protective designs, modern living, recreational and business cum industrial facilities. The paper focuses on studying and analyzing the concepts of sustainability planning and the implications of the eco-city in Tianjin to the rest of China as well as to Singapore as an international collaborator and business investor.



Urbanisation and Changing Trend in Urban Rainfall: With Special Reference to Kuala Lumpur City, Malaysia

Shaharuddin Ahmad & Noorazuan Md Hashim

Kuala Lumpur is the capital city and the largest city of Malaysia. The city area comprises an area of 244 km², with an average elevation of 21 m. The estimation population is about 1.6 million. Kuala Lumpur has a hot and humid tropical climate with heavy storms occurring in the early evenings. Day time temperatures can reach around up to 35°C. The metropolitan city has experienced rapid economic growth especially within the past two decades, with remarkable extension of build up areas to cope with the active urban activities (Shaharuddin et al, 2006). Since late 1990, large area of agricultural land and green spaces has been converted into urban impervious areas, hence changed the surface profile of the city. As the consequences of the land surface conversion, the microclimate especially the rainfall trend of the city has been altered due to urban hydrometeorological imbalance (Sham, 1989; Shaharuddin, 1994).



At the Rear of Urban Development: Eastwood City and the Spatial Processes and Socio-Economic Transformations in Bagumbayan, Quezon City from 1996-2008

Alvelyn Joy Berdan

Uneven economic development and capital accumulation are pressing issues in the field of urban geography. Most of the efforts for advancement of economic activities and endowment of resources are concentrated in a few urban areas, more so the areas adjacent to it are left less developed. This paper examines the interplay between the development of Eastwood City and the spatial, social and economic transformations in its host barangay particularly looking at the impacts of the development to the areas adjacent to it. A structuralist perspective incorporated with urban land use and land value theories and residential location theories was employed to reveal impair and extensive analysis of the processes enabling the intensification of land use for economic purposes. Both the enabling factors of development

and the actors of the transformations carry significant roles in the process involving the transformations of Barangay Bagumbayan, thus the role of government, private sector, barangay locals and property speculators are considered in the analysis. This paper reveals three important results: i.) Eastwood City affects the spatial transformations in the barangay especially those areas nearer to it; ii.) There were little evidence of uplifting the economic and social conditions of the barangay locals even if well-profiting commercial and industrial establishments are located in the barangay; and iii.) There are politico-economic implications carrying diminutive economic uplift in terms of barangay income and a continued intensification of the development disparity between Eastwood City and its host barangay



Accessibility to Health Facilities as an Issue in Sustainability of Urban Communities

Ederlyn Joy Horca

This research assessed a health space, specifically the health care facilities in a highly urbanized area. The three A's (availability, accessibility and acceptability) of health care facilities, particularly TB disease, were employed in the study to analyze the concept of a health space. Surveys and interviews were also conducted to assess the utilization of these health spaces; while the health care approach, the concept of accessibility and the spatial behavior approach were used in the data analysis and discussion.

The research results have successfully shown that the majority of the barangays in Makati have health centers with TB health care facilities which are usually located in proximity to other public institution offices such as the barangay hall. Then, there is a strong relationship between the cost and the accessibility of TB health centers. Lastly, the social factor has a clear influence on the acceptability of TB health centers. Recommendations were suggested to alleviate the TB disease in the area.



Concurrent Sessions 2

Panel 2a

Differential Vulnerabilities in the Social Adaptation of Communities in Infanta, Quezon

Mardave P. Asuero & Gloria Luz M. Nelson

The study will sample 90 households from three barangays in Infanta, Quezon. Using the cluster analysis, the households will be grouped accordingly to their household characteristics, agricultural expenditures, membership in organizations, and experiences with disasters particularly the flashfloods and mudslides that occurred in 2004.

The disaster preparedness and adaptive strategies used by the groups will be modeled using Agent-Based Modeling. Indicators for disaster preparedness and adaptive strategies are as follows: readiness to face the consequences of disaster, as well as household; and community capacities to face emerging calamities.

Using Agent-Based Modeling, different models of vulnerabilities are expected from the clustered group and may shed light to the question of what characteristics of groups are more vulnerable to flash floods and mudslides.



Vulnerability and adaptive capacities of urban dwellers to the slope failure threat – A Study of the Klang Valley Region

Thanapackiam P. & Khairulmaini Osman Salleh

This paper discusses the outcome of the study undertaken to identify the vulnerability and adaptive capacities of urban dwellers to slope failure threat. The Klang Valley Region, Peninsular

Malaysia was selected as the study area based on the frequency and impact of slope failures on urban dwellers in the last decade or so. The study attempts to identify the vulnerability of urban dwellers located in areas which are prone to and threatened by slope failures. In this study ten slope failure regions were mapped and studied. The vulnerability indicators determined described, (1) socio-economic factors, (2) population-demographic factors, (3) external environment, (4) physical structure of dwellings, and (5) slope mitigation factors. In addition to this data was also collected to determine residents (1) perception of the hazard threat, and (2) their coping mechanisms. The end product of this study is model the relationships between the slope failure threat, vulnerability and the adaptive capacities of the urban dwellers.



Assessment of Vulnerability of Communities and Understanding Policy Implications of Adaptation Responses to Flood-Related Landslides in Infanta, Quezon

Ma. Victoria O. Espaldon, Lilibeth Acosta-Michlik, Damasa B. Magcale-Macandog, Nelita M. Lalican, Joan Pauline P. Talubo, Ma. Charisma T. Malenab, Edwin R. Abucay, & Arnold Salvacion

The study will assess the vulnerability of Barangays Ilog, Pinaglapatan and Magsaysay in Infanta, Quezon, Philippines and the implications of policies in the adaptation mechanisms of the communities through the development of an agent-based model framework. The framework will show the interplay of science and policy in the disaster risk management of communities prone to flood-related landslides. A three-step complementary approach will be used in the methodology of the study: indicator-based approach to guide the selection of the study sites, profile-based approach to produce vulnerability typologies of communities and agent-based approach to model the adaptation process of both communities and policy-makers. The study will assess vulnerability futures from the agent-based model and will involve all the stakeholders through dialogues and discussions to generate inputs for the model and validate the results.



Expectations and Quality of Life in the Klang Valley: Flash Flood Problems in TTDI Jaya Mariney Mohd Yusoff

The growing number of professionals and other middle and upper-income residents living in the Klang Valley Region has influenced patterns of housing demand, particularly for high and middle-cost housing. Developers are competing with each other to create attractive living environments with their own formula for residential areas. However, due to land supply limitations in low risk areas of the Klang Valley, residential development projects have recently tended to be squeezed into vulnerable areas, particularly the flood plain. The development of the flood plain has modified the natural area, transforming it into a new concretized landscape. Therefore, some planned settlements in the flood plain areas of the Klang Valley have suffered from flash floods, which have had a tremendous impact on the residents. This paper investigates the expectations and quality of life of the residents of TTDI Jaya, which has experienced more than 13 devastating flash floods since the area was first occupied in 1992. As a result of these flash floods, the TTDI Jaya housing development, which was primarily developed for upper and middle class residents, has turned from a high quality to a vulnerable settlement.



Concurrent Sessions 2

Panel 2b

Managing City Spatial Growth: A Case of Lahore, Pakistan Ijaz Ahmad & Nasim-ul-Haq Farooq

Like many other developing countries of the world, Pakistan is also facing severe problem of urbanization. The cities those were designed for 50000 populations now have a population of more than a million. The same situation exists both in towns and villages where the population is increasing very rapidly. Due to this massive population growth the cities, towns and villages are growing haphazardly forming unsustainable development. This phenomenon is very common in Pakistan where villages are very rapidly converting to towns, and then towns to cities. These cities are then changing its nomenclature to metropolitan and mega cities.

Lahore is the second biggest city of Pakistan with a population of more than 6 millions. Its population is increasing at a much faster rate than ever in the history. This phenomenon is creating problems for the line agencies responsible to provide basic services. The government during different time frames tried their best to cope with the alarming situations by adopting various measures. One step in this regard is taken by appointing town planners at different position in Lahore and secondly to establish numerous agencies so as to cope with the changing situation but so far the desired results could not be achieved.

This paper will explore the achievements made by different professionals appointed to cope with the situation. This paper will also explore the role of line agencies established for the purpose. The paper will also highlight the loop holes present in the line agencies in implementation of development and building rules. At end certain recommendations are made so that the problems can be solved.



Assessing the Impact of Metro Rail Transit Line-3 Using Equilibrium Analysis

Israel Nicolas, Emmanuel Garcia, Vincent Villamil & Daniel Mabazza

Understanding the geography of movement involves many models to give the geographer the tools to come up with a set of inferences. This paper takes Wilson's entropy maximizing model one step further by using equilibrium analysis, a feature of the feedback mechanisms of a closed system. The paper looks into the theoretical background of entropy analysis, its impact as assessed from the case of the metropolitan light rail, and further avenues of study that other students can build up on.



Applying Geomorphology in Urban Planning and Management in S.E. Asia

Ian Douglas

The tropical climates and varied rocks and landforms of S.E. Asia have posed challenges for successful design, safety and hazard management in rapidly growing cities. Good urban planning required a sound understanding of the ground on which cities are built. Without knowledge of the subsurface karst features of Kuala Lumpur or the complex Quaternary deltaic deposits of Bangkok, the modern skyscrapers of those cities could not be built. Many cities in Indonesia and the Philippines require detailed understanding of the history of nearby volcanoes as well as knowledge of the risks associated with both potential eruptions and the instability of slope deposits from previous eruptions. Almost everywhere in hilly terrain, urban construction can potentially trigger landslides, but the potential

for such mass movements all too often goes unrecognised. Removal of the original forest vegetation and exposure of bare soil or weathered rock leads to erosion and sediment production. The sediment is washed into rivers and aggravates flood problems, often causes damage to water supply intakes, while its deposition can disrupt both urban and rural activities. However, urban development also creates landforms, whether they are the result of deliberate encroachment by filling on to floodplains or shorelines, or just the accumulation of material on the surface by the dumping of construction debris, domestic waste and landfill operations. All such changes to landforms have to be made with an understanding of the geomorphic processes that will affect them. Such an understanding should be part of the general education of all professionals involved in urban design, planning, infrastructure management, real estate operations and housing provision.



Southeast Asian Cities in the World City Network Ben Derudder

This paper has two related purposes: (i) to outline a methodology for systematically measuring economic relations between the world's major cities, and (ii) to provide a general assessment of the position of Southeast Asia's major cities in this world city network. In the first section, it is stressed that, under conditions of contemporary globalization, research on Southeast Asian cities has lacked a systematic understanding of the cities' global relational patterns, a knowledge lacuna that can at least partly be traced back to the dearth of suitable data. In a second section, a new methodology is outlined for measuring the networked context of the world's major cities. In a third section, we provide a systematic overview of Southeast Asia's position in this global urban network.



Concurrent Sessions 2 **Panel 2c**

From Sea to Shore: Building a Sustainable Community on Apo Island, Negros Oriental, Philippines Jonathan Walker

Tiny Apo Island, a 72 hectare island that sits 7km off the Negros coast near the city of Dumaguete represents a model for many similar communities spanning Southeast Asia. Wise leadership, the creation of a marine sanctuary in 1985, progressive social and political policies, and dogged environmental practices have transformed much of the island from an exploitative and exploited environment to one that continually embraces sustainable practices and seeks to add sustainable technologies. The findings suggest that populations in sensitive coral reef zones can adjust lifestyles to incorporate environmentally sustainable practices to the enrichment of local ecosystems and livelihoods.



Social Capital and Networks in Nature Conservation in Singapore November Tan

In 2001, a landmark event in the history of nature conservation and environmentalism happened in Singapore. It was the first time land reclamation was deferred in favor of nature conservation. There was also a rising diversification strategy to attain asymmetrical negotiation in order to counter the monopoly of representation by institutionalized environmental civil society organizations (ECSOs).

This paper examined the processes and strategies behind ECSO actions within the conservation

and development dichotomy. Through observation, media analysis, interviews with key actors and historical examinations, the processes that dominate ECSOs strategies in nature conservation are then broadly classified into three components: (1) social capital and trust, (2) networks and (3) political conditions.

It is then concluded that a strong interrelation between network and trust is required to mobilize social capital that is increasingly aided by the rise in new media and cyber-connectivity as well as creating successful multi-sectoral partnership models.



Expansion of Banana Plantations and Effects on Stream flow and Farmers' Income In Lantapan, Bukidnon, Philippines

Laarni Feril-Lacandula & Ma Victoria Espaldon

The influence of banana plantations in Lantapan, Bukidnon was examined in terms of its effects on : (i) the availability and quantity of water from natural sources, through analyzing the stream flow; and (ii) farmers with different landholdings in terms of income, labor shift, expenditures, recreation patterns and women roles. It also explored the implications of the results of the study on the regulation and effective management of the development of banana plantation and, at the same time, help local communities adopt to the changing landscape and land-use in the area. A combination of quantitative and descriptive research technique was employed. Gathering of secondary data and information; actual stream flow was measured through digital current meter technique; and sets of questions on semi-structured interview schedule were used in KII and FGD. Statistical tool employed were T-tests, Chi-square, and Pearson-Product Moment Correlation technique.

Results showed that stream flow was significantly affected by the establishment of banana plantation in the study site. Areas without banana had the highest average stream flow of 0.917 cu m/sec and lowest value of 0.144 cu m/sec, with an average 0.377 cu m/sec. With banana plantations, the highest average stream flow was 0.090 and lowest of 0.042 cu m/sec, and average of 0.071 cu m/sec. T-test showed significant difference between the two land uses at 5% probability level with the mean difference of 0.305 compared to t-value of 0.046*. On the other hand, the income of farmers who leased their lands to the company are significantly increased by the banana plantations in terms of benefits derived by farmers who leased their lands to banana corporation compared with those who did not.

Farmers' income and related attributes before and during banana plantation was analyzed using STATISTICA software program. T-test showed significant differences at 99% level with the mean income of P124,039 before the banana plantation and P184,619 during the banana plantation. Finally, the banana plantation has significantly influenced the labor profile and women' responsibilities of those who leased their lands. There is gradual shift of livelihood in the locality, from growing crops to becoming laborers and employees in the banana plantation. Women changed from nurturing children, attending to husband's needs and helping in backyard farming into fixed earners in the banana company.

The increased water harvesting from the watershed requires a serious look at the capacity of the watershed to generate sufficient supply of water sustainable into the future. The significant effects on income with the advent of banana plantation that changes in livelihood and lifestyles of the community must be further examined. All stakeholders and policy makers must be vigilant and do appropriate actions in terms of economic, social, cultural, political, institutional, and environmental concerns.



USDA's Conservation Reserve Program: Environmental and Socio-Economic Implications

Mahesh Rao

The Conservation Reserve Program is the largest of the USDA conservation programs with 36.8 million acres enrolled and \$1.8 billion in payments distributed to U.S farmers and ranchers for FY 2008. In Oklahoma, nearly 1.1 million acres are currently enrolled in the CRP, with an annual distribution to

landowners amounting to approximately \$35.3 million. The CRP was established in the Food Security Act of 1985 to remove highly erodible land from crop production and establish a protective, vegetative cover. The CRP is a voluntary program using financial incentives to encourage farmers to enroll in 10-15 year contracts. Land owners receive annual rental payments and cost-share assistance to establish an approved vegetative cover.

The environmental benefits of CRP were characterized using the GIS-based Soil and Water Analysis Tool (SWAT) for Texas County, located in the Oklahoma Panhandle. Spatial analysis involved overlays of simulated sediment yield and CRP areas in the county. Sediment yield ranged between 0.02 to 0.3 tons/acre/year (0.04 and 0.70 tons/ha/year). The highest sediment yield was observed in the South-eastern corner of the county while lowest sediment yield was in the North-western corner and south of the county. Reductions in sub-basin sediment yield for the pre- and post-CRP scenarios ranged between zero and 68% with an average reduction of 32.6% for the county.

A questionnaire-based study was conducted to identify the societal attitudes and perceptions that influence the CRP participants in the Panhandle region of Oklahoma. An informative research analysis methodology was adapted to identify some of the decisions and preference of participants towards environmental quality as a result of participating in the CRP. A majority of CRP participants (61.2%) agreed that the U.S. government is paying adequate attention in controlling soil erosion. Results indicate that the participants agree that there is adequate attention paid by the government on water and air quality improvement. However, the study revealed that the government is not paying adequate attention to water and air quality improvements. Overall, the perceptions of the CRP participants in Oklahoma Panhandle favor the continuation of the Conservation Reserve Program in the region. However, re-enrollment preferences in their participation could be improved with certain modification in the Environmental Benefits Index.



Concurrent Sessions 2

Panel 2d

Re/Structuring the Geographies of the Philippines' Overseas Employment Program

James Tyner

The Philippines remains the world's largest exporter of government-sponsored temporary contract migrants. Annually, approximately one million Filipino workers are deployed to over 190 countries and territories. Although initially a temporary government program, the Philippines' overseas employment program has become firmly entrenched within Philippine society. That said, the Philippines' overseas employment program provides key insights into the complexities of structural change and institutional management that undergird international labor migration. Situated within a context of global capitalism, militarism and conflict, this paper examines the patterns and processes of the Philippines' overseas employment program in the 21st century.



The Culture of Money: Migrant Remittances and Transnational Childhood

Filomeno Aguilar

What are the cultural implications of migrant remittances? This paper addresses this question by providing ethnographic data from an upland village in Batangas Province, particularly in regard to remittances sent to a caregiver-kin of a male child, now 7 years old, whose parents are both overseas workers in Italy. It analyzes the mechanisms by which money is sent to this upland location, the ways in which the remittances are handled by the caregiver, and the cultural resources that the remittances signify for the child. It inquires into the caregiver's perspective in handling money, which enters into the realm of public knowledge in the locality. More importantly, because the paper sees the child not as a passive recipient but as an active participant in the migration process, it inquires into a transnational

child's understandings of money remittances in relation to parental ties and expressions of (commodified) love, and in relation to social ties and village stratification.



Mapping Migration in the Philippines

Adam Lukasiewicz

There is currently a wealth of quantitative statistical data generated by Philippine government agencies on various aspects of migration. Some of the most prominent agencies include the Philippine Overseas Employment Administration (POEA) and the National Statistics Office (NSO). Reports highlight such wide-ranging indices as the distribution of OFWs by region and province, OFW remittances by top ten origins, and the number and percentage distribution of overseas Filipino workers by occupation, by sex and by area. These are to name but a few of the numerous sets of data available. Despite the fact that many government-issued reports contain a lengthy summary of findings, the sheer volume of data nonetheless makes their interpretation arduous. Importantly, conceptually spatialising these statistics becomes difficult as many are provided in table and graph formats. In this presentation I will attempt to map many of the most common indices of migration. Providing such visual representations will hopefully enable researchers (particularly geographers) to better interpret and compare data across the country - promoting a sharper spatial imaginary of how migration and remittances vary across the Philippines.



Encounters with the “New Worlds”: Its Geographical and Cultural Effects to the Overseas Filipino Workers (OFWs) and the Host Countries

Region Paular

The geographies of migration can definitely affect the social and cultural lives of migrant Filipino referred to in this paper as “overseas Filipino workers,” and the lives of the people of the host countries. While a brief historical background on Filipino migration may be discussed, this preliminary study shall actively focus on today's general conditions of these OFWs in foreign lands. Furthermore, such questions may be asked. What shall become of the OFWs and their families upon return to the Philippines in the near and distant futures and they number not in hundreds or thousands, but perhaps in millions. What preparations or responses does our government have to assist or adjust itself to these acculturated returnees? Moreover, what about of the Filipinos numbering in hundreds of thousands or even millions then migrating to foreign countries? What shall become of the Philippines then? The economic, social, political, cultural and linguistic consequences of these situations, both to the Philippines and the host countries, shall be given an initial prognostic assessment. In any case, will the Filipinos be a global problem or a global gift?



Concurrent Sessions 2

Panel 2e

Rurbanism and Environmental Crisis

Hassan Afrakhteh

The trend of rural- urban migration is a common phenomenon in developing countries. The first consequents of this trend, is the transmitting of rural poverty to urban areas. The phenomenon is a quickly, worldwide and irrevocable trend and cannot be stopped by traditional way of planning. In the above mentioned trend, the huge numbers of migrants have specific spatial dependence and have activities on both rural and urban spaces. In other words, new spaces have emerged that are neither urban nor rural, but have some negative characteristics of both spaces. In this paper, rurbanism have considered based on case study of four settlements around Tehran metropolis. After the introducing of statistical society, field observation and interviewing with rural elites, 400 households are chosen randomly as research sample. Then, research questionnaire have filled in. Collected data have been analyzed based on descriptive statistic and comparative studies. The result shows that natural landscapes are destroyed; soil and water resources have been polluted, unordered rural physiognomic structure have led to spatial problems.

Agricultural lands are destroyed and unofficial activities are extended. Concentration of especial socio-economic groups in the urban fringe has increased social anomalies and insecurities. Therefore, the extension of rurbanism in surrounding area of metropolis is led to environmental crisis.



Socio-Economic unsustainability of Agriculture Land Transition of Peri-Urbanization Process in Hanoi, Vietnam: Case Study in Me Tri Commune

Pham Van Cu & Nguyen Thi Ha Thanh

The rapid transformation of agriculture land into urban land is an indicator of high speed urbanization in Vietnam. Only during 2000-2006 periods, for the whole country, 70.000 ha of agriculture land have been taken for new urban areas, more than 29.000 ha for industrial zones and 136.000 ha for infrastructures projects. About 2.5 millions of peasants and farmers are affected by this transformation. Since 2000, in Hanoi there have been 1048 projects that have taken 5699 ha related to 153.725 households of which 41.000 are rural. In the future, as planned, Hanoi will withdraw about 7000 ha of agriculture land for different industrial and urbanization projects which will touch 200.000 peasants and farmers. The studied site, Me Tri Ha commune, is situated in Tu Liem District where agriculture land is planned to be reduced 34% in 2020 and Me Tri Ha is a commune where 81.2% of agriculture land has been transformed into urban land during 2005-2006.

In the frame work of CHATSAE Project (Challenges of Agrarian Transition in Southeast Asia), this study tries to show that the amelioration of economic and social situation of the families in studied commune is that of short term character and the latent problems caused by the land use transition such as increasing jobless (12.53% in 2001 and 34.32 in 2006), cultural shock in daily consumption habits, new social confrontation between local and migrating people etc. will negatively affect the peasants and farmers in the commune in immediate future. All this is creating the unsustainability in the social and economical life in the commune. This situation is considered as the consequence of the irrational strategy both in land value compensation, post transition education and job creation policy of the local government and the investors.



Money brings you trouble anyway'. Ethnic Minority Hmong Livelihoods and Selective Resistance in Northern Vietnam

Sarah Turner

The ethnic minority Hmong in the highland Northern Vietnam province of Lao Cai use subtle, yet effective means to decide how they engage with the market as part of their livelihoods. Having learned 'where their place is' during centuries of hegemonic rule by other civilizations, they are well aware that they cannot change the general framework by which they have to engage with the global economy in post *Doi Moi* (economic reform) Vietnam. Yet, they are anything but passive and powerless actors. They also know from centuries of experience that they can modulate their involvement in the local and regional economies. Through examining their trade of particular local goods, namely embroidered textiles and cardamom, and by placing these analyses in a broader historical context, I argue that Hmong selectively decide the degree of their market integration. They resist unwanted levels of dependency on the market in original ways dissimilar from other actors in the highlands, with Hmong agency bearing a distinctive signature.



The Change of Agricultural Usufruct Area in Yao Hillside Village in Northern Thailand (1980-2005)

Masuno Takashi

Several studies have been made on land use change in the hillside area of the Southeast Asian countries. But little is known about the change in agricultural usufruct area of the local residents. The objective of this study is to clarify the household level change of agricultural usufruct area in the Yao (Mien) hillside village in Northern Thailand from 1980 to 2005. Specifically author sampled two households out of 20 and clarified their field use history and the transition of their usufruct area. In the result, usufruct area increased from 1980 to 1985. And then it decreased largely in 1987 and in 1991. The usufruct area had been kept relatively constant from 1992 to 2005. The factors increasing their usufruct area was new field clearing by mainly shifting cultivation. Meanwhile, the important factors decreasing their usufruct area were the government policies, establishment of the village boundary in 1987 by Thai government and of the forest conservation area in 1991 by the Royal Forest Department. In conclusion, this study suggests that the change of agricultural usufruct area was affected by mixed combination of household activities to acquire their usufruct and National policies to manage land and forests.



Concurrent Sessions 3

Panel 3a

Social entrepreneurship and social enterprises in community development: The Unlad Kabayan experience

May-an Villalba

In 1994, the Unlad Kabayan project of the Asian Migrant Centre in Hong Kong experimented with migrant savings for alternative investments (MSAI) as a response to the need of migrant workers to productively reintegrate into their home economy as a way to get out of cyclical migration. MSAI took inspiration from savings mobilization and enterprise building strategies of the cooperatives movement in the Philippines. Recognizing the tremendous potential of migrant savings (and remittances) to generate capital for investment strapped local economies, Unlad Kabayan has, since its establishment as an NGO in the Philippines in 1996, pioneered the development of social enterprises. This paper shares the experience of building social enterprises that can compete and survive without giving up on social value creation. It asks, what policy environment should be created to support social enterprises and the growth of the social sector of the Philippines economy



Experimenting with social enterprises to strengthen community economies in the Philippines

Katherine Gibson

In many parts of the Philippines, NGOs and municipal governments are experimenting with the strategy of building social enterprises to strengthen local economies and stem the tide of out-migration. While mainstream development approaches advocate support for individual micro-enterprise development, this strategy aims to establish group-owned businesses with a variety of legal forms whose objectives are to achieve direct community benefit rather than generate private wealth. This paper explores how community benefit is being defined and achieved in four social enterprises in rural migrant-sending municipalities of Bohol and southern Mindanao. It asks whether these enterprises can strengthen the sustainability and resilience of diverse rural economies. And how might academic research assist in their development and consolidation?



Life after Migration: Returned Indonesian Women Migrant Workers in Selected Communities in Central and East Java

Ma. Corazon Rodolfo

It is at the family and local community where the benefits of Indonesian international labor migration have been most dramatically felt. Over the past three decades, Indonesian women have been migrating autonomously as main economic providers.

The impact of Indonesian female labor migration on families and communities of origin is not limited to benefits gained from their remittances. Migration is a pro-active agent of socio-cultural change. It reshapes gender, family roles and relations. The women's eventual return requires reworking traditional relationships with their families and communities. Returned migrants bring in new ideas, attitudes and behavior brought about by their exposure to other ways of life. Said gains, however, do not come without costs.

This paper presents findings gathered from field observations, in-depth interviews and Focus Group Discussions in communities in Central and East Java provinces-- two of the leading areas of origin

of migrant workers in Indonesia. Changes concerning the returnees, their families and communities were observed. In retrospect, the returnees' level of preparedness prior to departure, their living and working conditions, the challenges met, and support networks in countries of employment are presented to gain a better understanding of these changes and their impact.

Lastly, initial recommendations pertinent to Law No. 39 – a law that was passed in 2004 that seeks to regulate Indonesian labor migration and protect its migrant workers, are presented. Said law is again revisited to account for recent developments in terms of the Government's efforts to promote the well-being of its nationals working abroad.



Concurrent Sessions 3

Panel 3b

Geography of Chinese Foreign Aid

Kate Griffiths

There has been much written about overseas development aid, particularly in relation to bilateral aid from traditional donors (Australia, US, Europe etc) to developing countries. However, there is one country that has not featured overly in this discussion about aid, and that is China. China has been an aid donor since the 1950s and has given aid to over 120 different countries in Asia, Africa and even the South Pacific. Whilst there has been some literature written about China as an aid recipient, there is not much written about China as an aid donor, and particularly as an aid donor to other Asian countries. At a time when China's global role is rapidly changing and growing it is pertinent to look at China's role as an aid donor today, including its emergence as one of the largest aid donors to some smaller countries; and the differences that exist between western and Chinese aid. This paper will present a basic overview of the history and geography of Chinese aid and raise some questions for further investigation regarding China's role as an aid donor, and the views traditional donors take of China's role.



Economic Change and Metropolitan Growth in Malaysia: Some Regional Implications

Katiman Rostam

Since the last decade, globalization has significantly changed the pattern of economic activities of many developing countries like Malaysia. This economic globalization has in turn brought about changes to the country's population and wealth distributions in favor of the large cities, particularly Kuala Lumpur, the capital city of Malaysia. The metropolitan city and its surrounding areas, by virtue of its location and other attractions, became the focus of investment of many multinational corporations. Expansion of industrial activities and recently service activities, to the peripheral areas, has increased the level of urbanization of the region. The region is known as the Klang-Langkat Metropolitan Region. Using the Four City Index, the level of primacy of the region during 2000 census was more than 71 percent. This pattern of polarized urbanization and economic development undoubtedly had positive implications on the country's economy. The GNP per capita for the country increased significantly from RM4,426 in 1990 to RM14,584 in 2000. The major contribution of this growth came from manufacturing and service sectors. The Klang-Langkat Metropolitan Region was the main contributor. The metropolitan region has been regarded as an engine of growth for the country's economy. However, such polarization of economy and urbanization can create some degree of regional imbalances. The gap of income and other socioeconomic well beings of people in the country is not only widening regionally but also racially. The trend now is that such a pattern of development will continue to take place persistently. These regional and racial inequalities can be major constraints for the country to achieve a long term objective of national integration.



Variations of value creation: automobile manufacturing in Thailand

Markus Hassler

The increasing integration of the Thai automobile industry into the global economy throughout the last three decades has been influenced by a number of factors. Although the general increase of demand has created the basic precondition for global automobile firms to serve this particular market, the way these automobile firms operate in the Thai economy is subject to regulatory frameworks operating at different geographical scales. Indeed, the exercise of institutional power at the national and macro-regional scale, regulating automobile production and trade within Thailand and the AFTA, had a significant impact on the way how firms embed themselves into and how value is created within the Thai economy. However, the network configurations of the lead firms operating in Thailand vary significantly. The way and extent lead firm create and enhance value within this national economy are strongly dependent on the manufactured product.



Growing a Biotechnology Cluster: An Analysis of Singapore's Woes

Jeffrey Gower

Singapore invested billions of dollars to develop a biotechnology knowledge cluster over the last decade. The country intends to use its new research-and-development-driven, innovative, knowledge-based enterprise economy to replace the lost electronics and ship manufacturing industries that departed seeking lower-wage workers. Cooperative measures between Singapore's Economic Development Board and the Agency for Science, Technology, and Research, along with universities and industry created an entrepreneurial environment that included special financing arrangements for start-up firms, funds to recruit world-renowned senior scientists, and eliminated regulations that slowed business development.

Singapore's institutions created a legal environment that made the country a focus for human stem cell research. This attracted researchers such as Dr. Alan Colman, the driving force behind the cloning of "Dolly the Sheep," to relocate to Singapore and work in the industry on medical issues such as diabetes and Parkinson's disease. Other industry luminaries such as Dr. Edison Liu, formerly of the U.S. National Cancer Institute, and Dr. Yoshiaki Ito, of Kyoto University, were also recruited to Singapore. Unfortunately, several of these scientists, including Dr. Colman, have returned to their home countries after a few years.

A 2006 World Bank report on Singapore's biotechnology cluster gave a 50% chance of success for the industry. Citing an over-dependence on foreign scientists, the World Bank expressed doubt that the industry could continue its successes. This paper takes a comparative view of other knowledge-based clusters, such as India's biotechnology and biopharmaceutical efforts, and concludes that Singapore's path dependencies and failure to gain spill-over effects from local scientific talent have slowed cluster growth.



Concurrent Sessions 3

Panel 3c

Marine Economic Sectors and Poverty Reduction in Khanhhoa Province, Vietnam

Tran Thi Hong Nung

In recent years, there has been vigorous investment in the maritime sectors throughout Vietnam. Capitalization has been highly profitable, not only for the coastal areas but for the national economy as well. In Khanhhoa, a central coastal province, almost all marine economic sectors have benefited from the infusion of capital, largely due to the abundance of natural nautical resources. The rise in marine industry has subsequently contributed to the poverty-reduction efforts in Khanhhoa. However, problems remain that negatively affect the sustainable development of the region's natural resources.

This study will present both the economic potential and the actual state of the maritime districts in Khanhhoa, one of the most developed provinces of Vietnam's marine economy. The paper will also analyze the relationship among the province's various maritime industries as well as their connection to Vietnam's national economy. In the process, the ongoing goal of poverty- alleviation will be addressed, pertaining in particular to the coastal region of Khanhhoa.



Philippine Ecotourism Untested: Really Going Green?

Hiroko Nagai

This paper explores a complex project of ecotourism in the Philippines. Poverty eradication and natural resource conservation are two major issues in the national development agenda. The marginalization of rural society is getting more evident in the period of neo-liberalization while the quick disappearance of forests is now bringing the country to the brink of environmental crises. Ecotourism has emerged at the juxtaposition of the two issues: to conserve the natural environment, and to sustain the well-being of local people through the generation of jobs and businesses. In the Philippines, there are many award-winning model cases for sustainable ecotourism, which are equipped with minimal-impact management, an environmental education component, a contribution to conservation, and community involvement. The fundamental contradiction of ecotourism is, however, that although it is supposed to be a critique of industrial modernization, the creation of a nature-based product is consequently meant for commodification and consumption of natural and cultural resources of local society, which occur in the power structure of globalization. This paper primarily deals with a particular case of community-based ecotourism in Visayas, examines the data gathered in the fieldwork, and focuses on social elements and human behavior responding to this development project and its internal contradiction. It attempts to elucidate how people in the community perceive the project in local governance, and generate conservation initiatives in their own social context, using social capability. Key Words: Community-based development, ecotourism, conservation initiatives, social capability



Understanding Agricultural Interventions in an Upland Municipality of the Philippines: An Actor-Oriented Approach

Ma. Dinah Loculan

Agricultural technology interventions are perceived by many as a way to address farm productivity and income problems, but the adoption and adaptation as well as the outcomes of such technologies varies widely. In an agricultural country such as the Philippines where a wide variety of these interventions have been implemented, much of the research has not gone as far as assessing the impacts beyond the project life. This study uses an actor-oriented approach to examine agricultural technology intervention processes, approaches and strategies, and to evaluate the impacts of these

interventions on the lives of rural people and communities. A case study method is used to explore three major introduced technologies in the upland municipality of Malitbog, Bukidnon Province. An improved understanding of the intervention process would likely be useful to concerned project implementers.



Sharing the Spoils: Modes of Participation in Oil Palm Development in Sarawak

Rob Cramb

The expansion of oil palm in Sarawak in the past two decades constitutes a radical transformation of the agrarian landscape. This paper focuses on the ways in which various actors participate in oil palm development and the consequences for rural development. The major modes of participation include independent smallholdings, group or managed smallholdings, joint ventures between private plantation companies and customary landholders and private estates. In all four modes, both the landholders and other rural dwellers may be involved as wage labourers or contractors. In the first three modes, landholders receive a share of the income from the sale of the oil palm fruit, the precise share depending on the arrangements entered into in each case. An assessment is made of the ways in which land, labour, capital, and management are combined and rewarded in each mode and the implications for both the level of productive efficiency and the distribution of benefits among participants.



Concurrent Sessions 3

Panel 3d

Changing Spaces, Changing Livelihoods: The Adaptation Strategies of the Agta Dumagat in Sablang, General Nakar, Quezon

Ma. Simeona Martinez and Lou Angeli Ocampo

The forest environment in Barangay Sablang in General Nakar in the Quezon Province underwent major physical changes with the intensification of logging activities in the 1970s and 80s. At the national level, demand for export of timber to the US and Japan led to the intensified utilization of forests for commercial logging during the 1950s to the 1980s, and the granting of Timber License Agreements continued to escalate until the latter part of the 1970s. In Barangay Sablang, logging further enticed non-indigenous peoples to settle in the coastal areas and lowlands, and with the farming and trading skills that they possess, the indigenous peoples of Sablang have been displaced both spatially and in the context of resource utilization. This dynamics of migration, intensified forest utilization and modification of forest resource use has had impacts on the traditional subsistence and livelihood activities of the indigenous Dumagat Agta.

This paper's objectives are (1) to describe the changing physical characteristics of the forest due to human activities (e.g. logging, conversion of natural growth to commercial agricultural farms); (2) to analyze the factors that induced these changes, particularly the migration of non-indigenous populations and commercial forest utilization; and (3) to look into the changes in the traditional livelihood of the Dumagat Agta as adaptive strategies to the changes in the physical forest environment. Analyses based on interviews and observation mainly focus on the impacts of the modification of the forest environment to the resource use practices of the Dumagat and the means by which these indigenous peoples adapt to the increasing integration of their communities to the economic activities of the non-indigenous populations in their ancestral domain.



The potential of certified organic seafood production in South East Asian

Reiko Omoto

This paper discusses the potential of certified organic seafood production to sustain small-scale farmers' livelihood in South East Asia. 'Green food' production has become popular in South East Asian countries and organic seafood is not the exception with the increasing demand from European countries and North America mainly for healthier and environmental friendly food and its production methods. However, it is not an easy practice for small-scale farmers to follow the international standards for its strictness and for its not easily understandable rationales (e.g., standards related to animal welfare). In addition, there are some political complication and unclearness of information flow among stakeholders beside the practical difficulties. The case studies have been conducted in Mekong Delta, Vietnam on certified black tiger shrimp (*P. monodon*) and catfish (*Pangasius hypophthalmus*). This paper especially focuses on stakeholders in organic seafood production / marketing chain, their relations, and information flow among them



Fisherfolk Livelihoods and the Transformations of Philippine Coasts: Tourism Development, Industrial Growth and Municipal Fishing in Mabini, Batangas

Kristian Karlo Saguin

Philippine coasts are experiencing significant ecological and economic transformations, with communities traditionally dependent on the extraction of coastal resources presently juxtaposed with emerging development activities that bring various forms of resource use collaboration and conflicts among the users of this environment. This study situates the coastal transformations of two of Mabini's barangays in relation to the spatial expansion of tourism and industries, and assesses the resulting impacts of these developments to municipal fisherfolk livelihoods. An analysis of data gathered from forty fisherfolk semi-structured interviews, selected life stories, key informant interviews and various secondary sources was undertaken using a political ecology approach, with particular emphasis on how politics, policies, scales, actor interactions and power relations contribute to livelihood changes through the transformation of the coastal environment. This study argues that policies and plans formulated at the national and regional scales are translated into local coastal environmental changes, which in turn shape and influence how fisherfolk make a living. Mabini's municipal fisherfolk respond using a variety of livelihood diversification strategies to ensure survival amidst these processes. On Mabini's Balayan Bay coast, tourism expansion had merged with conservation interests, bringing improved conditions to the coastal resources while simultaneously limiting and broadening fisherfolk livelihood opportunities. Port-oriented industrialization on the Batangas Bay coast of Mabini, on the other hand, brought various forms of marine degradation to the area that are translated to economic and ecological impacts to municipal fisherfolk. On both coasts, actor interactions in the form of conflicts and collaborations – as influenced by power relations – proved to be critical factors in fisherfolk usage of the coastal resources. Power to control the environment rests on the hands of tourism and industrial actors (supported by the local governments), usually at the expense of fisherfolk, who experience and bear the most immediate impacts of the ecological transformations and resource use restrictions brought about by tourism and industrialization



Concurrent Sessions 3

Panel 3e

The Changing Landscapes of Educational Reform: Globalization and Educational Reform in the Post-Developmental State

Mark Baildon

Globalization has necessitated new arrangements between states, markets, and populations. Fast capitalism, transnational flows of people, ideas, goods, media, and technologies, and the shifting landscape of the knowledge economy require responsive populations and policies that flexibly and quickly adapt to ever changing circumstances. Educational reform and policy play a central role in mediating and managing the shifting relationships between state and society, and can be seen as one way governments try to address anxieties accompanying fundamental changes due to globalization (Koh, 2004). This paper describes how recent Singaporean educational reform addresses the challenges of globalization and governance in the new globalised political economy and argues these as post-developmental efforts to manage several key tensions and contradictions accompanying globalization and governance in “new times.” It also examines new challenges for post-developmental education, such as those of identity formation and citizenship and promoting critical thinking and innovation.



Challenges of Multiculturalism in Special Assistance Plan (SAP) schools: Case Study of Dunman High School, Singapore

Chiang Ky & Lim Bee Kee

Notwithstanding, Singapore has one of the best records of racial and religious harmony. The threat of racial strife in the event of a terror attack prompted its government to actively explore opportunities for Singaporeans to mingle with other races and to understand their cultures and religions. Thus, the challenge for schools and educators is undertaking the important purpose of upholding multiracialism and promoting national cohesion. The effort to deepen interracial ties presents limitations to the Chinese-dominated Special Assistance Plan (SAP) Schools, established by the Ministry of Education in 1979, where students can study Chinese as the first language as these schools were well-established Chinese-medium schools in the past. This is to keep alive the best traditions and ethos of old Chinese schools which resulted in an oft-discussed concern that SAP students are not well-integrated socially. SAP schools like Dunman High School are well aware of the limitations faced. This paper outlines the school effort in driving and promoting racial integration in a predominantly Chinese environment. Educators have been challenged to think more carefully about developing more experiential learning opportunities as well as school-based community-building activities to develop the democratic values and civic engagement skills culminating in a more cohesive society.



Alternative Pathways to Geography Education in Singapore

Delphine Tan, Amy Chong & Siti Nurasyikin

Pupils in heartland schools in Singapore can be excited about Geography and can do well in the subject at the GCE O-Levels. The current Geography situation in the school will be reviewed. Strategies that are being employed in class to engage and motivate pupils in the learning of Geography and to develop critical thinking and other life skills will be presented. Focus will be placed on reflective learning through the use of ICT and hands-on learning experiences.



Plenary Session 2

Conceptualizing Class in the Context of Rural Change in the Philippines

Philip Kelly

Department of Geography, York University, Canada

In this presentation I reflect on some of the ways in which the concept of class can be conceptualized in migrant sending areas in the Philippines. There is a long lineage of studies that explore the intersections of class, status, and prestige in the rural Philippines, but only a few that examine the implications of migration for how these concepts may change. Class, in particular, may imply many things: consumption patterns, cultural identities, relations to the means of production, labour relations, and politics. In this paper I ask what migration processes mean for class, using the case of a rural village in Cavite.



Contradictions of Development in Rural Southeast Asia

Tania Li

Department of Anthropology,
University of Toronto, Canada

In my presentation I will discuss development in two senses: a) Development as a deliberate intervention by various authorities seeking to reorganize landscapes and livelihoods for the purpose of improvement, and b) development as the change in social relations of production associated with the emergence of agrarian capitalism. In the case of deliberate Development, vulnerable groups are often the target of special programs, such as programs to settle shifting cultivators, or to supply credit to poor women, with the goal of making them more entrepreneurial, and more productive. These measures often travel under the name "poverty reduction." Agrarian capitalism, in contrast, is a form of development that has the effect of "poverty production," since it requires the commoditization of land, concentrated in the hands of the party best able to use it efficiently, and the commoditization of labour, as it becomes an item to be moved around according to market demands and sold at the going market price. I will trace out these two contradictory forces through some case studies drawn from different corners of Southeast Asia.



Migration Dreams and Development Goals: Minding the Gaps

Maruja Asis

Scalabrini Migration Center, Philippines

There has been renewed interest in the links between migration and development in recent years brought about by the (re)discovery of huge remittance inflows. Possibilities of brain drain and the role of migrants and transnational communities in contributing to the development of some countries have gained currency in discussions about migration in the international community. This presentation situates the discussions on the migration-development nexus in the context of Southeast Asia's migration experiences and development prospects. The divide between the migration dreams of individuals and households and the development goals of states poses a major challenge in tapping the development potentials of migration.



Plenary Session 3

The Versatility and Adaptability of Southeast Asian Agriculture: Are There Limits?

Rodolphe de Koninck,

Canada Chair of Asian Research, Department of Geography, University of Montreal, Canada

Since the 1960s, when the Green Revolution began to take hold throughout much of Southeast Asia, the agricultural scene has remained very dynamic. In the core areas of most countries, basic land use patterns have not been fundamentally altered, but cultivation has been greatly intensified, particularly in the rice bowls, while large peripheral areas have been drawn into the action, through massive agricultural expansion. Today, notwithstanding some losses of agricultural land to urban and industrial expansion, intensification as well as expansion is proceeding apace. Even if the share of the agricultural sector in the GDP and in employment is declining steadily, agricultural production is increasing faster than population, as the region continues to answer to local and global demand for food crops and industrial crops. But this constant adaptation, often implying diversification, along with increasing commoditization, brings about severe problems. These take the form of, among other things, land use conflicts, environmental pressure and deterioration, population displacements and migrations, vulnerability to world market demands and prices, with risky consequences for local food supply. At the core of it all, the island of Borneo, larger than any country in the region – except Indonesia to which it partly belongs – has to cope with all of these problems. These are the object of a research project, summarized here.



Diverse Economies and Rural Development: Thinking Outside the Box

Katherine Gibson,

Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, Australian National University

My contribution to this plenary will focus on spaces of possibility and ways of rethinking rural transformation outside of the deterministic trajectory of capitalist development. I ask what strategies for local development in rural areas arises when the pervasive representation of the economy as 'capitalist' is challenged and on the ground practices of economic diversity are identified, ethically examined, selectively supported and creatively expanded? My reflections arise from action research conducted with communities, NGOs and municipal governments in the Philippines and Indonesia and from my recent book *A Postcapitalist Politics* (by J.K. Gibson-Graham, University of Minnesota Press, 2006).



Peasants and Outsiders: Change in Continuity in Three Rural Villages in the Philippines

Eduardo Tadem,

Asian Center, University of the Philippines Diliman

This is a study of a traditional upland peasant community subjected to interventions from external forces both government and non-government. As a result, various changes took place in the villages with the introduction of new technologies, crop diversification, market contacts, social differentiation, decline in the number of farmers, growth of a working class, formal governmental structures, increased contacts with and knowledge of the non-peasant external world, and the physical separation of families. Using various analytical frameworks on the nature of peasant society, agrarian change, rural development, social movements, everyday resistance, moral economy, and a history from below approach, this study depicts and analyses how traditional peasant society is able to withstand the changes brought about by external factors and essentially retain its household-based small farm economy, socially-determined norms and practices, and feelings of community and solidarity.



Concurrent Sessions 4

Panel 4a

Cross-cultural peer-based learning in the Mekong: A case study of policy and practice in natural resource management

Lu Xing, Ham Kimkong, Kanokwan Manorum, Philip Hirsch, Tubtim Tubtim

This article seeks to analyze the process and output of a cross-cultural peer learning exercise about policy and implementation on natural resource management in the Mekong. The exercise involved university students and academics from China, Thailand and Cambodia. The article consists of four parts. The first part discusses conceptual frameworks including cross-cultural learning, peer-based learning and experiential learning. The second part describes the Mekong Learning Initiative Student Exchange Program. The third part documents and explains how students from different countries and different learning cultures engage in peer-based learning, and how teachers engage with adaptive learning for both research and pedagogic purposes. The last part is a discussion of ways in which learning outcomes from the student research exchange differ from conventional learning activities. In particular, the program has offered students and teachers insights into ways in which situated local phenomena can be linked to the regional context pertaining to natural resource management in different parts of the Mekong River Basin.



Cross-cultural Experiential Learning? Experiences of role play exercise on Mekong development and environment

Santita Ganjanapun, Lu Xing, Philip Hirsch

The study of environment and development involves diverse stakeholders, in various dimensions, and at multiple scales. Conventional teaching and learning methods become limited. Experiential learning, particularly role play exercise, thus offers potential to facilitate learning about complexity in development and environmental decision making. However, there are various assumptions about the use of role play technique that can enhance or hinder learning process in different cultures. This paper examines cross-cultural role play and argues that role play can offer opportunity, rather than constraints. To make effective use of role play, it must be adapted and blended with other techniques to suit particular educational resources, culture of learning and socio-political contexts. Also, cross-cultural networking among universities, whether as insiders or as outsiders of the region, greatly enhance learning issues in the Mekong through sharing of resources and exchanging information and experiences



Teaching Competition over Natural Resource in the Mekong Region

Santita Ganjanapun, Ham Kimkong, & Philip Hirsch

Intensified competition over a declining natural resource base raises questions of how we teach about scarcity, competition and conflict in geography and related disciplinary curricula. Competition and conflict are dealt with quite differently in different cultural and political settings, and teaching about these issues is similarly shaped by pedagogical influences and constraints. In this paper, we take the Mekong as a context for teaching about natural resource competition at local and at transboundary river basin levels and consider how universities in five Mekong countries approach the issues with their students. Based on a workshop among Mekong educators held in Xishuangbanna, Yunnan Province, in late 2006, we compare these approaches around key case studies, and we also compare them with teaching about resource competition and conflict in the Mekong at an Australian university. The paper concludes with an analysis of ways in which differences in such teaching are shaped by culture, domestic political circumstances, international security considerations and pedagogical contexts of each country, as well as by the discipline within which they were taught.



**Social Sciences for natural scientists involved in environment and natural resources in Vietnam:
An Experiential learning approach**

Tran Ngoc Kham, Nguyen Huu Chiem, Robert Fisher

While it is increasingly recognized that multidisciplinary perspectives and approaches are needed, it remains relatively rare for natural scientists involved in environmental and natural resource issues to be trained in or to be familiar with the social sciences. The issue is not the need to train natural scientists to become social scientists, but to train them to be aware of social science concepts and theories relevant to environmental and natural resource (ENR) issues and, where possible, to enable them to recognize underlying social issues and to carry out preliminary social analysis. In Vietnam, the need for an understanding of the social aspects of ENR management has become increasingly acute and increasingly apparent. Yet the training of resource managers in social sciences has not yet systematically begun; there is an awareness of the ideal of a multidisciplinary approach, but this is limited in practice partly because the social science curricula in Vietnam do not have much emphasis on ENR and social sciences are taught as separate subjects. In addition, the content is not much relevant to ENR management issues. The paper asks how it is possible to train natural scientists in social sciences under these constraints, what type of social science will be most useful and how much is needed.

The paper describes a training workshop for academics involved in ENR management. The workshop used an experiential learning approach, which used field-based experience as an entry point for the development of conceptual understanding. Unlike the normal practice of education in Vietnam, which starts with theory and moves to field work, the workshop began with field work and then addressed issues arising from the field exercise from the perspective of relevant social science concepts and theories.

The experience of this workshop suggests that an experiential learning approach has considerable potential as a way of engaging natural scientists in social science thinking relevant to ENR.



Learning across Borders: A Thai-Lao Initiative Research Exchange

Buapun Promphakping, Patcharin Lapanun, Somsy Ngophansay, Lamphoune. Xayvongsa, Kaisone Phengsopha, Lindsay Soutar

Changes of ecology and environment have been evident in academics as well as policy makers since the past four decades. The main concern of these changes is centered around the extent to which development has eroded the environment, resulting in the change of ecology that would lead to detrimental impacts on humans. However, the extent to which such changes and concern are informing modes of learning of academic institutions is questionable. This paper discusses a result of a collaborative project between the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, Khon Kaen University (KKU), and the Faculty of Forestry, National University of Laos (NUOL); supported by Mekong Learning Initiative (MLI), a network of eight universities in the Mekong Region. The project sought to develop alternative methods to facilitate students of both universities to learn and share knowledge about the challenges of forest resource management and environment in relation to development and rural life in each country. Participants were undergraduate students of Khon Kaen and National University of Laos, where conducting independent research and field-based method of learning have not typically been used as learning approach. The research exchange was carried out in rural communities of Thailand and Laos. Research methods and key concepts in social sciences relating to natural resources and environment management were provided, and presentation and debriefing were also organized for the students to discuss, reflect, and receive feedback on the outcomes and experiences. This project identifies four kinds of borders that could be challenging for learning forest management in academic institutions. These are the border of the nation state, the border of academic disciplines, the gap between academic knowledge and vernacular realities and the border of culture and language.



Concurrent Sessions 4

Panel 4b

Ikhtiar Micro Credit Scheme in Rural Poverty Alleviation in Malaysia: A Retrospective After Two Decades

Mohamed Zaini Omar

The emergence of an alternative development concept in rural poverty alleviation via micro-credit scheme with a model from Bangladesh has showcased to the world of its concept. This model was quick to seize by concerned academicians at the University of Science in Malaysia in the mid-1980s and in 1987, the Malaysian version of Grameen Bank known as the Amanah Ikhtiar Malaysia or AIM, which is a micro-credit scheme the unique delivery system, was born. Now after two decades in operation, it is pertinent to evaluate the major achievements and also the shortcomings of this programme especially in the context of the National Vision Policy (2001-2010) that had replaced the New Economic Policy (1971-1990) and National Development Policy (1990-2000). This is the main purpose of the paper.



Unraveling the Chain: A Case Study of Highland Local Alcohol Trade Networks in Lao Cai Province, Northern Vietnam

Christine Bonnin

Vietnam holds a rich tradition in the trade and production of local alcohols from highland areas. In this paper I present an ethnographically and historically informed case study of two different alcohol commodity chains currently operating in one such region, the Northern province of Lao Cai. Although the product remains the same, as a consequence of different local historical circumstances and levels of involvement by the state and other social actors, Hmong producers and traders find themselves inserted into these networks in diverse ways, giving rise to quite different outcomes, with important implications for their livelihoods. By unraveling these two quite different chains, I demonstrate the importance of acknowledging the heterogeneous composition of the local, as well as identifying - as historically constructed - local power struggles and cultural relationships, in understanding the processes underway. More broadly, the aim of this paper is to contribute to more nuanced current understandings of Hmong livelihoods through the use of a conceptual framework that draws from and combines perspectives from livelihood studies, actor-oriented literatures, and commodity chain analysis.



Culturing Production or the Production of Culture: Traditional Knowledge and Asset Based Development in a Bamboo Construction Cooperative

James Delaney

Asset-based approaches to development have gained increasing currency within economic geography as a means to document and actualize diverse economies (Gibson-Graham 2006). In this paper, I reflect upon the use of cultural resources as an asset (Oakes 2006), found in traditional skills and forms of identity that are attached to artisanal labour. Drawing on action research undertaken in suburban Hanoi, I tell the story of the Thu Hong Traditional Bamboo Cooperative, and the role that it has played in rekindling a community economy through drawing on traditional skills in building with bamboo. I argue that the fast-paced commodification of this resource has at once provided a sense of pride for many community members and a safety net for those who have not benefited directly from Hanoi's booming economy. At the same time, the Thu Hong case raises questions about the degree to which the commodification of cultural resources and traditional skills may undermine the actualization of diverse local economies.



Politics, Power and Land Tenure: Changing the Landscape of Mt. Apo Natural Park

Mark Ramirez and Trina Galido-Isorena



Concurrent Sessions 4

Panel 4c

Water and Settlements: Responses to Address Impact of Flooding, Typhoon, and Storm Surge

Arlene Lusterio

This paper examines the conditions of settlements in a river basin and coastal area. It presents structural solutions to flooding and mangrove reforestation in Vietnam Mekong Delta, adaptive responses and social preparedness against flooding in Cambodia, and community-initiatives in dealing with floods and typhoon in the Philippines.

In conclusion, this paper stresses the importance of the understanding floods and typhoons, having timely and reliable information about the hazards and consciousness to protect the environment. Disaster preparedness is only possible with advance knowledge of the expected hazard and a strong community organization.



Investigation of Short-Term Soil Erosion Using Beryllium-7 as a Tracer

Mokhtar Jaafar

Many studies demonstrate that a major contributor of suspended sediment is associated with soil erosion from agricultural fields. Most investigation of soil erosion used experimental plots to estimate the rate of soil erosion, and very few studies used radionuclide technique for that purpose. This paper will review a capability of fallout beryllium-7 as a tracer in investigating short-term soil erosion associated with environmentally unfriendly practice of maize cultivation. The study case for soil erosion investigation was carried out at Little Landside maize field in Devon, England. The result indicates that the estimates rate of soil erosion is considered high, and fallout beryllium-7 can be an alternative technique for assessing soil erosion, in terms of short-term rates and patterns of soil erosion. Furthermore, the fallout beryllium-7 could also be used in investigating soil erosion that based on initial storm event, especially in the Southeast Asian region. This is due to its monsoonal climate which is known to cause extensive soil erosion in the region.



The Classification of Wind Regimes in Iran

Amir Gandomkar

Knowing wind energy and its features can help programmers in using this clean, free and renewable energy. Iran is located in the west wind region, and the common wind direction is from north-west to south-west. But in some regions of Iran, due to special regional conditions as well as the synoptic factors of atmosphere, the wind direction is different from the common wind direction in Iran. The wind speed is also higher than the average speed of west winds.

Based on the statistics from wind speed and direction in 120 synoptic stations, Iran is divided into ten big wind classes, each of which regarding wind speed and direction has its own special features during different times of the year. Some of these classes are windy during the whole year, some in

special periods and some others are windy at special hours of day and night, and some are not windy at all.



Initial Vulnerability Assessment of the Buruanga Peninsula, Northwest Panay to Accelerated Sea Level Rise

J.A.S Gabo, L.T. Armada, E.J. Marquez, C.B. Dimalanta, L.R. Zamoras, K.L. Queaño, B.D. Payot, E.G.L. Ramos, D.E.L. Riguer, C.U. Carranza, R.D.O. Mediavillo, J.N.T. Yumul, and G.P. Yumul Jr.

This study considers the coastal area of Buruanga Peninsula for the evaluation of possible consequences of accelerated sea level rise. Boundary conditions (0.3m, 1m and 2m) of an accelerated sea level rise as set by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change were used in this study. Results show that a 0.3m-rise in sea level (low estimate) will inundate approximately 534 sq. m of the peninsula. About 1,082 sq. m and 2,848 sq. m of the peninsula will be flooded, if sea level rises to 1m (high estimate) and 2m (worst case scenario), respectively. Population estimates of the National Statistics Office for the 5 municipalities of the peninsula for the years 1995, 2000 and 2007 showed a 12 to 14% increase. We expect that this population trend will continue in the next eighteen years. Together with the areas that will be inundated, the projected population of 174,230 by 2025 (2000 = population is 105,212) will give us an idea of the economic losses (e.g. destruction to properties, disruption to industries etc.) that will be incurred in the event of an accelerated sea level rise.



Concurrent Sessions 4

Panel 4d

Using Portfolio Assessment in Evaluating Geographic Learning of College Students

Yany P. Lopez

Teachers are now exploring other ways on how to assess student learning, as opposed to the usual method of giving grades to students by tabulating the scores that are generated from their standardized or norm-based tests. One form of evaluation that has generated a good deal of interest to educators is portfolio assessment. Portfolio is a purposeful collection of student's works that exhibit a student's efforts, progress and achievements. It can include drawings, photos, work samples, reflection journals, video and audio clips. Portfolio assessment represents a shift in attitudes about the role of evaluation in education. Teachers who use this kind of strategy in their classrooms have veered away from comparing student's achievement scores individually and have emphasized more on assessing the student's unique characteristics, needs and strengths. This is done through evaluative feedback and self-reflection by the students themselves, thus giving them the chance to be actively involved in their learning.

This paper will explore the learning outcomes of college students who are enrolled in an introductory course of Human Geography, particularly first year students who have not been exposed to any higher Geography courses. The type of portfolio that will be used is known as the working portfolio as it is a continuous process and ongoing collection of 'artifacts', which will then be collected at the end of the semester. The course objectives and expectations will then be matched up with comments and feedback generated from the portfolio of the students. The paper will examine if there is indeed growth and improvement of students' learning and if it can be reflected on the entries that students make on their portfolio. The paper will try to find out if indeed portfolios can be considered as an effective tool in improving the system of student evaluation, and if portfolios can be used as a tool in improving the methods of instruction by educators.



Geography Education in Indian Curriculum

Aparna Pandey

In India geography is taught as an integral part of environmental sciences at primary stage (from classes I -V). In upper primary and secondary stages it is introduced as a component of Social Sciences (from classes VI-X) Ten years of general schooling offer a common scheme of studies for all students. Geography is introduced as an elective subject at the higher secondary stage. After ten years of general education .students branch out at the beginning of this stage and are exposed to the rigors of the discipline for the first time. In India, curriculum of geography has witnessed a drastic change with in last three decades .This paper discusses the development of geography curriculum since 1975 to the present National curriculum Framework (NCF)- 2005.

The present curriculum (NCF-2005) gives emphasis that the textbooks and in the classroom the content, language and images should be comprehensible, gender sensitive and critical of social hierarchies and inequalities of all kinds. The National Curriculum Framework (NCF) 2005 recommends that children's life must be linked to their life outside the school. This principle marks a departure from the legacy of bookish learning which continues to shape our system and causes a gap between the school, home and community. In India aspect of geography is taught keeping in mind the need to inculcate in the child a critical appreciation for conservation and environmental concerns. Curriculum of Geography has been framed such a way that it enables children to grow up as active, responsible and reflective members of the society.



An Analysis of the Geography Curriculum in the Philippine Secondary Schools from Historical Perspective

Rizalyn J. Mendoza

This paper is an analytical and descriptive study of the geography curriculum in the Philippine secondary schools from historical perspective. The main purpose of this study was to analyze the geography curriculum in the Philippine secondary schools from historical perspective. For this purpose, evaluations of various resources on curriculum reforms undertaken since the Philippines started to evaluate its own educational system were reviewed. The questionnaire survey was used to ascertain the state of geography teaching and learning in the Philippine secondary schools, was of utmost important in this undertaking.

Within the framework of the aforementioned analysis, the following objectives were sought: (1) to review the of curriculum reform with respect to the status of geography in the secondary schools curriculum in the Philippines along its aims and objectives, (2) investigate recent trends in geography education in the Philippine secondary schools, and (3) to provide some background data for the improvement of geography education in the Philippine secondary schools.

The findings indicate that the colonial education systems introduced in the Philippines by both Spain and the United States remain intact in the Philippine with only minor Filipino modifications. Based on the survey questionnaire and from the result of the tests in relation to geographical knowledge, the teaching of Geography was disappointing.



Concurrent Sessions 4

Panel 4e

Urban Transport, Poverty and Sustainability in the Least Developed South East Asian and Pacific Countries: Challenges and Opportunities

Manoranjan Mohanty

Poverty and urban transport are closely inter-twined. Poverty increases with inaccessibility and transport underdevelopment increases with poverty. The urban poor commonly use non-motorized transport (NMT) and public transport system for their mobility. A rapid 'urban 'sprawl' is making the journey to work expensive especially for the urban poor. In order to decrease the transport cost and for an easy accessibility, the poor occupy prime lands illegally, resulting in the growth of squatters in cities.

The Least Developed Countries (LDCs) in the South East Asia and Pacific region such as Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar, Timor-Leste, Kiribati, Samoa, Solomon Island, Tuvalu and Vanuatu form distinct economic grouping and have common urban transport problems. With increasing urbanization there has been deteriorating urban public transport system in these countries. The Pacific Island LDCs also have weak NMT system. A study in Suva shows that 75 per cent of squatter households use public transport mode for their journey to work and another 30 per cent travel by foot. There have been growing private car ownership and informal public transport system and a consequent deterioration in formal public transport system especially in the Pacific LDCs. The question arises - can the urban transport development in South East Asian and Pacific LDCs be sustainable?

The paper brings out linkages between poverty and urban transport. It explores role of public transport & NMT and also identifies challenges and opportunities in achieving sustainable urban transport development in South East Asian and Pacific LDCs.



Urban Cultural Geography of Three-Wheeled Vehicles in Southeast Asia

Roli Talampas

As cities take center stage in globalizing Southeast Asia, three-wheeled vehicles have become part of an increasingly embattled urban space. Public policy, technology and socio-political change have set into motion a process of social and spatial constitution of "new" urban culture and geography.

This paper surveys the possibilities of urban cultural geography and investigates the elements of the disciplinal tool kit that could be deployed to have a better understanding of varied yet comparable urban paratransport in four Southeast Asian countries (Philippines, Indonesia, Thailand and Vietnam).

It also seeks to engage recent scholarly attempts at construction of landscape knowledge and development paradigms.



Using Graph-Theoretic Measures in Analyzing Australian, East Asian, and Southeast Asian Airline Networks

Daniel Mabazza

Developments in the air transportation industry in the Australian, East and the Southeast Asian region in the last decade brought dramatic boom and success to the industry. The center of gravity as the industry noted is shifting east and noted Asia-Pacific will be the single largest market by 2010. Innovations in the industry have greatly contributed to the success and growth of the industry in the regions. These factors have increased the passenger demand, intra-regional connectivity, interaction in the recent years and a wider connectivity within the air transportation network of the area. An analysis of

air transportation networks in Southeast Asia, East Asia, and Australia using graph-theoretic measures identifies and consequently gives an overview of the possible implications on the level of connectivity among the busiest regions in the 21st century. In this study, the measures employed reduce the complexity of transportation networks to its fundamental elements of nodes and links – variables used in the quantitative analysis. A descriptive assessment of the various airline route maps constituting the region is supplemented by the application of the indices such as the beta index, gamma index, and binary connectivity matrix. The study identifies Bangkok as the most accessible node that is directly reachable for all regions. Also, the binary connectivity matrix proves to be a good measure to be employed in determining the centrality of the network. Future studies of regional connectivity using recent applicable graph-theoretic in the light of developments in the hub-and-spoke system are encouraged for future studies.



Transport in the integration of South and Southeast Asia

Kavita Arora

We are rapidly moving to an era of globalization where countries are increasingly connected by markets, trade, finance, resources, transport, information and communication. Although South and Southeast Asia are divided by political boundaries, these two land mass have several connecting points. Connectivity being the lifeblood of regional economic integration, has the potential to turn an entire region into a single geographical and economic unit, facilitating greater economic interaction and consequently, invigorating trade and investment. However, this opportunity will be realized only if they develop efficient transport logistics systems. Highways, waterways, and rail-links which traverse each country but stop at national boundaries thus cannot service the region as a whole generate sub-optimal returns. The vision of Asian unity and single entity is not new. Some well known scholars like Kulke mentioned in 1990 that from early in the first millennium AD small principalities on both side of Bay of Bengal, linked by a complex network of exchange relations and being partners in a mutual process of civilization. In fact at one point of time in our history, the transport networks of South & Southeast Asia were one of the most integrated in the world. Therefore, the first part of this paper would try to trace the historical references of the transport connectivity between South and Southeast Asia. The second part will endeavour to examine the present transport network between two regions at three different levels:

- 1) Land network through road and railways
- 2) Open sky and
- 3) Sea routes

And the third part would discuss the potential routes between two regions.



Handbook Development for Traffic Accident Prevention and Alleviation among Network in Community beside Highway

Chulaporn Sota

This quasi-experimental research was conducted to study the effectiveness of traffic accident prevention handbook. Data were collected using questionnaire for quantitative data. The participants compose of policeman, health personnel, sub-district administration organization and teachers (32 participants). Data were analysis by using manual for frequency and percentage. The implementation was to distribute the traffic accident prevention handbook to participants for reading consideration and evaluation.

The research results show that after implementation most participants decide that the traffic accident prevention handbook were high score about content, alphabet, useful, understand, picture, arousing, and publishing. For the better and perfect handbook it need colorful and bigger picture inside handbook also.

Recommendation: It would be great for printing and publishing the traffic accident prevention handbook further for distributing in the other area for campaign and increasing awareness of people in traffic accident prevention.



SEAASWP roundtable session

Geography's postcolonial engagements in the Asia-Pacific Region

Doracie Zoleta-Nantes, Katherine Gibson, Chang Chew Hung/Ooi Giok Ling

Moderator: Philip Hirsch

This 90 minute panel session will reflect on collaborative geographies of the Southeast Asia, Australasia and Southwest Pacific (SEAASWP) region. It seeks to debate and help define the preferred nature, scope, objectives and modus operandi of networks among geographers.

The panel seeks to involve both geographers interested in development and those who do not identify themselves as development geographers but have interests in collaborative work in Southeast Asia, Australia, New Zealand and the Pacific. This raises the question of the place of development as a defining theme of such collaboration.

Third World Geography is dead and buried, but the same cannot be said of *Development Geography*. Beyond the development/post-development tension, development geography creates ambivalence amongst many of us who are interested in processes and transitions for which "development" serves as useful shorthand, yet who are also uncomfortable with the "them and us" demarcation that the sub-discipline implies in collaborative interactions.

The Southeast Asia, Australasia and Southwest Pacific regional network (SEAASWP) has attempted a move beyond what Iain Hay has recently referred to as "educational and cultural colonization".¹ Other networks within which geographers are at the core similarly seek a more fully collaborative sort of engagement. Does this require a move away from development (and post-development) as the defining thematic area of common interest? Or is there scope within the geography of our wider region for an engagement that preserves a common interest in studies and debates around development and post-development? If not, what are the alternative defining themes and motifs for postcolonial engagements?

The panel will take on a roundtable format, with 45 minutes of introductory statements followed by 45 minutes of moderated discussion. A related discussion is to be held at the 50th anniversary conference of the Institute of Australian Geographers in Hobart, Tasmania 30 June-3 July 2008.



¹ Ian Hay, 2008, Postcolonial Practices for a Global Virtual Group: The Case of the International Network for Learning and Teaching Geography in Higher Education (INLT), *Journal of Geography in Higher Education*, 32, 1, 15-32. p 16

Plenary Session 4

Militarism and the Discursive (Re) Making of Southeast Asian Geographies

James Tyner,
Department of Geography, Kent State University, USA

Southeast Asia, as a geographic construct, emerged during the Second World War. In the subsequent decades, this meta-region has continued to be defined by war and conflict, including both the Cold War and the 'War on Terror'. As a result, militarism has had a defining impact on the production of academic discourses used both to 'define' and 'differentiate' the region. In this paper I consider more deeply the implications of militarized discourses on the conduct of research.



The Philippines in Asia and Asia from the Philippine Perspective

Aileen Baviera,
Asian Center, University of the Philippines Diliman

The mission of the UP Asian Center's Asian Studies and Philippine Studies programs has long been to understand "the Philippines in Asia" and "Asia from the Philippine perspective". This presentation will examine a number of key issues that emerged and continue to face the Center as it tries to restructure its Southeast Asian Studies sub-specialization, in pursuit of greater relevance of the field to the Philippine setting as well as in anticipation of enhanced engagement by the Philippines with contemporary regional realities. Such issues include the need for balance between generalization and particularization (thematic versus country-oriented approach), the challenges of comparative study, the imperative of multi- and inter-disciplinarity, and the current trajectory of integrating the initiatives of the academe with the demands and expectations of Civil Society, the State, and the Market. Aside from looking at how Southeast Asian studies may be taught, some problems and prospects in research and networking will also be discussed.



GIS and Remote Sensing Education in Vietnamese Universities

Pham Van Cu,
Hanoi University of Science, Vietnam

Based on the Soviet Education and Research Model in most of Vietnamese universities, the geography is classified in physical sciences. GIS and Remote Sensing are presently taught in almost all the geography departments of those universities. Obviously, in social and human sciences, GIS and Remote Sensing are considered as a technology and have been ignored for long time in Vietnam. Since 1990' the Doi Moi as the reform policy is leading the national economy to radical changes and it is important to understand what is going on in this society full of transition events. Presently in Vietnam, the spatial and quantitative approach used by physical geographers begins to overlap some social and human aspects in which they are not specialized. On the other hand, most of Vietnamese social geographers are not familiar with Remote Sensing and GIS techniques. However, the results of spatial analysis provided by the physical geographers must be validated by the social scientists. Under such circumstance, these two communities of geographers are trying to be closer in interdisciplinary research and the education of Remote Sensing and GIS is earning its terrain in social sciences of Vietnamese universities. This communication tends to outline the current situation and challenges of Remote Sensing

and GIS education programs of our universities. The communication also shows some examples of university education role not only in academic research but also in operational projects in Vietnam.



Concurrent Sessions 5

Panel 5b

Vulnerability and sensitivity assessment of social-ecosystems under oil spill and sea level rising impacts at Haiphong coastal zone

Nguyen Ngoc Thach, Nguyen Thi Thu Hien, & Pham Ngoc Hai

Situated in the Gulf of Tonkin, Hai Phong is the biggest harbor city in the North of Vietnam. Its coastal zone is characterized by the diversity of ecosystems and in the same time, by very active industrial activities. The confrontation between man and ecosystems in its coastal zone make it a hot point of different research on the impact of industrial activities on the ecosystems. The present research has addressed and discussed the assessment of sensitivity under the oil spill impact using social-ecological approaches with geo-referenced data. Based on analysis of the damaging of social-ecosystem caused by oil spill and sea-level rise effects, the bearing capability of ecosystems and the vulnerability and sensitivity index of the ecosystem can be assessed. In this paper, the oil spill environmental sensitivity index is assessed for the spatial units in which land use practices and ecologic elements are spatially integrated and called social-ecological units. The vulnerability and sensitivity indices of social-ecosystems along the coastal zone have been established and presented on a thematic map with the attributes description. Integrated procedures for creating of those indices by using remote sensing and GIS technologies are also presented. This study focuses on vulnerability index to oil spill effect of social ecosystems, then establishing environmental sensitivity index map of the system to oil spill impacts in Hai Phong coastal zone. These indices can be used for environmental protection actions and for sustainable development planning.



Vulnerability of Coastal Communities to Flood and Other Typhoon-Related Hazards: The Case of Three Island Barangays of the Municipality of Guiuan in Eastern Samar, Philippines

Vanessa Joy Anacta

The paper attempts to present the level of vulnerability of different sectors, such as the marginal fisherfolks, subsistence farmers, and handicraft makers in Barangay Sulangan of the municipality of Guiuan to typhoon-associated hazards like floods, storm surges and landslides. This research determined the impacts of typhoons on the livelihood systems and activities of members of the marginal communities in the barangay. This research utilized the survey method and key informant interviews for its data gathering activities. Snowball sampling was used as a survey method. A total of 60 respondents were interviewed representing different sectors. The data gathered during the fieldwork phase was processed and analyzed using both ArcView for the map and SPSS for the questionnaire. PAR Model as well as the Access Model by Blaikie et al, was used as the theoretical framework for this research. At the end of the study, a typology of the different kinds and levels of vulnerabilities that had been experienced by the marginal sectors of the barangay and a systematic series of disaster reduction activities suitable for island and coastal barangays were generated. Different vulnerability maps were produced following various parameters – social vulnerability, economic vulnerability, physical vulnerability, and technological vulnerability maps. It also illustrated how the local government officials were trying to reduce the coastal community's level of social and economic vulnerabilities through the provision of government services and practical plans for disaster preparedness, emergency response and disaster recovery activities at different time periods.



Profiling Warning Response towards Bulusan Volcano, Philippines

Joseph Q. Basconcillo & Charmaine P. Galano

On May 12, 2007, at 10:30AM, an ash explosion occurred in Bulusan Volcano (12° 46.2' 124° 03'E) with an eruption column reaching a height of 4 kilometers. Records of volcanic steadily increased from 42 to 97 events within the period of May 9-12, 2007. On July 13, 2007, monitoring parameters exhibited a steady decline thus Alert Level 2 (moderate level of seismic, other parameters unrest with positive evidence for involvement of magma) was reduced to Alert Level 1 (low level seismic, other unrest). Up to date, the volcano still exhibits seismic and volcanic activities prohibiting people from entering the 4-kilometer radius Permanent Danger Zone (PHIVOLCS-DOST, 2007). By profiling the response of people in the study area, this study hopes to serve as a springboard for Filipino-based approaches to disaster management. Drawing from the framework of *Sikolohiyang Pilipino*, this paper examines spatial (i.e. distance from the volcano), socioeconomic (i.e. age), institutional (i.e. local government units), and cultural (i.e. language) attributes as variables affecting the response of the people. Furthermore, this paper proposes to expand the strategies for local and national disaster management.



Spatial and Temporal Analyses of Floods in Peninsular Malaysia

Siti Halimah Ismail

This paper discusses the spatial and temporal occurrences of floods in Peninsular Malaysia. The objectives of this paper are to identify the major flood events and their causal factors for the period 1990 till the present, for Peninsular Malaysia. The paper also evaluates the spatial impacts of these floods and the evolution and immediate challenges of the flood management system for Peninsular Malaysia. The paper is part of an ongoing research undertaken by the author to study the impact of flood hazards and the development of flood management systems for Malaysia.



Concurrent Sessions 5

Panel 5c

Typology of Queer Landscapes in Key Cities of Metro Manila

John Angelico Pinlac

The intersection of sexuality and space as a subject of inquiry has received a significant attention in the fields of architecture, sociology, and urban geography in the recent decades. The focus of this paper is to explore the relationship between queer identity and the city – illustrating how the interwoven fabrics of urban life set the stage for queer expression, how queer people, particularly male homosexuals, appropriate urban spaces and how queer spaces are represented. This paper explores the making of a queer space and the different types of queer space that emerged in Metro Manila. Data were gathered and verified by employing methods such as survey questionnaires, key-informant interviews, and participatory observation. This paper illustrates the emergence of queer spaces in relation to wider social formations, power relations, and economic forces.



Landscape of Promiscuity? An Analysis of the Effects on Land Use of a Red Light District along Quezon Avenue, Quezon City
Chris Jerome Magpusao

The observed clustering of “sex-oriented” establishments along Quezon City’s major thoroughfare, Quezon Avenue, gave its reputation as a red light district. It is through this phenomenon that this paper tries to explore and explain the effects on land use of a red light district along the said stretch using the behavioral approach, the location theory and the concept of accessibility as a framework. There exists an inter-relationship between “sex-oriented” establishments and “wholesome” establishments in terms of profitability such as the choice of location and share of the market. This in turn poses that the existence of a red light district attracts other wholesome establishments to operate along the stretch, thus, generating more revenues for the city.



Looking Back at the Kodak: Resisting Ethnographic Othering in Bontoc Eulogy
Joseph Palis

Marlon Fuentes’ research on the Louisiana Purchase Exposition of 1904 and the ethnographic footage of the Bontocs led to the creation of his film *Bontoc Eulogy* (1995). The documentary is premised as a search for a grandfather who was a Bontoc Igorot named Markod who disappeared soon after being exhibited at the St. Louis World’s Fair in 1904. In *Bontoc Eulogy* there is a fleeting glimpse of an unidentified boy looking back at the camera. Fuentes freezes this image, and inserts a still frame emphasizing this detail. The ethnographic “other” violates the diegetic illusion by returning the camera’s gaze. He glances back at the second camera operator, perhaps wondering why the white men are filming themselves. The self-reflexive act of filming a camera operator is trumped by this boy, and Fuentes pauses for a moment to make sure the viewers will not miss it. This transgression marks the resistance of people of color to the cinema’s process of “othering” similar to having “the Displayed look back at the Observer.” (Rony 1999) His act of freezing the frame to re-center the boy is Fuentes’ way of creating a spatial hierarchy by rendering visible the invisible boy. Using Foucault’s conception of heterotopia as a space where the old order is shattered, the boy’s act of transgression enacts an alternative spatial ordering that organize the social world in a different and alternative way. Fuentes’ demolishes the long-established tradition of ethnographic spectacle in which indigenous peoples are exhibited and dissected visually. He reverses the ‘fascinating cannibalism’ that views native bodies in early *actualite* by being the Observer and the Observed



Concurrent Sessions 5
Panel 5d

Geographic Extent of Mt. Pinatubo Volcanic-Ash Influenced Soils Using Remote Sensing: A Time Series Study on Soil Formation and Development
Rodelio Carating, Juliet Manguerra, & Irvin Samalca

The extent of Mt. Pinatubo eruptions through the 1990 (pre-eruption), 1992, 1993, and 2006 satellite imageries are compared to assess soil formation and development for the rehabilitation of the lahar-affected areas for agricultural development. Catastrophes such as volcanic eruptions mark Time Zero in soil formation and development. Although initially destructive, and the volcanic deposits are sterile and hot, volcanic ash deposition on a landscape refreshes the soil, improves the physical and chemical properties, and renews soil productivity. Volcanic ash soils are important components of soil organic matter that are main sources of nitrogen for plants, and various nutrients and energy for soil organisms, and also as important contributor to carbon sequestration and global stability from climate

change. Mt. Pinatubo ash contains $1.7 \text{ g P}_2\text{O}_5 \text{ kg}^{-1}$ mostly occurring as apatite enhancing the plant-available phosphorus. It should be noted, however that the pre-1991 eruption study shows that the soil development pathway is characterized by dominance of allophane; and hence, we should expect high phosphate retention and non-availability to plants despite its abundance. Time series study on the development of Pinatubo volcanic-influenced ash-soils shows that the weathering process proceeds rapidly and many affected areas can again support plant life; quite contrary to many expectations. The time series satellite imageries provide interesting study on soil development of Mt. Pinatubo volcanic ash soils: the old deposits are just overlain by the new. The characteristics of these volcanic ash soils for agricultural use and the appropriate soil management recommendations are provided.



The Effects of DTM's Spatial Variability on the Topographic Index in Mountainous Watersheds, Taiwan

Yung-Chung Chuang & Shyue-Cherng Liaw

Digital Terrain Model (DTM) data are helpful for landscape representation, spatial analysis, and hydrologic modeling. In recent decades, DTM data have been widely applied in many fields, such as civil engineering, geography, and natural resources. Although DTM data are useful, their grid-based structures affect hydrologic simulation and geomorphologic characteristics. The purpose of this paper is to study the effects of DTM's spatial variability, focused on grid resolution and flow direction, on the topographic index in the Lien-Hwa-Chi watersheds No.4 and No.5, Taiwan. The results show that topographic indices with higher value are located near valleys or streams where there are greater cumulative upslope areas and flatter gradient. In addition, when the grid resolution decreases, the mean value of topographic indices will increase due to the decrease of slope. Because the multiple flow direction algorithm results in lower gradient than those of the deterministic-8 and deterministic-infinity flow direction algorithms, the mean value of topographic indices calculated using multiple flow direction algorithms is the highest on the basis of the same grid resolution. Furthermore, the hydrological similarity is compared between the Lien-Hwa-Chi watersheds using the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test. Based on the topographic index, Lien-Hwa-Chi watersheds No.4 and No.5 have the same hydrological similarity.



Research on social-economic space division in Van Don District Quang Ninh Province, Vietnam, by the application of GIS technology

Nguyen Minh Ngoc

Social-economic space is a fundamental concept, a subject of research and management, attracting the interest of geologists, economists and territory planner and territorial economy management. Results of a research on social-economic space division of an area help with solutions for the social-economic development of that area, and building the future plan for the organization of social-economic space for the next period. Van Don is a mountainous district of Quang Ninh province, relatively poor; however, there is huge potential for Van Don social-economic development, especially within the condition of nowadays environment: the obvious way for development is open door and integration.

With the application of GIS, a technology which brought good results for many geographical researches, the author has put forward the proposals with high feasibility, the practical proposals for social-economic development of Van Don in the coming years.



The Study of Sagzee Desert changes in the North of Isfahan by Land sat Multi-spectral Images

Seif Abdullah & Marani Maryam

Sagzee Desert as a survivor of the great Gavkhooni playa, situated 25 kilometers from the east of Isfahan, is considered as one of the critical desertification centers and a gateway for the entrance of

desert realm into the historical city of Isfahan. Therefore, the control of this desert is indispensable due to its specific location in relation to Isfahan. This research is devoted to represent the changes and the study of desertification trend of the Sagzee desert realm by employing Landsat satellite images within two time limits (*within a period of 30 years*).The satellite images studied in the present research adapted from ETM+ and MSS sensors of the first and the seventh generation of Landsat in 1972 and 2001.After geometric corrections and image processing, multiple false color mixes were prepared which enjoyed the best color contrast by different representation operations. Then from the intended realm, 7 sites with equal distribution in the old and new images were chosen and the changes were represented by comparison and eye interpretation at two time limits. With reference to the comparison of the related images and the obtained results, it should be admitted that the density of plant cover in far-off places around the desert, especially around its southern and eastern regions shows an increasing trend which is the result of the changes in the application of land and the implementation of plans to combat against desertification for the safeguarding of residential places, factories and airport territories against negative consequences of this desert, including desertification. In some places especially the center of the desert, the desertification trend and the appearance of sandy and chalky facies, show an increasing trend compared to the old images.



Utility of Geographical Information System (GIS) in Managing City Growth

Ijaz Ahmad & Ihsan Ullah Bajwa

Computers have been applied in urban and regional planning almost since their inception, but only recently with the development of graphics, distributed processing, and network communications has software emerged which can now be used routinely and effectively. On the basis of these developments are geographic information systems. Once the digital computer was developed, applications in public planning and management became widespread. By the mid 1950s, population and transportation data were being processed by computers and these were quickly followed by various simulation modeling efforts. By the late 1960s, urban data management systems were being widely implemented by public agencies for a variety of routine and less routine management and strategic planning functions. This experience has been well documented but in the last 10 years, application of computers in planning has changed dramatically.

Geographical Information System (GIS) and Remote Sensing (RS) are emerging powerful techniques widely applicable in natural as well as existing resource management and development. These techniques, not only enable a manageable storage and prompt access to large volumes of data, but also provide efficient tools to extract information for logical decision making. Recent developments in Remote Sensing, Aerial Photography and GIS techniques are highly useful in sustainable land-use, infrastructure development, and monitoring at regional and local levels.

This paper highlights the usefulness of GIS in urban and regional planning with particular focus on city spatial growth. The paper explores how GIS can solve the problems of planning at the Urban and Regional Levels.



Concurrent Sessions 5

Panel 5e

Food Tourism: Attraction and Obstruction in Terengganu, Malaysia

Sulong Muhamad, Eshah Hj Muhamad, Noorazuan Md Hashim, Kadaruddin Aiyub, Zaidah Mustapha

Food and beverage tourism is increasingly being recognized as an important part of the cultural tourism market. The interest in food tourism has fueled the development of food festivals that the local communities use to promote local products and rural food heritage, and differentiate themselves from

others. Malaysian food has a very unique culinary spectrum based on the multi-ethnic population with various tastes, ingredients and cooking methods from each community.

Terengganu Darul Iman is located at the east coast of Peninsular Malaysia. Situated on the east coast of Peninsular Malaysia, Terengganu is the best holiday getaway. The state is characterized by a strong Malay culture and having a special traditional food such as keropok lekor, nasi dagang, tepung pelita, kuih urat jati, jala mas and emas sejempit. However, keropok lekor is what Terengganu is famous for. They are made of fish, flour and other ingredients.

This research focuses on the perception of local and foreign tourists of the local food in Terengganu. This study will also highlight the hygiene and sanitation standards in the preparation as well as health considerations in consuming the local foods. The preliminary study has revealed that the local food of Terengganu can be the main attraction to the local tourists, and hygiene and sanitation related to the food preparation is still far from the usual standard and regulations applied in the state. This study will propose several suggestions to improve the food tourism agenda in Terengganu as well as to promote the local foods in the global tourism market.



Eating-out Among the Urban Population. A Demanded Services but with Unwanted Implications on Quality of Life

Noraziah Ali & Hasnah Ali

Food and the culture of eating in the Malaysian urban society has transformed. This paper aims to discuss food consumption and eating behaviour, that are no longer anchored in the household. Instead, eating-out is practiced at many food premises (including those operating 24 hours a day) available in the urban setting. The discussion is based on secondary data from several case studies in Bandar Baru Bangi (Selangor), Jitra (Kedah) and Segamat (Johor). The findings show that the practice of eating-out is a trend among urban communities – workers, students and even families – who cannot go home to eat or when there is no food at home. Factors such as working away from home, working mothers, food varieties (both local and international) at many premises encourages the practice of eating-out. Restaurants, food courts and food stalls are servicing not only those who wants to eat at their meal time, but also those who wants to enjoy food with friends/family members in a festive and relaxed manner. However, inconsideration of food composition and nutrients, irregular eating, poor food quality and premises cleanliness may expose the practitioner to risks – health, social, familial and even safety.



Comparative Analysis of Fast Food Store Preference of University of Santo Tomas and University of the Philippines-Diliman College Students: Highlighting the Significance of Accessibility in Decision-Making

Cromwell Sabado

The study examines the spatial relationship of a fast food store to its customer, competition, road network and other significant factors within two urban areas showing distinct differences in locational characteristics. Factors such as social, economic, demographic, psychographic and physical environment are examined in relation to the accessibility of the schools to the fast food establishments in highly urbanized Diliman, Quezon City and Sampaloc, Manila. It deviates from the conventional approach in that not only the locational attribute of site was examined, but more importantly the point of view of consumers was also closely studied. Employing statistical analysis and measurement of distributional pattern of fast food stores interprets the similarities and dissimilarities between the decision-making processes of college students of fast food stores in the two areas. Among the findings noteworthy are: first, cognitive distance matters as a whole than actual distance in fast food store preference; and second, clustering of retail stores is advantageous when target market is within short walking distance of 5 minute travel time.



Concurrent Sessions 6

Panel 6b

Social Capital and Poverty Reduction in Coastal Communities in Vietnam

Do Thi Minh Duc

Social capital was considered in relation to human development, economic development and other aspects of livelihood, and at last to poverty alleviation. Social capital was built up of trust, relations and network of stakeholders and members of a society/community. It was built up and enriched during the historical development of the society and was regulated by interest relations between different social groups. In Vietnam, concept of social capital has been recently attracting attention of researchers and administrators. This happens in the context that Vietnam is on the way of democratization and decentralization, the country needs to mobilize all internal and external resources for the development. Based on concept of Putnam (2000) and other scholars on different levels of social capital: bonding, bridging and linking, in this paper we tried to analyze social capital in coastal (fishing) communities in Vietnam, in case study of Khanh Hoa (Central Vietnam) and Quang Ninh (Northern Vietnam) and how local people used social capital as a supporting way to reduce poverty in their communities. Fishing communities were established in specific ways. When fishers moved and set up new fishing village, they conserved their tradition and custom. Specific features of fishing as a job and livelihood created reliable bonds among fishers-villagers. Bonding social capital was highlighted through relations between vessel owners and hired crew and sharing system. Although these relations were varied from village to village and by fishing group, they have common ground.

Informal Credit exists for long time in fishing communities. Poor fishers could access financial source by participating in small informal credit associations. Middlemen found a way to invest to fisheries against reasonable rate of interest and in their turn, they could buy catch in lower price and they could control the process of collecting and realizing products. The Government also implements schemes of small credit groups via mass associations as Women Union and Youth Union, Association of Veterans etc...

Relations between middlemen/small traders and fishers were informal from the stand point of the Government, although they were traditional and reliable. This system caused positive and negative impacts upon the development of fisheries as industry. However, so far it still exists and develops; even state-owned enterprises used middlemen as counterpart in collecting and realizing products.



Mollusca Culture: A Sustainable Livelihood for Coastal Communities?

Nguyen Thi Ha Nhung

Mollusk culture has been widespread throughout coastal area in Van Don District (Quang Ninh Province, in northeast of Vietnam) since 2003 under the introduction and implementation of a series of aquaculture plans and economic development programs from the top to the bottom. Snout Otter Clam culture has stood out as the best effective mollusk culture option in Van Don District; the "booming" of this culture option through out the district's coastal is concerned as a hottest topic. This aquaculture option is friendly with natural environment; it requires a quite low initial capital investment and provides a high return on investment so it is expected to be conservation-inspired livelihoods for coastal communities, in particular for the poor. In the limitation of this paper, I will investigate the sustainability of Otter Clam culture production as well as the ability of the poor farmers to approach the livelihood capitals in their seeking for an alternative livelihood by examining the case study of Otter Clam culture development in Ban Sen Commune which have good natural conditions to cultivate while the proportion of poor is still high.



Changing Livelihoods and Poverty Dynamics: Insights from Fishing Communities around Nha Phu Lagoon of Vietnam

Nguyen Tuong Huy

This paper analyses impacts of livelihood change on poverty and inequality in Vietnam coastal fisheries. It first looks at concepts of poverty and agrarian transition on which an analytical framework will be drawn to understand the relation between livelihood change and poverty. The paper continues to give an overview on poverty and vulnerability in coastal fisheries before outlining key trends in livelihood transitions and its propelling factors. Emphasis is then given to analyze how changes in markets for fisheries products, fishing technology and aquaculture extension/intensification have influenced the access of different groups of people to productive assets and coastal resources, and how these changes have consequently resulted in poverty and inequality between people who have taken over access to resources and those who have lost their access. The paper concludes with policy implications that arise from reconsidering poverty in Vietnam coastal fisheries.



Marine conservation as driver of livelihoods change? Experiences from Vietnam

Paula Brown

This presentation will explore how marine conservation projects influence livelihoods change among coastal communities of Vietnam through consideration of two marine protected area case study sites, as well as the broader processes of coastal livelihoods change they are situated within. MPA's typically involve the creation of boundaried 'no-take- conservation areas that restrict extractive activities such as fishing or aquaculture, and projects often attempt to address these livelihood restrictions by the provision of additional or alternative livelihoods. The success of MPA projects is thus partially judged on the success of such livelihood interventions. This judgment requires examination of the question 'How much of the livelihoods change in coastal fishing communities is influenced by factors other than marine protected areas?'

This presentation will consider this question with reference to livelihoods change among communities typically associated with small scale coastal fisheries, and focus on influences around the two case study MPA sites in central and south-central Vietnam.



Concurrent Sessions 6

Panel 6c

The Geography of Religious Change amongst Ethnic Brao People in Northeastern Cambodia

Ian Baird

It is, by now, well recognized amongst human geographers that identities are multiple, flexible according to the circumstances, and constantly changing. It is also clear that identity changes have spatial implications, and that identities and space are closely linked. Yet geographers have not done much work on how religious conversion is affecting the spatial organization of people in mainland Southeast Asia, and especially in Cambodia. However, in that Christian evangelical protestant missionary activities have increased considerably in ethnic minority areas in northeastern Cambodia over the last decade, this issue has become very relevant at present. This paper considers the Christian religious transformation amongst some formerly animist ethnic Brao people of northeastern Cambodia, and the spatial implications of these changes. The marking out of social spaces to accommodate particular identities is undoubtedly an important part of the interactions that are presently taking place between animist and Christian Brao, and is the focus here.



Religion and Development: Sacred Spaces and Foreign Aid in Aceh, Indonesia

Andrew McGregor

The development industry has historically presented itself as a secular industry unconcerned and removed from matters of religion. Secularisation theorists originally believed that religion would decline as countries developed, contributing to a problematic divide between the public practical realm of 'development' and the more personal and spiritual concerns of religion. In practice, however, development and religion have always been entwined and are becoming increasingly connected as development institutions adopt more culturally-informed approaches through grassroots development initiatives. In this paper, I concentrate upon the relationship between religion and development by focusing on the rebuilding of Acehnese communities in the wake of the 2004 Asian tsunami. First, I explored how institutional policies regarding religion shape the aims and activities of transnational development networks operating in Aceh. Second, I explored how the religious landscapes of the Acehnese affect the implementation of development projects. Finally, I explored the outcomes of this particular encounter between development and religion by looking at the slow and problematic rebuilding of sacred spaces.



Spirituality in Malls: The Geographic Implications of the Existence of Churches within Shopping Malls

Glenn Immanuel Luna

Malling has been one of the activities that Filipinos love to do. In malls, Filipinos are able to do several things such as shopping, eating, watching movie, playing games and now, going to a church service or mass. Churches do exist in malls nowadays, and have been there for the past few years already. This phenomenon brings with it questions about sacredness of places and of the spatial expectations of people toward the mall and the church. This research determined if the phenomenon affects the people's sense of sacred space and spatial expectations associated with spirituality. The study made use of secondary materials and conducted surveys and focused interviews with church goers and leader, mall goers and administrator

The findings show that people have a positive outlook toward this phenomenon as seen by the increase of church goers and mall customer attendance. Having churches in malls is more convenient and accessible, enabling the church member to do shopping, before and after attending the church activity. This was affirmed by the tenants who said that they have more customers on the days when church activities are held. Thus, mutual benefits take place among the three players in having spiritual activities in the mall.



Concurrent Sessions 6

Panel 6d

The Integrated Applied Analytical Hierarchy Process (AHP) and Geographical information System (GIS) Models in Determining Old Neighborhoods for Development in Iranian Cities: The Case of Mashhad Pachnar neighborhood

Mohammad Rahim Rahnama & Mohammad Ajza Shoohy

The Purpose of this research is to explain the capability of the AHP and GIS integrated model in determining of the old neighborhoods that have been prioritized for development in Pachnar

neighborhood in city center of Mashhad. Studies related to this matter show that many works have done on AHP in engineering affairs (Saaty, 1977; Saaty & Vargas, 1991) but the only work which has been done into integrated AHP and GIS is the work of Marinoni, who developed this extension -ext-ahp. This extension is the basic point of this research, but for reaching to the above mentioned purpose, at first conceptual model, was defined then physical and socio-economic characters of 1097 plots of neighborhood in city center of Mashhad with 31 hectare area were collected. Based on Saaty preference table, 5 variables (material of building, land use, plot area, decay and street width) were selected into map layers, then these vector layers converted into raster one. Also consistency index calculated (CI=0.013), after this stage the background for doing the final stage was prepared. Finally, preference activities for specifying developmental potential areas have been done and the performance resulted to three categories: 1- the most important area, 2- more important area and 3- less important area. The results of implementation of model show the effectiveness of it in recognition of capable areas for urban renewal.



Social Dimensions of Livability in a Housing Project

Michael Arieh Medina

The study was conducted in order to establish a link between social factors and perceived livability. This is essential in order to better understand the concept of livability especially its social dimensions. The study gives a broad perspective for urban planners and community builders while trying to find ways of improving the quality of life of citizens of which livability is an important indicator. Results showed that livability in the area as perceived by the respondents does not have a significant difference when grouped by gender (t-value =0.06) and years of residency (t-value =1.47) but significantly differs when grouped by age (F-ratio =3.59). There is a significant relationship between level of social factors and level of livability with a chi-square value of 5670.77. It obtained a Cramer's Phi Correlation of 0.69, constituting a degree of moderate correlation, which means a substantial relationship between the two variables.



Housing Structure Change in Chengdu, China

Zhou Yan

This paper is about the changing processes in the pattern of residential neighborhoods in Chinese urban areas. Since the execution of the market-oriented reform from the end of the last century, social re-stratification has been undergoing a tremendous transformation in Chinese society, and so has the pattern of residential neighborhoods in cities. Residential spaces are changing from the old largely mixed work-unit compounds towards differentiated residential neighborhoods. This paper attempts to examine the change in the living patterns of the urban society in Chengdu. Has there been a shift from 'unit-based living pattern' to a 'social-stratum-based living pattern'? If a change has occurred, what are the characteristics of this change? This study uses two main data sources - primary statistical data from Chengdu's real estate market and a household survey to analyze the housing spatial structure and changes in living patterns in Chengdu. Based on this research, two implications are suggested. First of all, after more than twenty years of housing reform, Chengdu's residential spatial structure has experienced a dramatic change-from unit-based living district to social-stratum-form living district, resulting in the demise of the old solo unit-based living district. Secondly, the market allocation mechanism introduced by the housing reforms, however, has not yet completely replaced the entrenched influence from work units on home ownership behaviour. The unit-based living district has not thoroughly disappeared. In fact, there are many enterprises which still provide housing for their employees in Chengdu. Yet, unlike the old unit housing system, the ownership of the new unit housing is privately owned rather than company owned.



Study on Spatial Evolution of Industry Structure in Beijing

Xue Ling

Since 1991, GDP in Beijing has increased rapidly at a rate of over 9%, and exceeding 10% after 1999. In accordance with the New Three Steps strategy, Beijing will maintain its high economic growth rate for a period of time. Under the background of building global city, expanding economic gross, enhancing and restructuring city functions, participating into Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region cooperation and transferring city development focus, Beijing enters a new round of adjustment of city functions, industry layout and spatial development. This paper introduces the evolution of industrial economy in Beijing and its impact on urban spatial structure, analyses the nature of the problems brought by the industrial allocation. This paper also gives a discussion on the features and conflicts of industrial development and its spatial distribution. The trend of industrial development and urban growth in Beijing is forecasted by factor impact analysis and agent-based simulation. The related issues such as transportation and land use are also surveyed.



Concurrent Sessions 6

Panel 6e

The Effects of Immigration on Urban Development of the City of Konya

Ayhan Akiş

The city of Konya, which is the area of our study, is located in the Konya part of the Central Anatolian Region in Turkey. The city of Konya is governed by four municipalities including the Municipality of Greater Konya. The provincial municipalities of Konya are: Selcuklu, Karatay and Meram. The area of the study covers these provincial centers and their total area is approximately 230 km². The city is located between the Northern latitudes of 37° 45' and 38°15' and Eastern longitudes of 32°20' and 32°40'.

The purpose of this study is to investigate which parts the immigrants to the city of Konya settled and what kinds of influences the immigrants created on urban development in these areas. In the study, besides review of literature, survey method was also used and a questionnaire consisting of 17 questions was administered to 450 participants. The main titles of the questions of the survey were; "some socio-economic characteristics of the immigrants", "their reasons for settlement in certain parts of the city", and "their reasons for immigration". This survey was evaluated on SPSS 14.0 programme, and the results were demonstrated in the form of "plain tables" and "diagonal tables". Some of the Konya map sections of the topographic maps of the General Command of Mapping with a scale of 1/25,000 and "development plans" of the relevant municipalities of Konya were made use of in the present study. Terrain studies were conducted in the quarters of the city where the effect of immigration on urban development is prominent.

The population of Konya, which remained at 760,000 in 2000, reached 960,000 in 2007. This indicates that the population of the city increases at about 30,000 annually. While around 20,000 of this population increase via natural ways, the remaining 10,000 come to the city as immigrants. The majority of the immigration to the city is from various provinces of Konya and the country. The immigrants to the city of Konya settle in parts of Konya where the motorways from their respective districts reach Konya. The fact that immigrants to the city of Konya settle at the point where the motorways of their districts reach Konya created "various influences on urban development of the city". The most important of these is that it causes the city to sprawl in different directions. This in turn creates difficulties for district municipalities in delivering the necessary infrastructure and other municipal services.



A Study on the Issues of Global Climate Change and Spatial Planning in Taiwan Shih-Liang Chan

The recent IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4) indicates that human activities are one of the main factors of the global climate change over the past 50 years. Many international institutes, including IGBP (International Geosphere-Biosphere Programme) and IHPD (International Human Dimensions Programme), have been devoting themselves to the related researches with which the interaction of environmental and social systems and global climate change can be understood so as to discuss the possible mitigation and adaptation strategy. Due to the geographical characteristics, Taiwan is very sensitive to the impact of climate change such as high variation, extreme weather events, and sea level rise. With the concern of climate change impact, there have been some researches on the simulation of climate change of Taiwan. At the same time, the draft of National Land Planning Act has been proposed and discussed in the recent year in Taiwan. It is necessary to consider the interaction of climate change and spatial planning, such as how climate change affects the land development and how to mitigate the impact by spatial planning, which is also the focus of the project. The project begins with literature review on the related publication. By means of expertise questionnaire and interview, we construct the hierarchical structure of climate change, including phenomena, impacts, and issues. The strategies of national land planning in terms of the aspects of spatial, ecological, water resource, energy, hazard protection, agricultural, and urban strategy are proposed for the reference of further researches and policy formulation.



The Spatial Development Pattern of Metropolitan Areas in Taiwan, 1982-2005 Dah-Lih Wang & Hsiao-Lan Liu

A sprawling urbanization pattern is usually considered to be one of major causes of global warming and deterioration of environmental quality. For example, according to different estimates, in 1980s around 78% to 97% of the anthropogenic CO₂ emissions of the world were from urbanized areas which occupied about only 1% of the total land mass. The objective of this research is set to analyze the urbanization pattern, in particular the spatial development pattern of Metropolitan Areas in Taiwan between 1982 and 2005. After applying centographic methods to analyzing the spatial pattern of metropolitan areas in Taiwan, it shows that Taipei-Keelung and Taoyoun-Chungli Metropolitan Areas are moving closer. Also, except for the Taichung-Changhwa Metropolitan Area, other areas are exhibiting an in-filling spatial development pattern.



Biophysical Valuation of Ecosystem Service Change due to Peri-Urbanization Shu-Li Huang

Global environmental change has prompted concerns over the role of urban areas in global systems. Urbanization, both as a social phenomenon and a physical transformation of landscapes, can be regarded as an impetus for global environmental changes. Even though urban areas only account for a small percentage of the Earth's land surface, expanding cities tend to appropriate a disproportionate share of the Earth's carrying capacity in terms of resource inputs and waste sinks. The process of urbanization is far more than just the birth and growth of cities. The urban economic and ecological systems are physically connected by the throughput of energy and matter from the natural ecosystems which sustain economic activities, while on the other hand by the goods and services from economic system which augment life-support functions of the ecosystem. These characteristics and the inflows of energy and materials and outflows for exchanging goods and services are equally important in a biophysical view of urbanization. Peri-urban areas are frequently characterized by valuable natural environments and resource bases, and can provide essential life-support functions and ecosystem service for urban residents. Ecosystem services refer to the benefits of human beings derived from ecosystem function. Monetary valuation of ecosystem services and natural capital may be useful to

demonstrate their economic value but is insufficient to measure the intrinsic worth of the life support function of ecosystem.

Taiwan's rapid economic growth from 1970–2000 transformed the island from a rural economy to an industrialized one. Nearly 80% of Taiwan's people currently live in urban areas, making it an urbanized nation. Approximately 90% of Taiwan's population resides on the western coastal plain, where peri-urbanization is leading to increased pressure on the environment. The aim of this paper is to employ theories of systems ecology and apply ecological energetic analysis to value the worth of natural environment and ecosystem services to the socioeconomic system. Taipei-Taoyuan area, which is the most populated and fastest growing area in northern Taiwan, is used as a case study area in this research. Emergy synthesis, developed by H. T. Odum, is employed as a biophysical approach to evaluate the contributory value of different material flows to the ecological economic system. By converting all stocks and flows into common emergy unit, an influence matrix is developed to analyze of relative role of each components by measuring their status of activeness, passiveness, criticality, and buffer. The impact of land use change in the study region on ecosystem and life-supporting functions can also be studied using emergy indices. Finally, the implications of biophysical valuation of ecosystem service for spatial planning as it related to adapting to global environmental change is also discussed.



Plenary Session 5

Collaboration in environmental and development geography in the Asia-Pacific Region: ideals, experience and ways forward

Philip Hirsch,
Geography Department, University of Sydney, Australia

Despite the internationalization of universities across the Southeast Asian region and the revitalization of Southeast Asian geography through SEAGA and other avenues, there remains considerable untapped potential for collaboration among geographers concerned with environment and development in the Asia-Pacific Region. Collaboration occurs in both structured and well-planned forms and in more organically generated, serendipitous ways. This presentation will consider some of the ideals and motivations that lie behind collaboration among geographers and like-minded environmental and social scientists with shared interests in environment and development. It then draws on concrete experience of collaboration in various forms. Collaboration ranges from networks, to joint research within and across borders, to various forms of capacity building, to joint field-based teaching, to shared events such as this conference. The experiences described raise a number of issues and dilemmas of collaboration in environmental and development geography, and in turn these point to ways forward to achieve practical and meaningful collaboration



The Imperative Collaborative Research in the Southeast Asian Region

Maris Serena Diokno,
Department of History, University of the Philippines Diliman, Philippines

While the need for collaborative research in Southeast Asian is obvious, the conceptual framework and issues that arise in the course of research on and in the region make collaborative work interesting and challenging. Southeast Asians who took their graduate studies abroad tended to learn more about the region while away from home, and most returned with dissertations dealing with their own countries rather than with some other country in the region or the region itself. The radius of study has thus usually been circumscribed by country, with a limited sense of Southeast Asia as a larger community, and by academic discipline. The notion of a region-wide project such as Southeast Asian

studies also grapples with the question of representation: the meaning of 'Southeast Asian studies' and a 'Southeast Asianist' in the region, and related notions of 'self' and 'other', as well as the question of identity. The perspective from which one approaches the region, too, raises a number of issues, some of which claim that the location of the studies (site, authorship) has inherent value.

The diversity of Southeast Asian studies is evident in its various typologies. The most obvious is the scope, usually measured by time and place. The second typology also relates to the scope: the study of a single country or an aspect of it, a comparative study, and a regional study. Another is by orientational direction: reflexive or non-reflexive studies of the region.

The paper aims to examine these issues and the diversity of Southeast Asian studies, while emphasizing the imperative of collaborative work on the region.



Geography and Geography Education – The Future of Southeast Asian Geographies Chang Chew Hung, SEAGA Secretary, Singapore

Close to 80 percent of the articles published within the first ten years of the journal *International Research in Geographical and Environmental Education* were contributed by geographical educators were from Western Countries. The late Professor Rod Gerber, a prolific education researcher and contributor to the corpus of knowledge about Geographical Education, suggested in his keynote address at the 2006 Brisbane meeting of the International Geographic Union (IGU), Commission on Geographical Education (CGE), that the different philosophical ideals that underpin geographical thinking across people and their geography programmes in parts of the world other than the west, such as Asia and Africa are not discussed strongly in the international Geographical Education (GE) community. Indeed, he posits that there is not one set of defined knowledge, skills and values that pervades GE across the globe. This paper argues that in order for Geography to progress in the Southeast Asian region, GE is "the" vehicle to ensure a sustainable future for Geography as a discipline. To that end, Southeast Asian geography educators must construct an understanding of the knowledge, skills and values in GE based on the physical and socio-cultural context of the Southeast Asian region.



Climate Security– Our Heritage, Our Future, Our Challenge Khairulmaini Osman Salleh, University of Malaya

Climate- its effects on water availability, ecosystem, habitat evolution and the sculpturing of physical landscapes in many aspects dictates the development, growth, sustenance and prosperity of nations. History have shown that major civilizations are known to have collapsed and perished as climate induced changes on local–regional hydrology which affects water availability for irrigation and the sustenance of agricultural practices in the past. Today our agriculture, energy, fishing, domestic and industrial water resources development, and the tourism industry constitutes a rubric of economic activities that are highly dependent on climate. Regional and global climate changes would create stresses on regional and global resources and aggravate competition and the potential conflict. Climate insecurity thus constitutes a new dimension to the whole rubric of environmental insecurity threats. The IPCC or Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change 2007 report on climate change describes a postulated warming of earth of ~ 1.4 to 6.2°C by the year 2100. This postulated exponential change in global temperatures would have significant effects on the hydro-meteorological and oceanic processes triggering local and regional climate variability and extreme events which would have significant impacts on economic activities that are dependent on water availability –thus, the scarcity issues. This paper would discuss on the emerging importance of climate in societal affairs and why climate insecurity needs to be addressed at the local, regional and global levels as climate continues to influence and would dominate future economic development in the region of Southeast Asia. This paper would also include the challenges of global warming threat on the sustenance of our development initiatives and the efforts that have been implemented within Southeast Asia in general in facing these unavoidable and challenging threats from a climate environment which is becoming more insecure.

Organizing Committee

Conference Organizer: Dr. Doracie Zoleta-Nantes

Conference Coordinators: Prof. Yany Lopez
Ms. Pamela Crosby

Conference Secretariat: Ms. Evangeline Katigbak
Mr. Kristian Karlo Saguin
Mr. Emmanuel Garcia
Ms. Ma. Simeona Martinez
Mr. Jayson Cruz
Ms. Ma. Iona Katrina Lacson
Mr. Arnela Cadorna
Ms. Lou Angeli Ocampo
Ms. Vanessa Joy Anacta

Student Volunteers

Mr. Jan Michael Gomez
Mr. Fernand Francis Hermoso
Mr. Rodney Asinas
Mr. Aildrene Israel Tan
Mr. Chris Ian Barretto
Ms. Esther Joy Pasagui
Ms. Alyssa Nichole Sahagun
Ms. Dianne Venus Bagnes
Ms. Yrish Mae Estoce
Ms. Krish Anne Bondal
Ms. Richdoll Chou
Ms. Jennifer Yvette Dalisay
Ms. Anna Mercedes Barcelo
Ms. Rosamarie Anga-on
Ms. Vega Fria Postrano
Mr. Darryl F. Garcia
Mr. Isaac Gabrielle Cruz
Ms. Marie Felipe Parca
Mr. Isaac Gabrielle Cruz
Ms. Ma. Nheekee Badilla
Ms. Aleli Macaranas
Mr. Donn Barrietto
Mr. Annrou Ramos
Mr. Carlo Manalansan
Ms. Janine Buenrostro
Mr. Justine Jose dela Cruz
Mr. Rodolf Karl Mark Malaluan
Mr. Cromwell Sabado
Mr. Roverson Olimon

Ms. Daphnie Galvez
Mr. Karlo Emmanuel Ballescas
Ms. Illac Bohol
Ms. Erethrina Arciaga
Mr. Carlo Manalansan
Ms. Joy Noelle Yumul
Mr. Judd Tablazon
Ms. Xara Villavicencio
Mr. Ryan Tagle
Mr. Chris Carlo Incomio
Mr. Max Henry Aficial

Geographic Society of UP
Junior Philippine Geographic Society