

Economic Growth, Ecology, and Equality Learning from Vietnam

REPORT



November. 7–13, 2019
Vietnam



CENTER FOR SOUTHEAST ASIAN STUDIES, KYOTO UNIVERSITY

SOUTHEAST ASIA SEMINAR

43RD
2019

ECONOMIC GROWTH, ECOLOGY, AND EQUALITY LEARNING FROM VIETNAM

NOVEMBER 7-13, 2019
HANOI, VIETNAM



The Southeast Asia Seminar has been held annually by the Center for Southeast Asian Studies, Kyoto University since 1977. Organized thematically around a variety of topics, the seminar in 2019 was held in Hanoi, Vietnam, offering a seven-day of study tour with group discussions and presentations by the participants.

Preface

This is the final report of the 43rd Southeast Asia Seminar, which was held in Vietnam from November 8-13, 2019. The general topic/title was “Economic Growth, Ecology, and Equality: Learning from Vietnam.” Working together with Center for Natural Resources and Environmental Studies of Vietnam National University, the seminar was designed to have intensive discussion among participants and lecturers, stimulate exchanges between participants, and consider the thematic issues from local points of view through listening to lectures by academic experts and government authorities and conducting fieldwork both in rural and urban areas of Vietnam. I hope that some ideas created from opportunity sharing with the same time and space in Vietnam could be a seed of new collaborative project in the future.

Yanagisawa Masayuki
On behalf of the 43rd Southeast Asia Seminar
CSEAS, Kyoto University

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Outline of the Seminar

Concept

Throughout the world, economic growth often leads to both ecological degradation and inequality. Many countries have encountered the ruin of the ecological realm and various forms of inequality, e.g., unequal access to natural resources, unequal employment and education opportunities, as well as regional disparities, among others. Such predicaments have likewise been one of Southeast Asia's most critical and urgent issues.

Vietnam is the site of Southeast Asian Seminar in 2019 due to its uniqueness as, currently, one of the most economically-robust countries in the region that shifted from a socialist regime to a market-oriented economy. Amidst its rapid development in the last few decades, Vietnam has, in various ways, been attempting to ensure the well balance between growth, ecology, and equality. In this light, the seminar's purpose is, therefore, to learn from Vietnam's experiences of socio-economic transition in comparison to other cases in Southeast Asia.



List of Participants

Organizers

No.	Name	Affiliation	Position	Major
1	Luu The Anh	VNU-Central Institute for Natural Resources and Environmental Studies (VNU-CRES)	Director	Geography of Resources and Environment
2	Nghiem Phuong Tuyen	VNU-Central Institute for Natural Resources and Environmental Studies (VNU-CRES)	Research Fellow	Regional and Urban Planning
3	Dao Minh Truong	VNU-Central Institute for Natural Resources and Environmental Studies (VNU-CRES)	Research Fellow	Agro-ecology
4	Le Trong Toan	VNU-Central Institute for Natural Resources and Environmental Studies (VNU-CRES)	Research Fellow	Environmental Science and Sustainable Development
5	Ha Thi Thu Hue	VNU-Central Institute for Natural Resources and Environmental Studies (VNU-CRES)	Researcher	Environmental Economics, Coastal management and Community Development
6	Nguyen Thi Vinh	VNU-Central Institute for Natural Resources and Environmental Studies (VNU-CRES)	Researcher	Environmental Science and Technology
7	Dao The Anh	Vietnam Academy of Agricultural Sciences (VAAS)	Vice President	Agro-economics, Farming System
8	Yanagisawa Masayuki	Center for Southeast Asian Studies (CSEAS), Kyoto University	Chair of the Seminar/ Associate Professor	Agro-ecology
9	Hayami Yoko	Center for Southeast Asian Studies (CSEAS), Kyoto University	Director/Professor	Cultural Anthropology
10	Yamazaki Wataru	Center for Southeast Asian Studies (CSEAS), Kyoto University	Professor	Food hygiene, zoonotic disease, animal infectious disease
11	Kobayashi Satoru	Center for Southeast Asian Studies (CSEAS), Kyoto University	Associate Professor	Area Studies, Anthropology
12	Decha Tangseefa	Center for Southeast Asian Studies (CSEAS), Kyoto University	Associate Professor	Political Theory
13	Ono Mikiko	Center for Southeast Asian Studies (CSEAS), Kyoto University	Assistant Professor	Area studies, Vietnamese history
14	Ogawa Mariko	Center for Southeast Asian Studies (CSEAS), Kyoto University	Assistant Professor	Radar Meteorology
15	Kobayashi Atsushi	Center for Southeast Asian Studies (CSEAS), Kyoto University	Assistant Professor	Asian Economic history
16	Nakagawa Hikaru	Center for Southeast Asian Studies (CSEAS), Kyoto University	Researcher	Ecology
17	Adachi Mari	Center for Southeast Asian Studies (CSEAS), Kyoto University	Researcher	Area Studies on Indonesia, Islamic Economics
18	Hua Xiaobo	Center for Southeast Asian Studies (CSEAS), Kyoto University	Researcher	Area Studies, Land Use, Rural Development
19	Akedo Masako	Center for Southeast Asian Studies (CSEAS), Kyoto University	Staff	
20	Kondo Motoko	Center for Southeast Asian Studies (CSEAS), Kyoto University	Staff	

Seminar Participants

	Name	Affiliation	Position	Major
1	Le Binh Minh	Department of Economics, Can Tho University, Vietnam	Lecturer	Development Economics
2	Dam Thi Dao	International Doctoral Program in Asia-Pacific Studies, National Chengchi University, Taiwan	Ph.D student	History and political science
3	Dinh Le Na	Anthropology, University of Social Sciences and Humanities of Vietnam National University, Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam	Master student	Sustainable Development based on indigenous cultures and community, Sustainable Development and Anthropology
4	Muhammad Bahrul Ulum	Centre for Human Rights, Multiculturalism, and Migration at University of Jember, Indonesia	Lecturer	International Economic Law
5	Aryasatyani Dhyani	Environment Development Sustainability (EDS) Program, Graduate School of Interdisciplinary Studies, Chulalongkorn University, Thailand	PhD Student	Environment Development Sustainability (EDS) Program, Political Ecology, Social Sciences
6	Unang Mulkhan	Research and Development Center for SDGs of Lampung University, Indonesia (UNILA SDGs Center)	Head of SDGs Center of Lampung University	Business Ethics/Sustainable Development and Sustainable Local Economic Development
7	Marvin Lagonera	Southeast Asia - Climate Action Planning (CAP), C40 Cities Climate Leadership Group	City Adviser for Quezon City (Philippines)	Economics and political science
8	Danesto Anacio	Institute of Health Policy and Development Studies, National Institutes of Health, UP Manila; and Department of Behavioral Sciences, College of Arts and Sciences, UP Manila	Research Faculty	Environmental Science
9	Visakha Phusamruat	School of Law, National Institute of Development Administration, Thailand	Lecturer / Researcher	Data privacy, International Trade, Law and Society
10	Chatubhoom Bhoomboonchoo	Faculty of Law, Naresuan University, Thailand	Lecturer in Law	LAW
11	Rabi'ah Aminudin	Department of Political Science, International Islamic University Malaysia	Head Department	Political Science

Research Interests of the Seminar Participants

1	Le Binh Minh	My research interests are in the areas of applied economics, economic development, migration, inequality and health economics.
2	Dam Thi Dao	<p>Keywords: Vietnam, Myanmar, economic reform, transition, urbanization.</p> <p>Ms. Dam Thi Dao is a researcher of the Institute for Southeast Asian Studies, an affiliation of Vietnam Academy of Social Science. She obtained both BA and MA of history at Hanoi National University of Education in 2007 and 2010 respectively. She is currently a third-year Ph.D. student of the International Doctoral Program in Asia-Pacific Studies at National Chengchi University in Taiwan. Her research interests have mainly focused on comparative politics and public governance in South East Asia with special attention to Vietnam and Myanmar.</p> <p>In particular, her research involves comparing economic reforms in Vietnam and Myanmar and their influences on social, cultural and environmental issues. Having said that by implementing those reforms, the governments of Vietnam and Myanmar have been able to stimulate economic growth, reduce poverty, promote basic education, and upgrade their international prestige, they have also faced various emerging problems with regard to social inequality and environmental degradation. Against this background, she would like to examine the ways in which the two governments have responded to the new issues stemming from the transition of economic development, especially in rural areas where rapid urbanization has taken place recently.</p>
3	Dinh Le Na	<p>The transform from a socialist regime to a market-oriented economy in Vietnam is different in many regions. In the Central Highlands, the minorities indigenous communities have their own transformation characteristics. My research interests are studies about these communities in peri-urban to discover how communities adapt to the market-oriented economy through the livelihood activities, especially agriculture activities.</p> <p>Keywords: peri-urban, indigenous communities, livelihood, agriculture, sustainable development.</p>
4	Muhammad Bahrul Ulum	<p>My research interests lie in the areas of law and society, human rights, and international economic law. My work focuses on the intersection of politics, environment, and globalization. I have held research and visiting positions at the Graduate School of International Development, Nagoya University, Japan on the biosafety regulation of GM crops in Indonesia and the Faculty of Law, Airlangga University, Indonesia on the integration model of ASEAN and European Union. My current project is on the conversion of agricultural land for cement industries and its impacts on food security in Jember, East Java, Indonesia.</p>
5	Aryasatyani Dhyani	<p>My research interests are; political ecology, water governance, social equity, indigenous knowledge co-production, and sustainable local community-tourism growth nexus. My research are focusing on "Sustainability of "Subak" Balinese Indigenous Water Society: A Hydrosocial Analysis". "Subak" System is ancient democratic water management system based on indigenous social and religious institution in Bali island, Indonesia. Balinese valued water beyond physical, moreover in highly spiritual meanings. However, nowadays local authorities of Bali heavily allocated distribution of water from the water sources mainly targeting development of tourism growth in Southern Urban Area. Therefore socio-political water scarcities appear in mainly rural agricultural area, causing inequality of water access for indigenous community.</p> <p>This research based on Hydrosocial approach, seek to unravel different water-centred processes. Hydrosocial as conceptual framework as its exploring territories; socially, naturally, and politically constituted spaces that area re-created through the interaction amongst human practices, water flows, hydra-technologies, biophysicals, socio-economics structures and cultural political institutions. This research aims to investigate how "Subak" system struggle to reconcile with currents uneven policy, tourism growth and development of urban-rural water management system in Bali and challenges for indigenous community to be able to sustain their livelihoods.</p> <p>Keywords: Subak Water System, Indigenous Knowledge, Hydrosocial, Water Governance, Social Scarcity.</p>

6	Unang Mulkhan	My research interest is in the area of Sustainable Local Economic Development (SLED), especially looking at social and solidarity economy (SSE) in the market-oriented era. Keywords: Business, Sustainable Development, Local Economy, Social and Solidarity Economy, and Market-Oriented Economy.
7	Marvin Lagonera	<p>Keywords: multilevel climate governance; sustainable urban transition; highly urbanized cities</p> <p>My research focuses on multilevel climate governance and planning in Southeast Asia, with specific interest in sustainable urban transitions (city-level). I have studied multilevel climate governance and planning in highly urbanized cities in the Philippines and Indonesia where I examined city-level climate planning across eight cities in these two countries. Specifically, I analyzed how institutional factors such as horizontal and vertical harmonization, internal and external administrative arrangements, and national-local power-sharing affect the capacity of local governments to pursue effective climate action vis-à-vis sustainable development goals. I have also undertaken research in understanding sustainable urban transitions specifically in the area of energy and climate action in Quezon City (Philippines) and Kyoto City (Japan). In this research, I examined how multi-level governance processes in three levels- strategic, operational, and tactical- across horizontal and vertical axes shaped and framed the progression of urban energy and climate action in Quezon City and Kyoto City. I employed significantly the "Governance in Transition Management" framework developed by Kemp et al.</p> <p>My other technical areas of specialization include developing city-level greenhouse gas emissions inventories, low carbon scenario planning for cities, and urban climate risk assessments.</p>
8	Danesto Anacio	Socio-Ecological Interactions (focus on production and consumption patterns, indigenous people's communities, environmental psychology, and human dimensions of environmental change), Disaster Studies (focus on natural hazard induced disasters), Environmental and Planetary Health, Policy Analysis and Implications (focus on impacts to socio-environmental conditions)
9	Visakha Phusamruat	<p>After completing the doctoral degree in law from University of California Berkeley in December 2018 with a comparative study of data privacy regulations in U.S. and Singapore, I moved back to Thailand to attend the lecturer position at NIDA. I started a new project, focusing on understanding individual privacy space in the public sphere as understood by the Thais and shaped by the laws. I draw upon five case studies; privacy on the roads, privacy in workplace, media and news report, and smart city plan and the identity as shaped by Thai Buddhist perspectives. From there, I provide implications on challenges and tensions experienced by regulators due to the introduction of technology; the complexity of virtual space that overlays the physical one, well-adaptive individual behaviors to new technology, and privacy unawareness have posed limits in applying privacy individualistic approach into Thai soil. Expanding the study from Thailand context to her neighbor, Vietnam, would allow me to see the transcendence, convergence and divergence of urban development in Hanoi in contrast to Bangkok, and find a new way to understand how and why social relationships are constructed in public space and the role of law in shaping interpersonal relationships in that space.</p> <p>Social Relationship, Privacy, Urban Development, Technology, Law</p>
10	Chatubhoom Bhoomiboonchoo	WATER, CUSTOMARY LAW, HUMAN RIGHTS, SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
11	Rabi'ah Aminudin	<p>My main interest is gender and politics as it covers a wide range of political aspects in life as how gender affects political economy, institutional setting and behaviour, as well as the decisions made by political actors. As such, it will be interesting to learn Vietnam's experiences as it performs better in gender equality in comparison with other Asian countries. I am also interested in learning the policy tools and institutional setting that Vietnam has which reduce inequalities in society especially in terms of gender wage gap</p> <p>Keywords: Gender and Politics, Public Policy, Institutionalism</p>

Lectures, Fieldwork, and Workshop Reports



Day 0, Nov 7 Welcome Party

Held at Hoa Vien Restaurant, Hanoi



Day 1, Nov 8 Lecture in Hanoi

Program:

Special Lectures

Risks and Challenges to Sustainable Development in Vietnam

Luu The Anh

Agricultural Policy to Minimize Inequality in Agricultural Sector in Vietnam

Dao The Anh

Peri-Urbanization in Hanoi

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"Different But/and Equal"?: Gender in Southeast Asia

Hayami Yoko

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Adachi Mari

**Presentation:
Special Lectures**

Risks and Challenges to Sustainable Development in Vietnam

Luu The Anh | VNU-CRES

VIETNAM NATIONAL UNIVERSITY, HANOI
CENTRAL INSTITUTE FOR NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES



RISKS AND CHALLENGES TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN VIETNAM

Luu The Anh



Ha Noi, 11/2019



VIETNAM'S ACHIEVEMENTS IN COMBINING THE SDGs

Afer more than thirty years of revolution (DOI MOI), Vietnam has achieved impressive achievements in socio-economic development and the SDGs:

- => Vietnam has become a middle-income developing country, and is accelerating industrialization, modernization and international integration.
- => Vietnam's economy has grown relatively well; the socialist-oriented market economy has gradually developed.
- => Achievements of Vietnam in combining the 17 the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in recent years, is moving ahead on several fronts.
- => The country is ranked 54th among 162 countries and territories on the SDG index, which tracks countries' performances on achieving the 17 SDGs set by the United Nations (UN)



social impact



environmental impact



economic impact





VIETNAM'S ACHIEVEMENTS IN COMBINING THE SDG_s



Vietnam recorded GDP growth: **1985-2019: 6,49%**

1985: 3,81%

1995: 9,54%

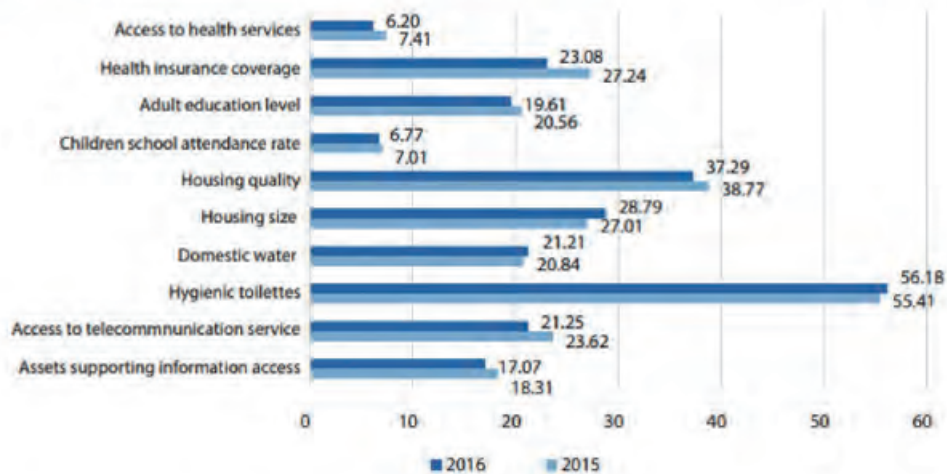
2015: 6,68%

2019: 6,80% (Forecast)



VIETNAM'S ACHIEVEMENTS IN COMBINING THE SDG_s

Multidimensional Poverty Index (%):

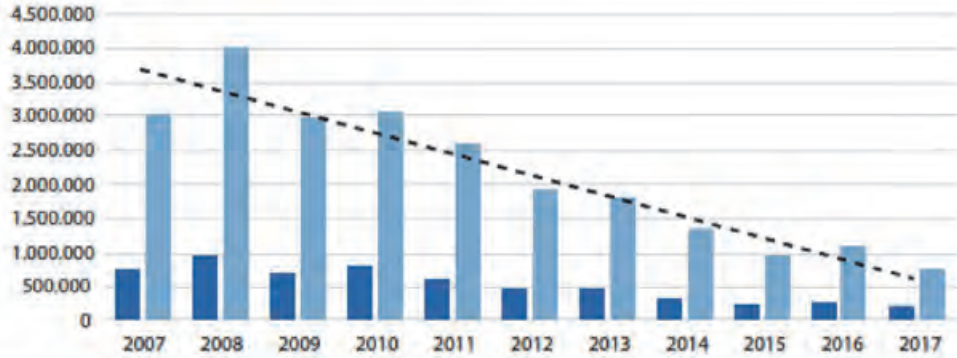


Multidimensional Poverty Index: Fell from **9.9% in 2015** to **less than 7% in 2017**



VIETNAM'S ACHIEVEMENTS IN COMBINING THE SDG_s

Number of household and people suffering hunger:



2017: 1.642.489 (6,7%)

2018: 1.304.001 (5,35%)

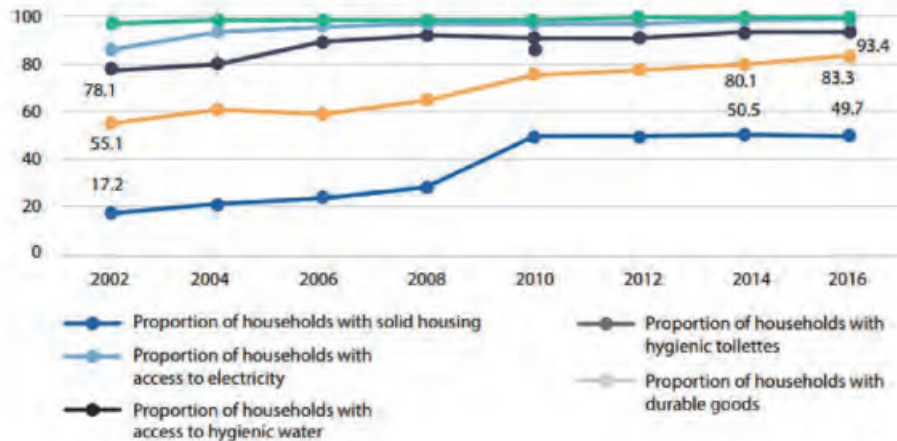
- Number of households suffering hunger
- Number of people suffering hunger (number of cases)
- - - Linear (Number of people suffering hunger (number of cases))

2004-2016: All segment of population enjoyed income growth at an average rate of around 6,3%. Slower income growth occurred in both the poorest and richest people



VIETNAM'S ACHIEVEMENTS IN COMBINING THE SDG_s

Access to basic living conditions (%):



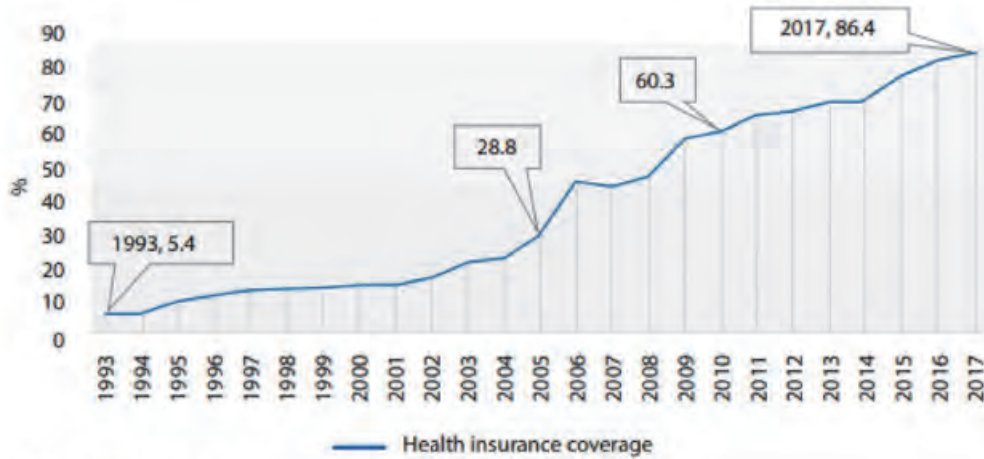
Source: GSO, VHLSS 2002-2014, estimate 2016

- 93.4% of households had access to clean water
- The national power grid reached 99% of the population
- Internet users were 54% of the population



VIETNAM'S ACHIEVEMENTS IN COMBINING THE SDG_s

Percentage of population with health insurance (%):

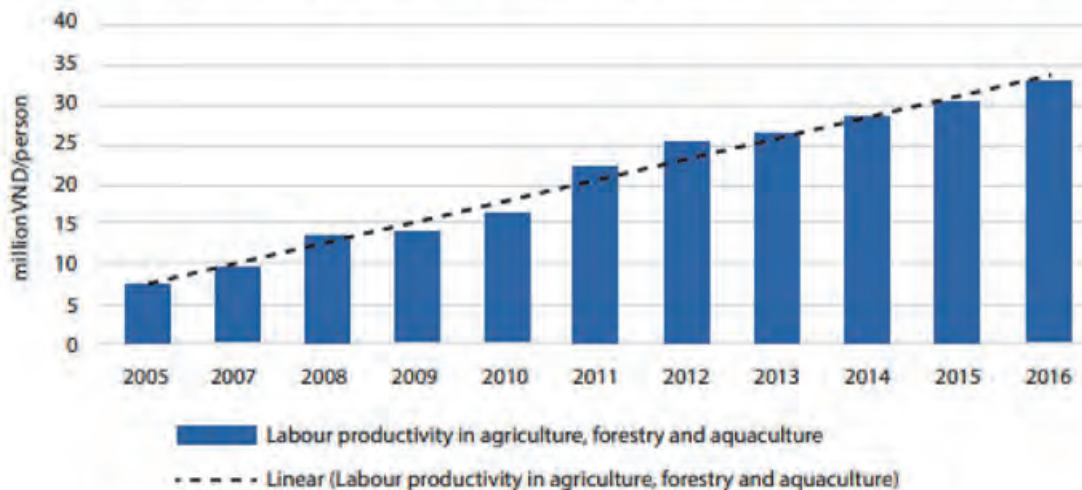


2017: 86.4%
2018: 87,7%
Targets 2020: 100%



VIETNAM'S ACHIEVEMENTS IN COMBINING THE SDG_s

Social labour productivity in agriculture, forestry and fisheries (million VND/person)

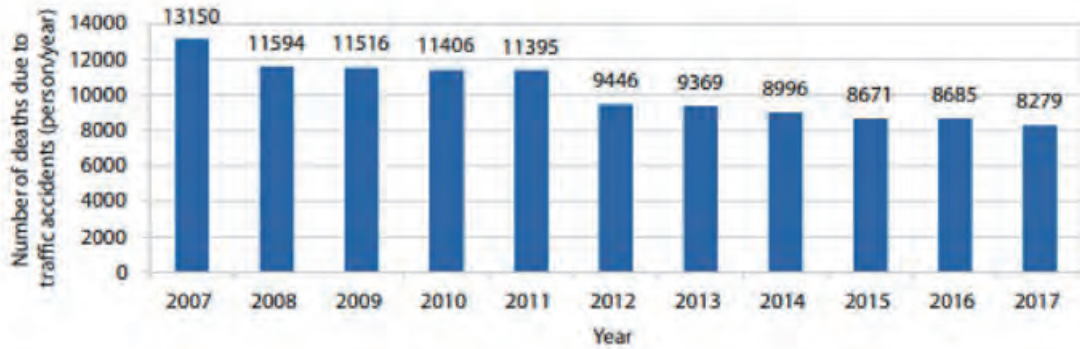


Vietnam's labor productivity is still far away from other countries in the region



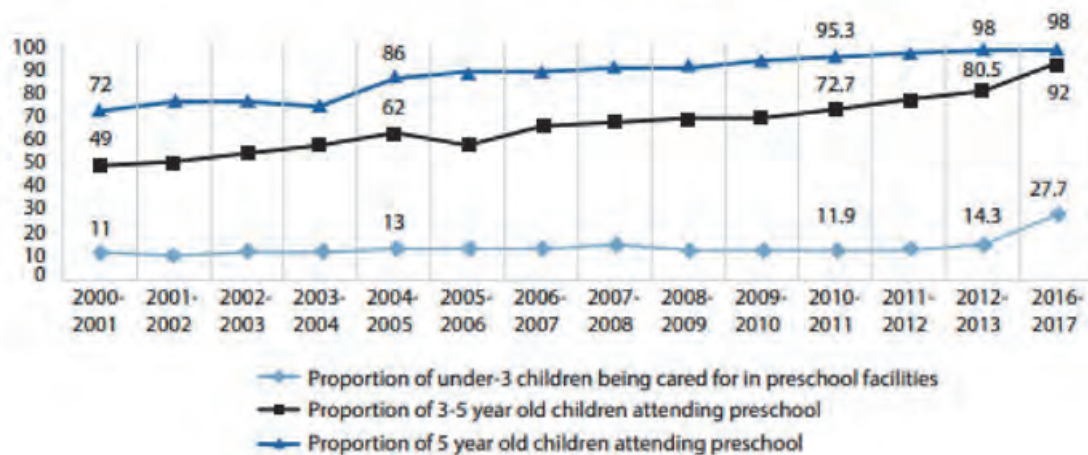
VIETNAM'S ACHIEVEMENTS IN COMBINING THE SDG_s

Deaths caused by traffic accidents in Vietnam in 2007-2017 (person)



VIETNAM'S ACHIEVEMENTS IN COMBINING THE SDG_s

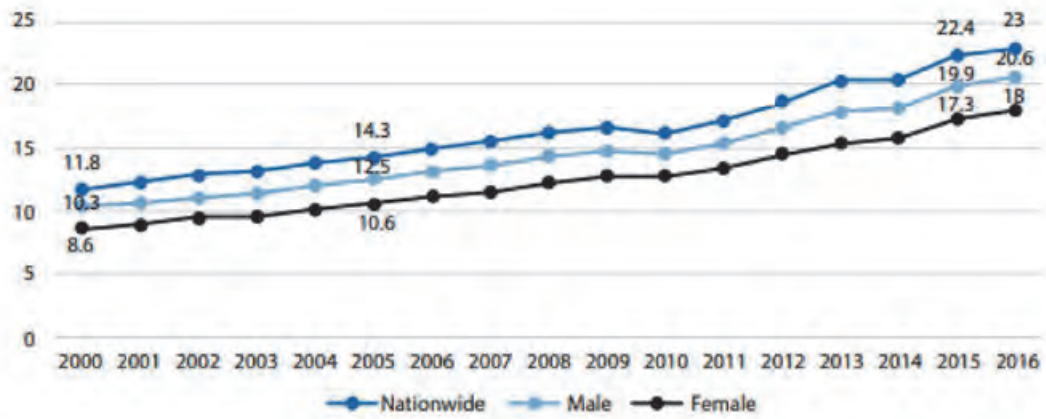
Enrolment rate at kindergarten facilities (%)





VIETNAM'S ACHIEVEMENTS IN COMBINING THE SDG_s

The proportion of labourers receiving training (%)



VIETNAM'S ACHIEVEMENTS IN COMBINING THE SDG_s

Workforce divided by sex and rural - urban location (%)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	II/2017
Aggregated	76.76	77.52	77.51	77.41	76.75	75.89
Men	81.25	82.07	82.12	82.44	81.66	80.84
Women	72.53	73.23	73.19	72.69	72.13	71.18
Urban	69.98	70.32	70.17	70.93	70.29	69.86
Rural	80.15	81.10	81.28	80.78	80.23	79.13



VIETNAM'S ACHIEVEMENTS IN COMBINING THE SDG_s

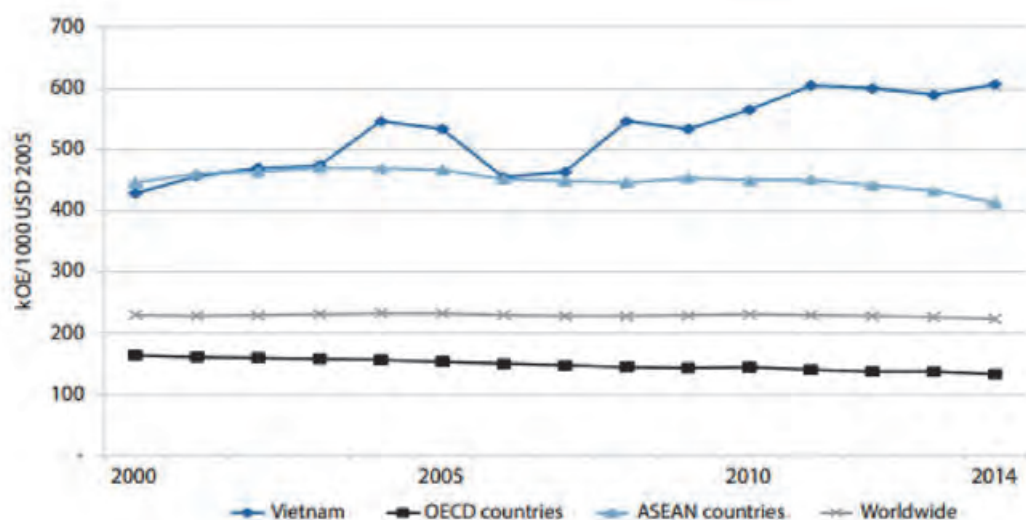
Present status of concentrated water supply works

No	Region	Number of works	Present status of concentrated water supply works			
			Sustainable (per-cent)	Average (per-cent)	Ineffective (per-cent)	Unoperated (per-cent)
	Total	16,342	33.5	37.8	16.7	12.0
1	Northern Moutainous Area	7,184	25.7	40.5	19.6	14.2
2	Red River Delta	802	55.0	26.9	6.8	11.3
3	North Central Area	1,308	15.3	48.0	29.7	7.0
4	South Central Area	1,360	17.4	35.7	28.0	19.0
5	Highlands	1,268	22.2	32.7	14.7	30.5
6	South East Area	278	50.2	26.4	17.2	6.2
7	Mekong Delta	4,141	56.4	35.1	6.3	2.2



VIETNAM'S ACHIEVEMENTS IN COMBINING THE SDG_s

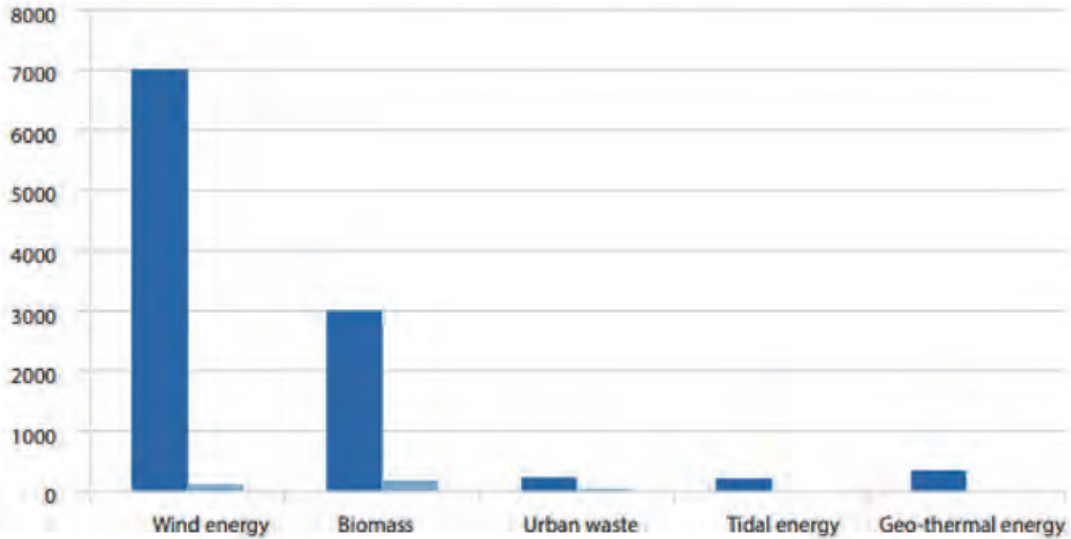
Energy use intensity of VN and other countries in 2000-2014 (kOE/1000 USD GDP in 2005)





VIETNAM'S ACHIEVEMENTS IN COMBINING THE 17 SDGS

Potential to develop some types of renewable energy in Vietnam (MW)



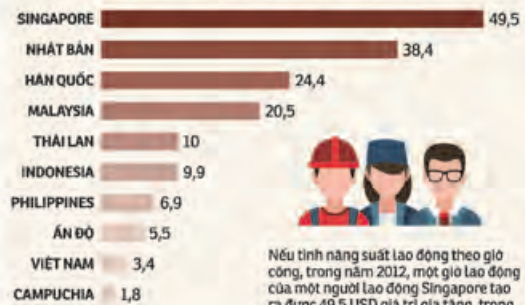
KEY RISKS AND CHALLENGES TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

1. Low-middle income trap risk

=> To meet the 17 SDGs, Vietnam must address the low-middle income trap risk. The challenge here is to transform the country's growth model from exploiting natural resources and cheap/low skill labour to a new pathway with enhanced productivity, value addition, competitiveness and environmental sustainability.

- Continuing to create employment with higher productivity and income for Vietnamese people.
- Vietnam faces serious competition from other countries in labour and natural resources intensive industries, while the expectations of its citizens are rising.

SƠ SÁNH NĂNG SUẤT LAO ĐỘNG THEO GIỜ NĂM 2012 GIỮA CÁC QUỐC GIA



Đơn vị tính: USD/giờ

Nếu tính năng suất lao động theo giờ công, trong năm 2012, một giờ lao động của một người lao động Singapore tạo ra được 49,5 USD giá trị gia tăng, trong khi đó, một giờ lao động của một lao động Việt Nam chỉ tạo được 3,4 USD

Vietnam's productivity is nearly lowest in combining other countries



KEY RISKS AND CHALLENGES TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

2. The impact of IR 4.0 on drivers of growth and job creation

- The challenge here is to seize the opportunities offered by IR 4.0 for generating new drivers of growth and creating not only more productive jobs but jobs with new functions, especially in higher value sectors.

- While researchers are still debating on whether IR 4.0 will result in less jobs, we agree that simple skill and repetitive jobs will be lost to automation and artificial intelligence (AI) and the nature jobs for humans will be changed.

- Simple labour intensive work and sectors will decline, and no longer be the main growth drivers. While still struggling in anticipating the new growth driving sectors.

- New sources of growth will be driver by innovation and human added values in the next few decades.



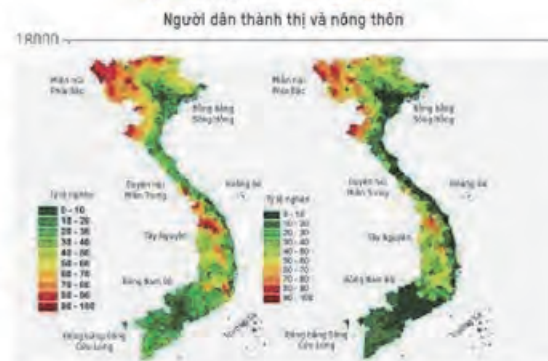
KEY RISKS AND CHALLENGES TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

3. Rising inequality and weakening resilience

- Transitioning to the next development state and accelerating IR 4.0 also presents risks in rising inequality and weakening resilience. Higher returns to skills and innovative ideas, in addition to returns to capital and productive assets, will mean the increased risk of leaving behind those who do not have access to skills, innovative, capabilities and capital.

- The Ethnic Minority (EM) areas and poorest groups are lagging far behind.

- Consisting of less than 15% of Vietnam's population, ethnic minority people make up 95% of the country's extreme poor.





KEY RISKS AND CHALLENGES TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

4. The risks associated with environmental degradation and climate change

- There is increasing evidence of the impacts of environmental degradation, natural disaster and climate change on human health, cognitive functions, and socio-economic development.

- Vietnam's current growth model has relied on unsustainable patterns of consumption and production, which are causing environmental challenges not only in Vietnam, but also at a global scale:

- ⇒ Vietnam's fossil fuels-based energy is the main contributor to increasing greenhouse gas emission and if it continues on the current trajectory, Vietnam will become a major emitter by 2030.
- ⇒ Intensifying environmental degradation is evident: air and water pollution, levels of solid/plastics wastes and declining forest quality.
- ⇒ Climate change has ushered in more extreme weather events, salination and drought, sea level rise and natural disasters which are causing increasingly severe impacts on Vietnam's development.



**THANK YOU
FOR YOUR ATTENTION./.**



Area of land-use type

Land type	Area (ha)	%
Total natural area of Vietnam	31,000,035	100.0
1. Agricultural land	27,302,207	82.4
- Arable land (Cropland)	11,530,160	37.2
- Forest land	14,923,560	48.1
- Aquaculture	797,759	2.57
- Salt production	17,505	0.06
- Other agricultural purposes	33,223	0.11
2. Non-agricultural land	3,697,829	11.2
3. Un-used land	2,123,042	6.40

Source: Based on GSO data, 2017


Achievements in agriculture of Vietnam

- Over 30 years, Vietnam has also transformed itself from being a food importing country to one of the world's largest exporters of agricultural products.
- The agricultural sector (including, crop production forestry and fishery) has contributed 15,3 % to total national GDP (2017).
- Crop production plays a very important role in Vietnam's agriculture, with the participation of nearly 70% of the labour force in agriculture sector.
- The crop production sub-sector is continuing to develop towards commodity production, high quality, sustainable production, climate change adaptation and export-oriented.





Major contribution to food security

- 70% of national food security assured by rice in Vietnam, with 90% farm cultivating less than 2 ha
- Top 4 rice exporters: India, Thailand, Vietnam and Pakistan dominated by small farms.
- Small family farms can help improve agricultural productivity and food security in a sustainable manner. However, they would require integrated policy support to become economically viable and ecologically more responsible.

Key Crops in Vietnam (2018)

Crop	 Planted area (million ha)	 Production (million tons)
Rice	7.570	44.000
Maize	1.090	5.130
Cassava	0.534	10.360
Vegetable	0.961	17.100
Fruits	0.950	8.800
Rubber	0.965	1.140
Coffee	0.688	1.620
Cashew	0.302	0.261
Pepper	0.149	0.255
Tea	0.123	0.987

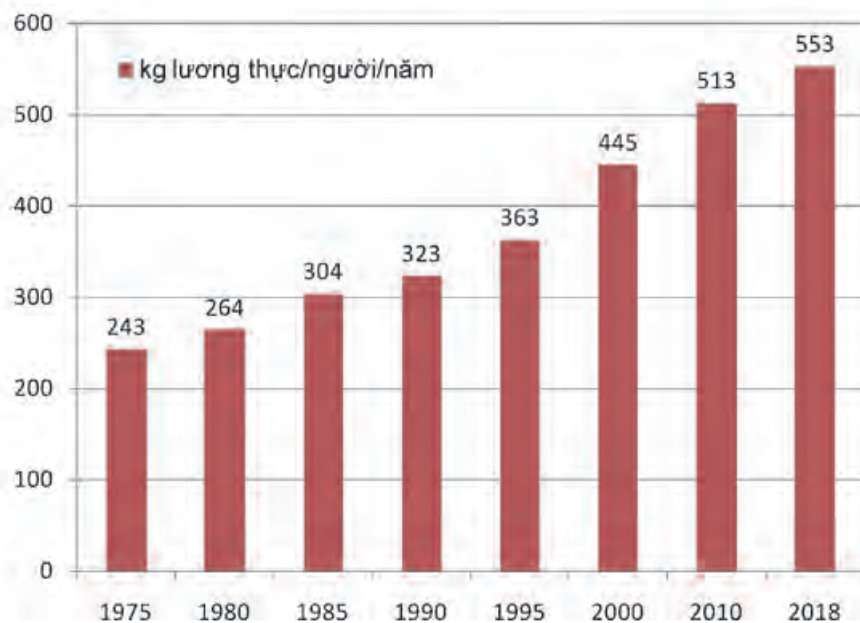
Area, yield and output of major food crops in Vietnam

Crop		1975	1980	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2018
	Planted area (1000 ha)	4850	5600	6040	6770	6670	7300	7490	7710	7570
	Yield (ton per ha)	2,11	2,08	3,18	3,69	4,24	4,89	5,34	5,77	5,81
	Output (mil.ton)	10,29	11,65	19,23	24,96	32,52	35,83	40,01	42,76	43,98
	Planted area (1000 ha)	267,1	389,6	432,1	556,8	730,2	1052,6	1125,7	1179,3	1100,2
	Yield (ton per ha)	1,05	1,10	1,55	2,12	2,75	3,60	4,11	4,48	47,0
	Output (mil.ton)	0,28	0,42	0,67	1,18	2,01	3,79	4,63	5,28	5,17
	Planted area (1000 ha)	158,8	442,9	256,8	277,4	237,6	425,5	498,0	566,5	540,0
	Yield (ton per ha)	7,42	7,50	8,86	7,98	8,31	15,81	17,27	18,82	19,51
	Output (mil.ton)	1,17	3,32	2,27	2,21	1,97	6,72	8,60	10,67	10,53
	Planted area (1000 ha)	205,3	450,0	321,1	304,6	254,3	185,3	150,8	126,9	127,2
	Yield (ton per ha)	4,47	5,37	6,01	5,54	6,33	7,78	8,74	10,48	11,10
	Output (mil.ton)	0,91	2,41	1,92	1,69	1,61	1,44	1,32	1,33	1,41

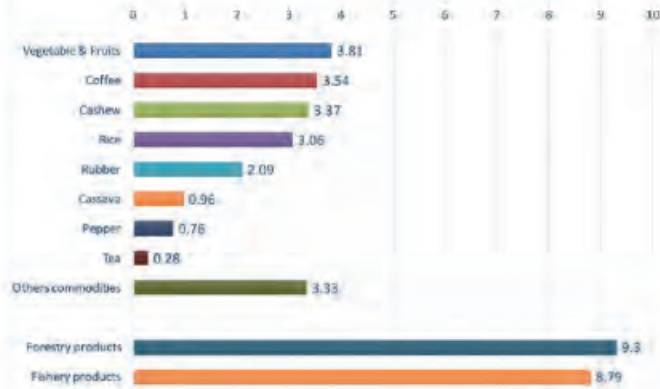
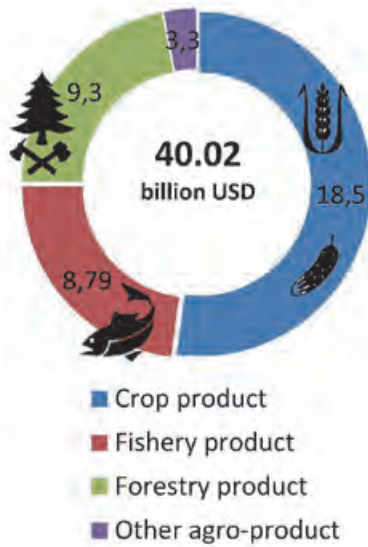
Development process of food crop production in Vietnam after 1975

YEAR	Total volume (Rice + maize + w.potato + cassava)	Rice productivity	Rice yield	Population	Kg grain food per capital	Volume of imported rice	Volume of imported rice
	Million ton	Million ton	Ton/ha	Million person	kg/person	Million ton	Million ton
1975	12.65	10.29	2.11	48.3	243		
1980	17.8	11.65	2.08	53.7	264	0.20	
1985	19.2	15.92	2.78	58.9	304	0.48	
1990	24.09	19.23	3.18	66.1	323		1.48
1995	30.04	24.96	3.69	72.0	363		2.02
2000	38.11	32.52	4.24	77.6	445		3.39
2005	47.78	35.83	4.89	84.3	480		5.21
2010	54.56	40.01	5.34	88.5	513		6.75
2015	60.04	42.76	5.77	93.6	549		6.58
2018	61.09	43.98	5.81	95.5	553		6.15

Kg grain-food per capital



Composition of agricultural export in 2018



Vietnam has become the 2nd largest export country in Southeast Asia and 13th in the world in agricultural exports, with a total export turnover of agricultural products in the past 10 years (2008 - 2018) reaching US \$ 302 billion, an average increase of 9,24%/year

Rice export



Nguồn: Tổng cục thống kê, FAO

Policies: central role of family farming

- Renovation in 1988, equitable access to land for all household
- Agricultural lands, State ownership, allocated: 20 years land-use right
- 16 million rural household and 8,58 farmer household (GSO, 2016)
- Small-scale households : 0,3 ha in the Red river delta and 0,7 ha in Mekong river delta in average.
- High land fragmentation: 4,6 parcelles after land consolidation
- Large farm: 20 000 with 8 ha in average
- Cooperatives: 22000 (2019)

Investment on research-extension and Irrigation: Vietnamese rice

- **1975-1980:** The rice yield is very low, only <2.0 tons / ha.
- **1981-1985:** Rice yield is still low (2.1-2.7 tons / ha); Vietnam still had to import an average of >1 million tons of food, including 450,000 tons of rice each year
- **1990:** Vietnam had enough food for domestic consumption and began to export 1.5 million tons of rice.
- **2009-2017:** Vietnam's rice export volume is stable at over 6 million tons/year and export value is over 2 billion USD/year.
- **2018:** The export value of rice reached to 3.08 billion USD

Small family farm raising productivity

Rice yield growth in the region, 1990-2007, %

Vietnam	53.1
Thailand	37.2
India	23.0
China	11.0
Japan	3.3
Korea	1.0
Asia	16.6
World	17.5









VAAS's contribution to rice production in Vietnam

- ✓ The planted areas of VAAS's rice varieties occupied for 59% of the country's rice area; 77% of the rice area in the Mekong Delta.
- ✓ VAAS has 5 rice varieties with the largest planted area in Vietnam.
- ✓ Rice yield increased 10%; Rice volume increased by 2.4 million tons/year
- ✓ The estimated value contributing to national economic: 686.7 million USD/ year






Food crops and industrial crops

(Varieties bred and selected by VAAS)

Crop	Planted area (ha)	% area of country	The estimated value contributing to national economic (million USD)
Rice 	4,600,000	60	447.8
Maize 	380,000	40	54.8
Coffee 	130,000	21	226.0
Cashew 	120,000	40	206.9
Sugar cane 	200,000	79	30.4
Tea 	74,000	57	78.3

Fruit trees

(Varieties bred and selected by VAAS)

Crop	Planted area (ha)	% area of country	The estimated value contributing to national economic (million USD)
Dragon fruit 	20,000	45.2	565.2
Pomelo 	36,000	60.0	430.4
Rabutan 	18,900	81.4	7.6
Mango 	17,000	20.0	125.6
Longan 	24,000	44.5	39.1

Policy solution for family farming perspective (2008)

Tam nong policy programs (Rural, Agriculture and Farmer): food security/poverty reduction, agricultural adjustment and new rural development :

- Protecting rice land able for rice growing.
- Investing on research on innovative technology
- Improving sustainable rice cultivation practice
- Mechanize production and focus on stepping up post-harvest processing and especially rice storage, drying.
- Diversifying production system based on market research in order to stabilize the income for farmers .
- Diversifying local rice variety, improving quality, protecting intellectual property of rice product...
- Promoting professional farmer organisation and rice production and business co-operative participating in governance of rice value chain (PPP) for a model « Large scale field »
- Infrastructure (road, irrigation) in rural area

New challenges context for family farming agriculture

- Rice land converted rapidly into industry and urban
- Climate change – risk for rice: drought, flood...
- The productivity is slowing down,
- Price of labor and material input highly increase, low added value per farmers
- Low quality and low export price
- Lacking of farmer professional organizations and co-operatives lead to the low bargaining power.
- The old and women staying in farm only

Land policy in debate: land securisation for Family farming

- Revising land Law: land-use right longer for 50 years, ensuring land security for small farmers.
- Canceling the maximum land size by household for land
- Land-use right for farmer will be protected, negotiation of land transformation price by market mechanism
- Rice land designation for 3-3,3 millions ha will be justified for rice.
- Promoting land consolodation and concentration from small to medium farm

Questions?

- How small family farming should be modernized?
- How to support an agro-ecology transition?






PERI-URBANIZATION IN HANOI

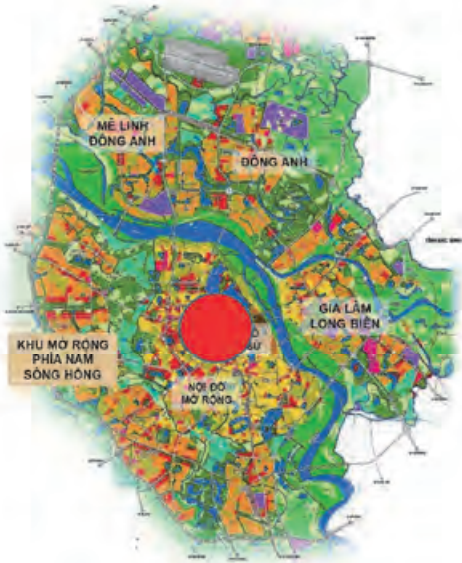
Tuyen Phuong Nghiem
 Central institute for Natural Resources and Environmental Studies (CRES)
 Vietnam National University, Hanoi

The 43rd CSEAS SEA Seminar
 Vietnam, November 7-13, 2019

HISTORY OF HANOI SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT



Hanoi 1873



- 1931: Hanoi as a province (Minh Mang King)
- 1009: Thăng Long (Ly dynasty)
- 1888: Recognized as Hanoi City
- 1889: Hanoi core + suburban
- 1954: Hanoi liberalization, 4 inner districts
- 1996: double number of inner districts
- 2009: extending to surrounding rural districts

HANOI URBAN GROWTH

YEAR	2020	2030	2050
Population	7.3 – 7.9 Mill	9.0 – 9.2 Mill	10.8 Mill
Urbanization rate (%)	58 - 60	65 - 68	70 - 80

Source: Ministry of Construction, 2009

Hanoi: Spatial organization

Hanoi metropolitan

5 satellite cities:
pending planning, poor investment

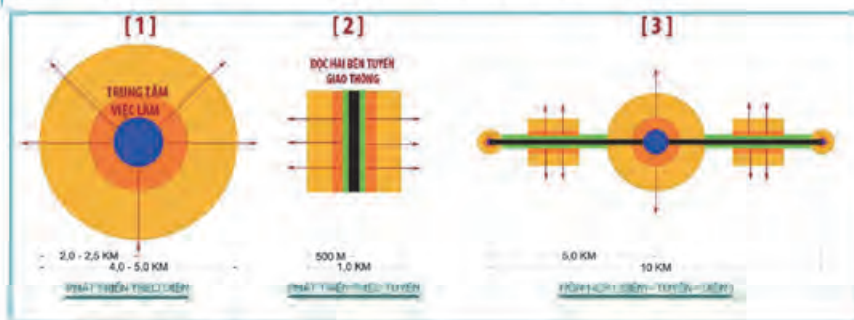
Inter-connected by
bell-road systems
which are connected to
national transportation
system

Green bell fenced off
Hanoi from satellite
cities



Source: La Hong Son

HANOI PERI-URBAN STRUCTURE



Source: La Hong Son, 2017

Hanoi metropolitan: the core – the semi-periphery – the periphery

Peri-urban (Michael Leaf, 2008): semi-periphery / buffer zone/transitional zone

Peri-urban: providing green belt, labor, food for Hanoi – Hanoi as receiving end, providing services...

HANOI'S PERI-URBAN AREA: WHERE IS IT?

Space between the core districts/wards and rural districts

Conventional: difficult to identify the "boundary"

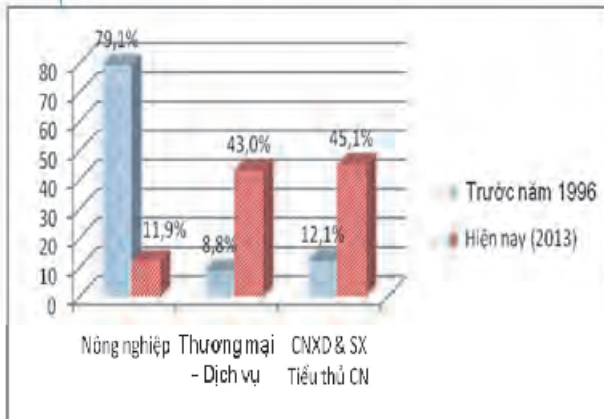
Unstable, moving outward depending on the development of the core: the cases of "becoming ward or precincts overnight by administrative decisions"

Old peri-urban area replaced by new ones as a result of urban sprawl



Cows strolling along Sai Gon River (opposite of the most famous CBD in Ho Chi Minh City)

PERI-URBAN RESIDENTS: CHANGING IDENTITIES



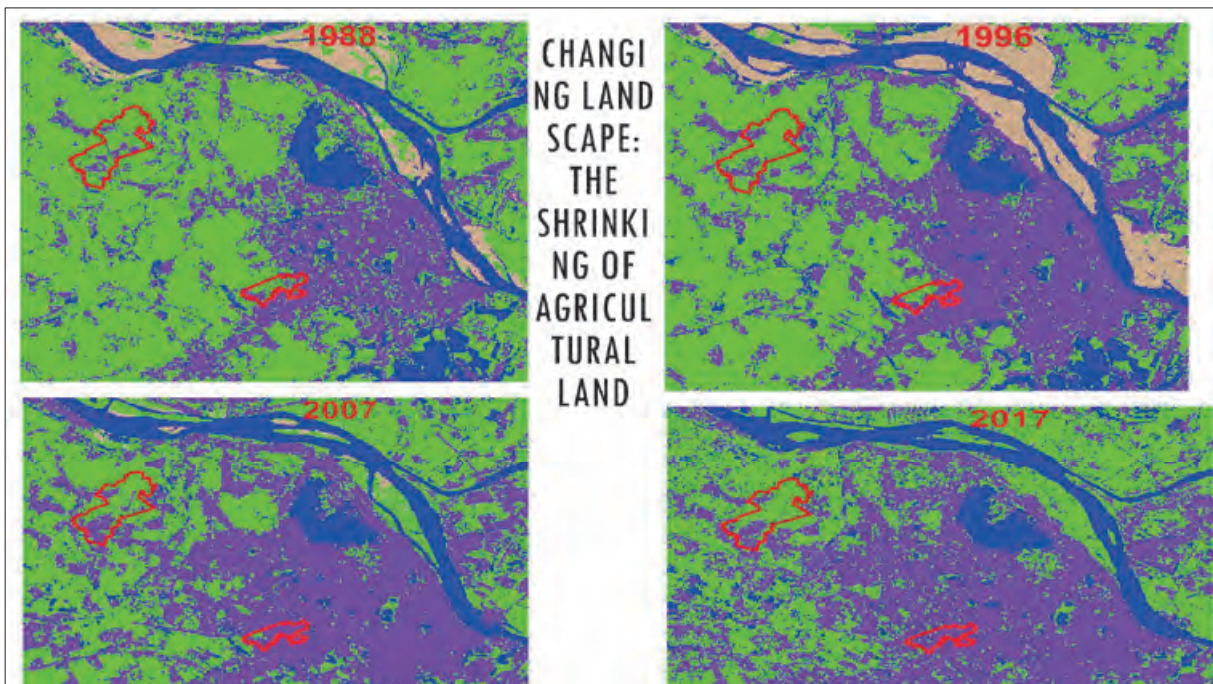
Diversity of groups: farmers growing rice, vegetables, flowers..., government officials, workers, street vendors, hired labor...

Original groups vs temporary migrants (on the way to Hanoi inner city/moving out from the inner city for cheaper land rent)

Increased number of workers and students from the near-by industrial parks and colleges: 200,000 students in Tu Liem district in 2012

Labor force: decrease in agriculture sector, increase in assembling industry, construction, esp. (commercial) services

Labor force in Tu Liem District in 2013
Source: Bui Van Tuan, 2017



PERI-URBAN DENSITY

Area	Year	Before 1990 (% households)	2013 (% household)
< 50m ²		5.5	15.1
50 – 100m ²		32.1	43.1
101-200m ²		41.5	28.9
201-300m ²		14.8	10.4
>300m ²		6.0	2.6
Total		100.0	100.0

Increase in density in Xuan Dinh village 1990-2013

Source: Nguyen T.P. Cham & Do Lan Phuong, 2016

Inefficiency of rice production: income of 3 mill VND (\$120)/ha/crop

Increase of land value: a piece of land is a piece of gold

Land use change: rice growing → vegetable growing → flower growing → building guest house for rent → "fallow" land to wait for compensation

Farmers become "rational peasants"

Conversion of agricultural to high-densely residential land

Original farmers own land → build large house → give land to children → sell land/build (simple) house or apartment for rent

PERI-URBAN LIFESTYLE: A PUZZLE

	Better	Same	Worse	Don't know
Household income	83,1	13,1	3,1	0,6
Roads	85,0	8,9	5,7	0,4
Consumption of products	81,1	12,8	3,1	3,0
Purchase of goods	84,8	9,6	2,6	3,0
Entertainment services	73,5	13,5	7,6	5,4
Education for children	68,1	21,1	2,0	8,7
Medical services	68,3	23,3	5,4	3,0
Security	47,4	15,9	36,3	0,4
Communication	94,6	2,6	2,6	0,2
Hygienic conditions	80,6	12,8	6,1	0,6

Livelihood change in Tu Liem district: 1996-2015

Source: Bui Van Tuan, 2017

Original people vs in-migrants

Farmers: low income, lower education, with agricultural/rural lifestyle, limited job opportunities

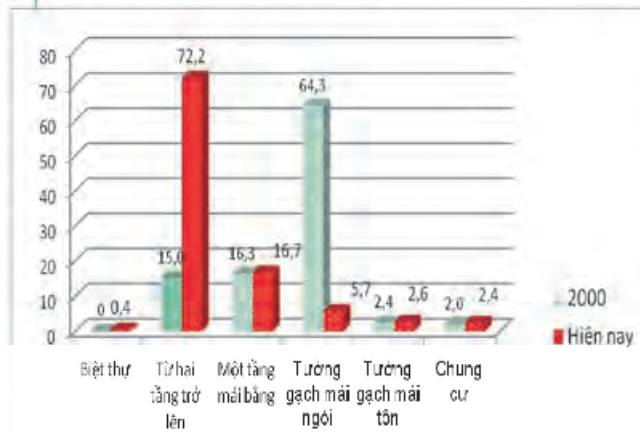
Young industrial/service workers: higher education, with urban lifestyle, more job opportunities, afford high-price land rent or purchase

Community bond: getting loose → more religious activities, more privacy

Communal facilities: upgraded temples, pagodas

Out-of-reach management

HOUSING CONDITIONS IN PERI-URBAN AREA



Land compensation (money): used for construction of (new) house, AND others (investment in small business such as noodle shop, fruit vendor, grab bikes, taxi, job application...)

Housing style: mixed urban and rural styles

Housing conditions in Tu Liem district 2000-2016
Source: Trình Duy Loan, 2018

MIXED HOUSING STYLE IN PERI-URBAN AREAS

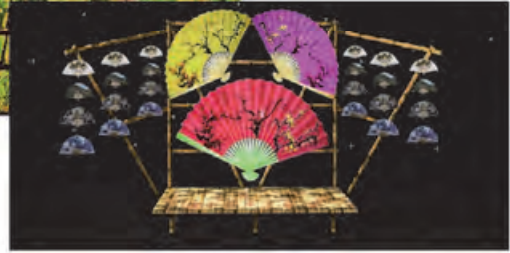




CRAFT VILLAGES: THE SOUL OF HANOI PERI-URBAN

Hanoi has 13 recognized / 1,400 craft villages.

Craft villages are "pillars" to support Hanoi, providing jobs for farmers-in-transition and labor from the inner city, generating income for households and tax for city government.



MỄ TRÌ: A CỐM MAKING VILLAGE

Located at the tributary of 2 rivers.

Former name: Anh Son village, produced very nice-tasting rice, the King loved it, renamed the village "Me Tri" (Rice pond).

From village to street: no longer grow rice, buy rice from Son Tay, Bac Ninh, Bac Giang...to make "cốm" all year round, "dye" the rice for the look, build concrete houses with closed gates.

Only 80 households are still making "cốm".



CHALLENGES TO CRAFT VILLAGES



Discharged water from dying/textile in Phung Xa, My Duc

Lack of land zoning for production activities

Artisan getting old without followers

Limited markets due to change in demand (e.g. women wooden high heel clogs, tooth-pick)

Environmental pollution



Air pollution in a leather making village

CONCLUSIONS

Hanoi peri-urban is a transitional area with mixed livelihood activities, lifestyle, housing conditions and more.

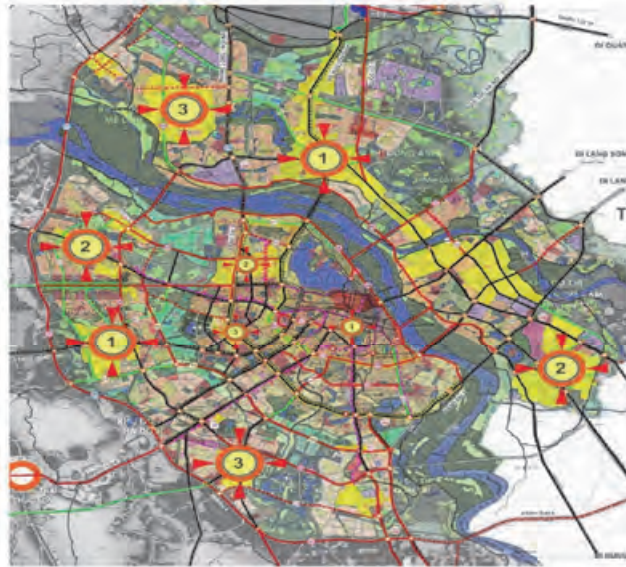
Peri-urbanization opportunities: more economic opportunities (jobs...), better education, road and communication systems...

Peri-urbanization problems: land grabbing, compensation and support for resettlement.

The existing governance is mismatched.

The question for Hanoi development: pursuit of modernization and urbanization or urbanization with appropriate agriculture in peri-urban areas?

DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR THE METROPOLITAN



“Different but/and equal”?: gender in Southeast Asia

YOKO HAYAMI (CSEAS, KYOTO UNIVERSITY)

NOVEMBER 7TH, HANOI

43RD SOUTHEAST ASIA SEMINAR “ECONOMIC GROWTH,
ECOLOGY AND EQUALITY: LEARNING FROM VIETNAM”

Order of my talk

- 1 What does equality mean for gender ?
- 2 Does economic progress bring gender equality?
- 3 Southeast Asia: social characteristics and gender
- 4 Cultural factors and gender (from Thailand)
- 5 Past, present into the future

1 “gender equality” (UN definition)

Equality does not mean that women and men will become the same but that women’s and men’s **rights, responsibilities and opportunities will not depend on whether they are born female or male**. Gender equality implies that the interests, needs and priorities of both women and men are taken into consideration, thereby **recognising the diversity of different groups of women and men**. Gender equality is not a women’s issue but should concern and fully engage men as well as women. Equality between women and men is seen both as a human rights issue and as a **precondition for, and indicator of, sustainable people-centred development**.

Ethnicity x gender from my earliest fieldwork among hill-dwelling minorities in Thailand



Autonomy or high status of Southeast Asian women?

Pre-modern European travelers to the region

high autonomy

participation in economic activities

family and kinship (bilateral, inheritance, divorce etc.)

(A.Reid: *Southeast Asia in the age of commerce, 1450-1680*)

Comparison with east and south Asia

⇒ Southeast Asia is not a target for feminists?

“differences other than those of gender are more often hi-lighted” (age, class, ethnicity, religion)

2 Does economic progress bring gender equality?



2018 Gender Gap Index (World Economic Forum)

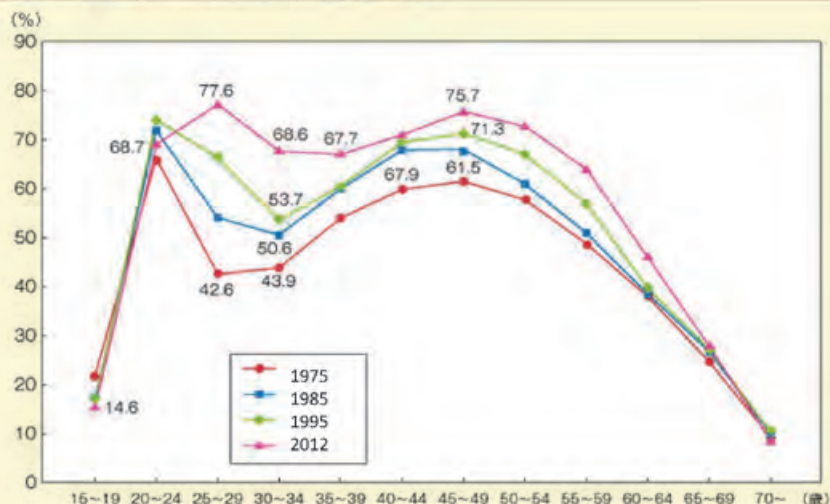
Country	Global Index		Economic participation & opportunity		Educational Attainment		Health and Survival		Political Empowerment		GDP per capita	GDP
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score		
Iceland	1	0.858	16	0.793	39	0.999	121	0.968	1	0.674	8	107
Philippines	8	0.799	14	0.801	1	1	42	0.979	13	0.416	145	40
Lao PDR	26	0.748	1	0.915	105	0.968	98	0.971	89	0.137	151	118
U.S.	51	0.72	19	0.782	46	0.998	71	0.976	98	0.125	12	1
Singapore	67	0.707	24	0.761	88	0.988	130	0.965	103	0.113	15	36
Thailand	73	0.702	22	0.763	81	0.991	56	0.978	130	0.074	101	26
Vietnam	77	0.698	33	0.74	101	0.972	143	0.957	99	0.124	152	47
Indonesia	85	0.691	96	0.629	107	0.967	79	0.974	60	0.193	134	16
Myanmar	88	0.69	35	0.738	98	0.976	61	0.977	133	0.069	175	73
Brunei D.	90	0.685	26	0.752	84	0.99	113	0.969	145	0.031	43	128
Cambodia	93	0.683	45	0.719	119	0.938	75	0.975	108	0.102	172	109
Malaysia	101	0.676	84	0.656	1	1	83	0.974	131	0.07	83	37
China	103	0.673	6	0.653	111	0.958	149	0.915	78	0.164	90	2
Japan	110	0.662	117	0.595	65	0.994	41	0.979	25	0.081	32	3
Korea Rep.	115	0.657	124	0.549	100	0.973	87	0.973	92	0.134	36	12
Timor Leste	124	0.638	138	0.423	121	0.935	64	0.977	56	0.216	153	164

1. Economic participation and opportunity=salary, level of participation, employment in professional jobs, 2. education= primary as well as secondary and above, 3. health and survival=life expectancy relative to men, 4. political empowerment= participation in decision-making

The case of Japan

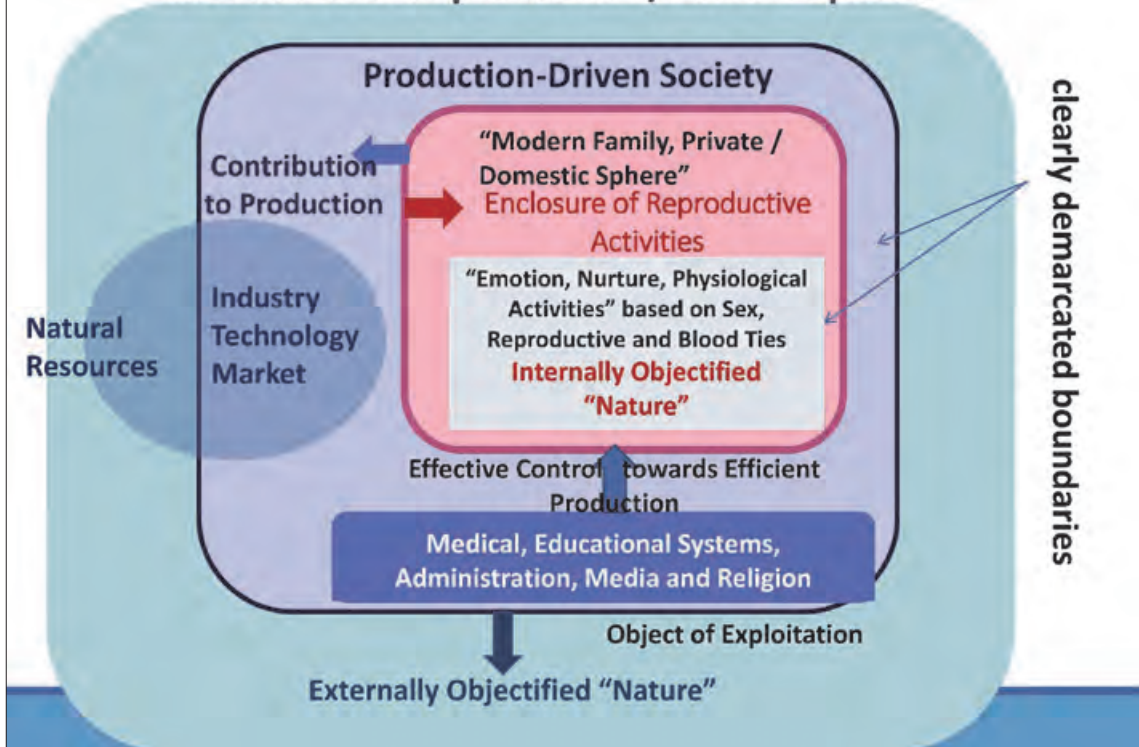
1986 Equal Employment Opportunity Law

第1-2-1図 女性の年齢階級別労働力率の推移



(備考) 1. 総務省「労働力調査(基本集計)」より作成。
2. 「労働力率」は、15歳以上人口に占める労働力人口(就業者+完全失業者)の割合。

Production-Driven Model with the Enclosed Reproductive/Private Sphere



3 Southeast Asia : social characteristics and gender

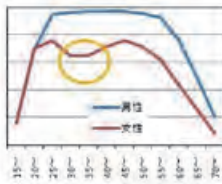


Comparisons Asia and Europe

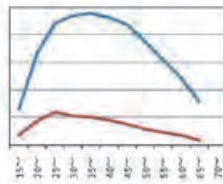
Rate of working population by age in Asia (%)

Rate of working population by age in Europe (%)

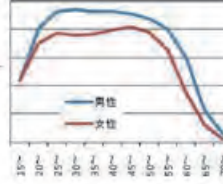
Japan (2008)



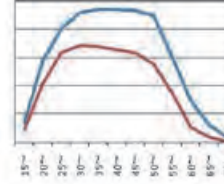
Iran (2008)



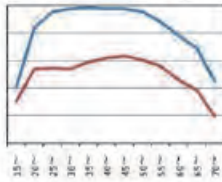
Great Britain (2008)



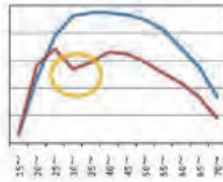
Italy (2008)



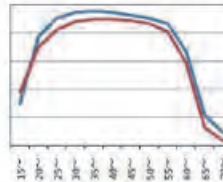
Indonesia (2008)



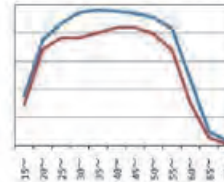
Korea (2008)



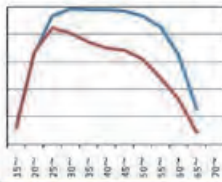
Sweden (2008)



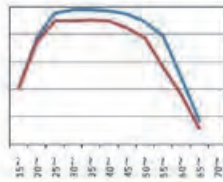
Germany (2008)



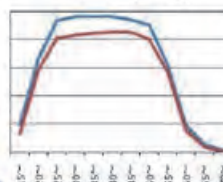
Singapore (2008)



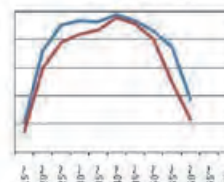
Vietnam (2004)



France (2008)



Russia (2008)



Social characteristics prevalence of bilateral kinship

Bilateral = Tracing descent on both mother's and father's side

(a large part of lowland Southeast Asia)

no descent groups with defined boundaries

expanding ego-centric network of kin-related people

⇒ less clearly delineated structure of rights and obligations

Patrilineal = Tracing descent on the father's side

(Vietnam, some parts of Sumatra and outer islands in

Indonesia, minorities in Thailand, Laos, Myanmar)

Matrilineal = Tracing descent on the mother's side

(Minangkabau, some minority groups in Vietnam)

Social characteristics women and the household

Equal inheritance between daughters and sons

easier for women to divorce

no stigma attached to divorce

Matrilocal residence (living with wife's parents)

not normative but strong tendency

Care of older parents by daughters (not normative)

daughters are obliged to look after the parents and

younger siblings as well as husbands and children

⇒ Women's responsibility in the household, as well as economic responsibility

⇒ The same responsibility leads them to work outside the house

Social characteristics "family circle"? 家族圈

In a bilateral system, the family is the largest kin group

Malay society: statistically the nuclear family is prevalent

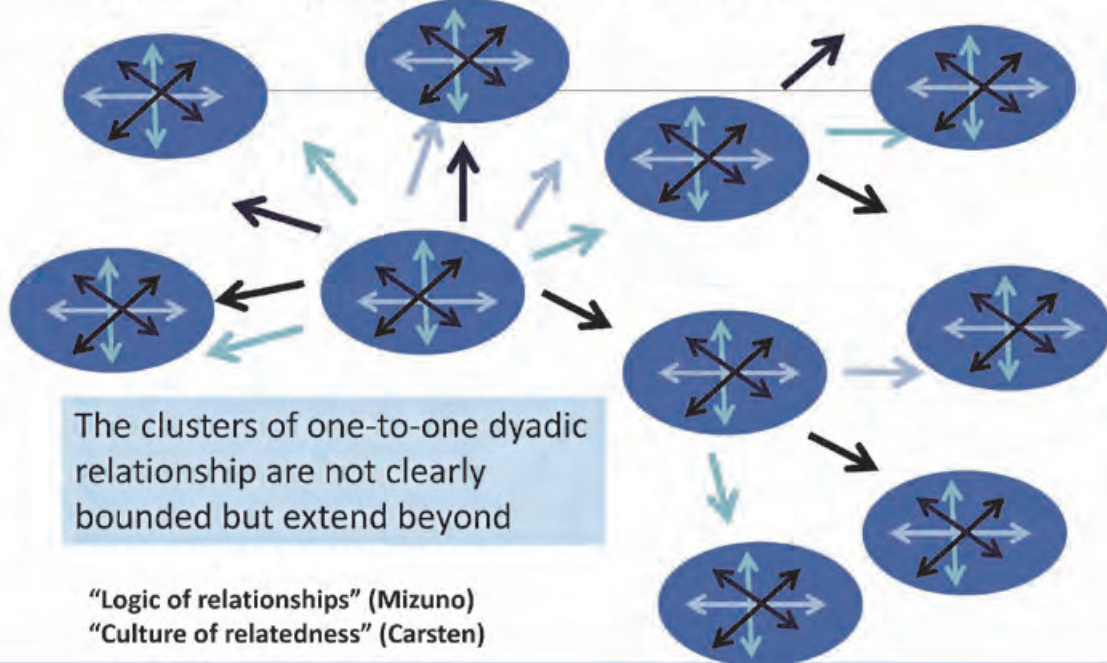
the modern family? (a bounded group and family ideology)

A network and accumulation of person-to-person relationships extending from the co-habiting unit based on marriage, birth and adoption= **the family circle** =Not a group concept but a network of relatedness (Maeda and Tsubouchi)

Subjectively formulated social circle. Not a closed separable unit.

⇒ looks similar but different from the modern family in industrialized countries.

An expanding network of relatedness



Vietnam: the intriguing case

East Asian **patrilineal system** with Confucian influence/ Southeast Asian **bilateral** kindred, north and south

Drastic social changes (colonization, independence, war, socialist reform, national division)

From **socialist regime** to libertarian, women's raised status under socialist regime in work and public space/ after **Đổi Mới**, return to domestic duties (without state support, women bare the brunt of care for children and elderly).

Commonality with other parts of Southeast Asia is the double burden inside and outside

"Gender inequality and discrimination sustained at the foundation of Vietnamese culture"

(Kato, Atsufumi (ed.) 2016 *Weaving Women's Spheres in Vietnam.*)

Changing Vietnam

After Doi Moi, returning to “traditional” values of Vietnamese family?

The double burden of women:

economic, social political activities AND domestic responsibility
emphasis on household as units of production/consumption and
expectation on women

well-being of the family is the woman’s role

Sons more desirable than daughters, to take care of the ancestral line

⇒ **The Vietnamese modern family**

4

Gender and
the cultural
factor (the
Thai case)

cf. Ortner and
Whitehead:
gender as
prestige
structures



Cultural/religious factors: Theravada Buddhism

Men ordained as members of the monastic organization

= highest merit, be part of the field of merit 227 precepts

Women cannot be ordained, only have their sons ordained to make merit (deeply entrenched in everyday matters, therefore can be involved in economic activities)

= only as mae chi / thiilasin 8 precepts



Dhammananda
Bhikkuni
(Chatsumarn
Kabilsingh)
2003 Ordained in
Srilanka



Masculinity and concepts of charisma/power/prestige

Barami accumulation of merit=charisma

charisma deriving from morality, restraint and virtue

monks ascetic practices accrue barami

kings imaged as bodhisattva, perfection as ruler,
masculinity (Tamara Loos)

Epitome = Rama 5 polygynous masculinity, power, leadership

Wife's infidelity brings doubt to the husband's leadership

Men without wives= lacking power and prowess

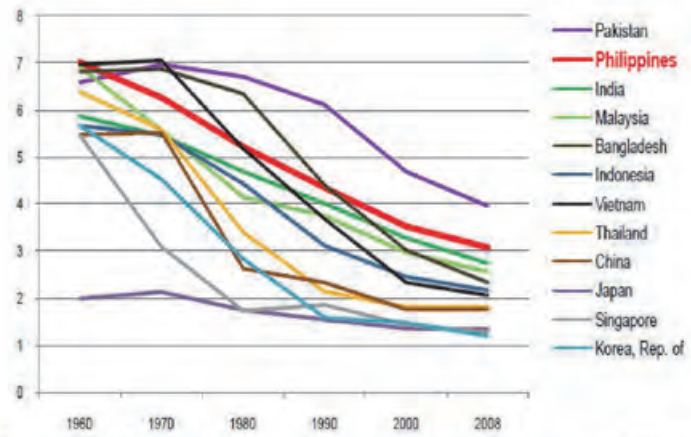
⇒difficult for women to have political power

⇒LGBT avoids this sexual stereotype



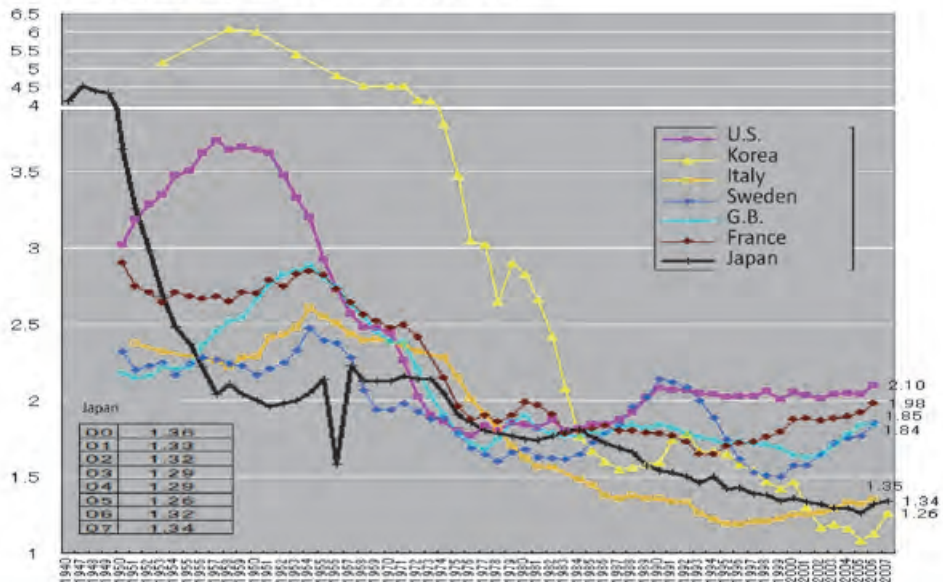
5 Past, Present and into the Future

Total Fertility Rate in Asia



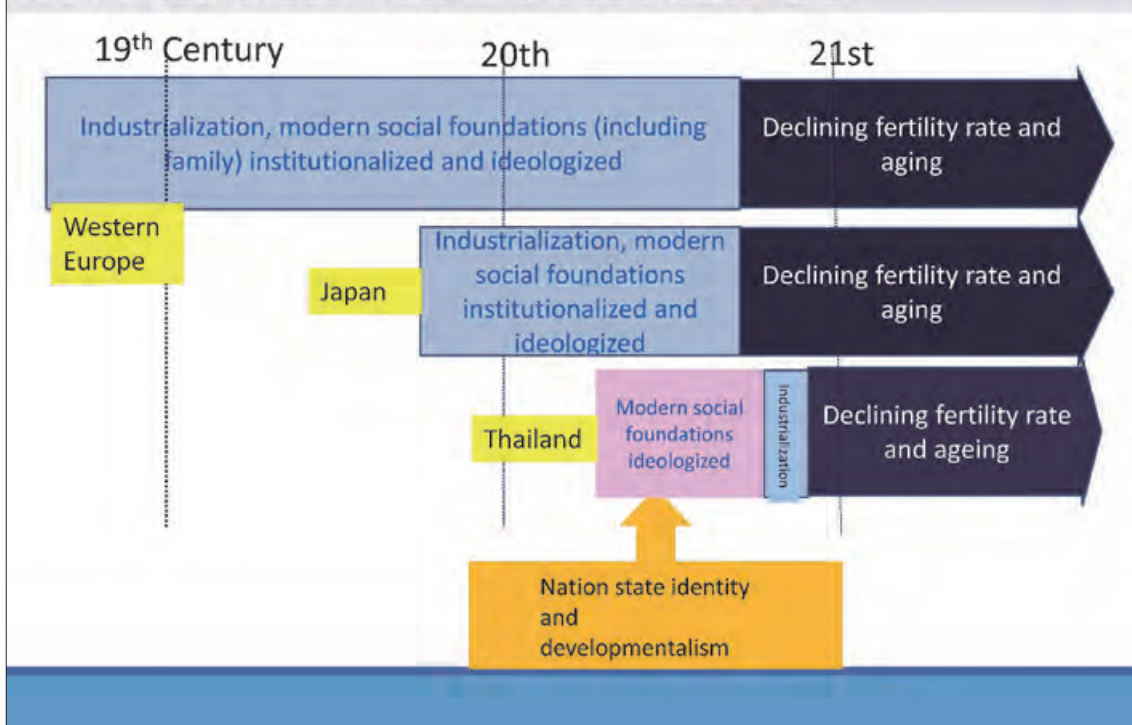
Source: World Bank; Total fertility rate represents the number of children that would be born to a woman if she were to live to the end of her childbearing years and bear children in accordance with current age-specific fertility rates.

Total Fertility Rate (U.S., Europe, Japan, and Korea compared)



<http://www2.ttcn.ne.jp/honkawa/1550.html>

industrialization, the modern family, falling birth rates in the industrialized west and Southeast Asia



What does it mean?

Industrialization and demographic changes took place in a very short period of time.

- 1) Positive effect = the "modern family" as enclosed unit did not consolidate. Absence of M-shaped curve
- 2) Negative effect = the family circle has weakened in its breadth and effectiveness as resource
- 3) Women in Southeast Asia have been economically active throughout. Industrialization and demographic trends reinforce the double burden of women as demand in the work force is reinforced while their care-work at home is increasing. Cultural values and expectations are slow to change

Thank you !
cảm ơn bạn !

Carsten, Janet 2000 *Cultures of Relatedness: New Approaches to the Study of Kinship*.

Chang Kyung Sup 2011 *South Korea under Compressed Modernity: Familial Political Economy in Transition*.

Hayami, Y., J. Koizumi, Rattana Tosakul and Chalidaporn Songsamphan. 2012. *Family in Flux in Southeast Asia*.

Kato, Atsufumi ed. 2016. *Weaving Women's Spheres in Vietnam*.

Mizuno, K. 1981 タイ農村の社会組織(Social organization in a Thai rural village)

Ochiai Emiko 2013 "The Logic of Global Family Change in Transforming Modernity" *Japanese Sociological Review*. 64:4: 533-552

Ortner, S. and H.Whitehead 1981 *Sexual Meanings: The Cultural Construction of Gender and Sexuality*. CUP

Reid, Anthony *Southeast Asia in the age of commerce, 1450-1680 Vol.1*

Tsubouchi, Y. and N.Maeda 1977. 核家族再考 (Rethinking the Nuclear Family)

Lectures from CSEAS

Group 1: Economic Growth

Moderator: Decha Tangseefa

1-1

Southeast Asia's Economic Growth and Globalization from A Historical Perspective

Kobayashi Atsushi

This presentation aims to show the merit and demerit of the globalization for Southeast Asia's economy through comparing the past and present economic growth. During the nineteenth century, the period of the first globalization, Southeast Asian economy was integrated into the periphery of the growing global economy, and grew based on the trade boom. Behind the economic development, however, Southeast Asian economies became vulnerable to external shocks, and actually, the region suffered from the damage of the global economic crisis, such as World War I and Great Depression. Observing the contemporary economic growth in Southeast Asia, while the region's economy has been enjoying the steady growth since the late 1980s owing to the export-oriented industrialization, production transfer, and direct foreign investment, the two financial crises in 1997 and 2008 damaged to the economic performance in Southeast Asian countries. Thus, while the strong linkage with the global economy is crucially important for Southeast Asia's economic growth today, handling with the adverse effect of globalization is inevitable assignment.



2

Economic growth in the first globalization

Starting from the British industrialization, Western economy grew rapidly during the 19th century. Commodity, immigrants, and capital moved across the globe on an unprecedented scale.

Southeast Asian countries except for Siam were colonized and integrated into the West-led global economy as a supplier of raw materials.

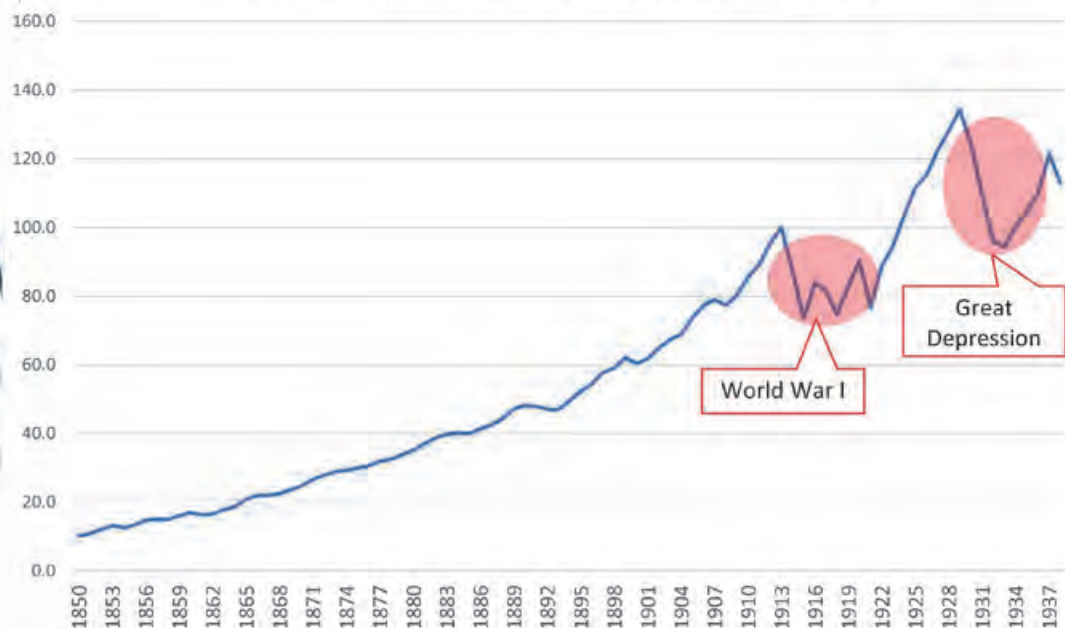
Economic liberalization (colonization), immigrants, capital investments induced the transformation of socio-economic system and led to the growth of trade and economy in Southeast Asia.

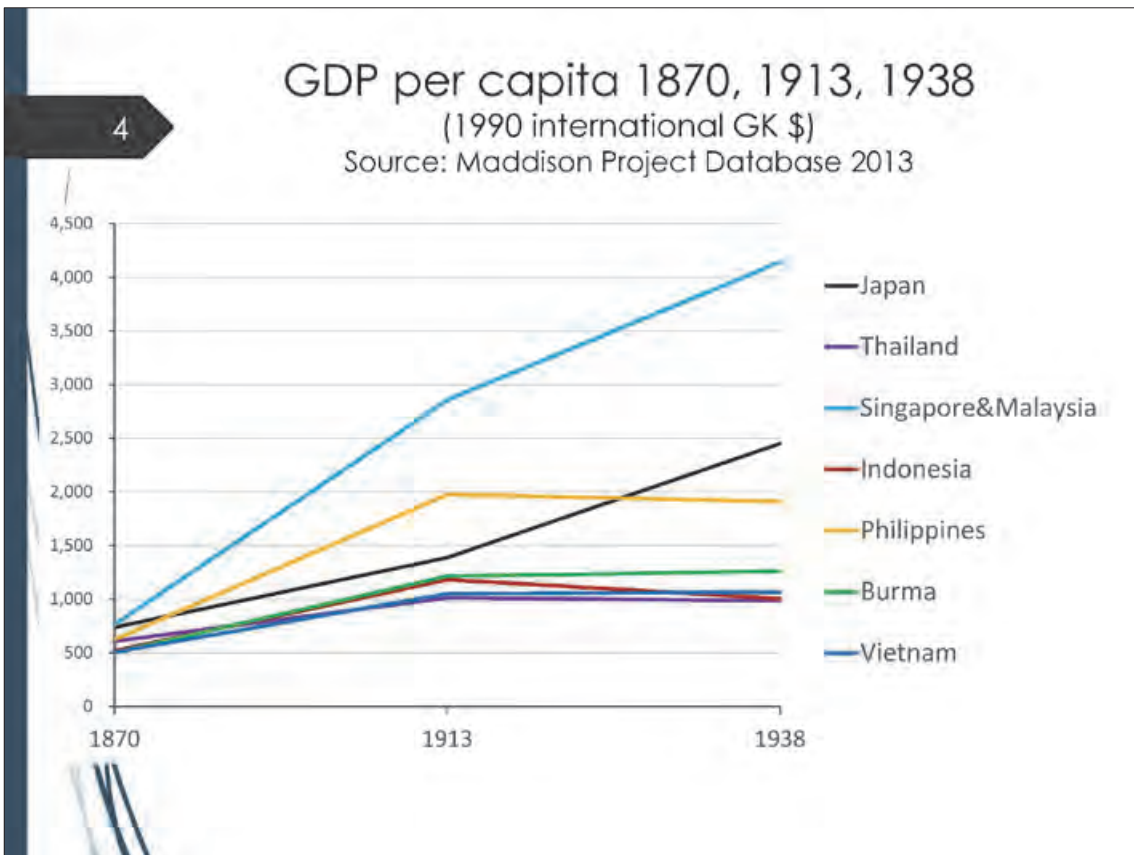
3

Growth index of the world trade 1850-1938

(Export growth in real term)

Source: Federico-Tena World Trade Historical Database





5

Impact of the growing global economy

Positive Effect

In line with the growth of global economy 1870-1913, Southeast Asian countries also achieved the remarkable trade growth and increase of GDP per capita.

Adverse Effect

Southeast Asian economies that connected with the global economy became vulnerable to the economic crisis, such as WWI and Great Depression.

Economic growth in the current globalization

6

Industrialization after the 1970s

Southeast Asian countries began shifting the industrial policy from import substituting industrialization to export-oriented industrialization.

The Plaza Accord in 1985 led to the production transfer from Japan to Southeast Asian countries.

⇒ Rise of manufacture and trade boom

⇒ Technological transfer

⇒ Expansion of Direct Foreign Investments.

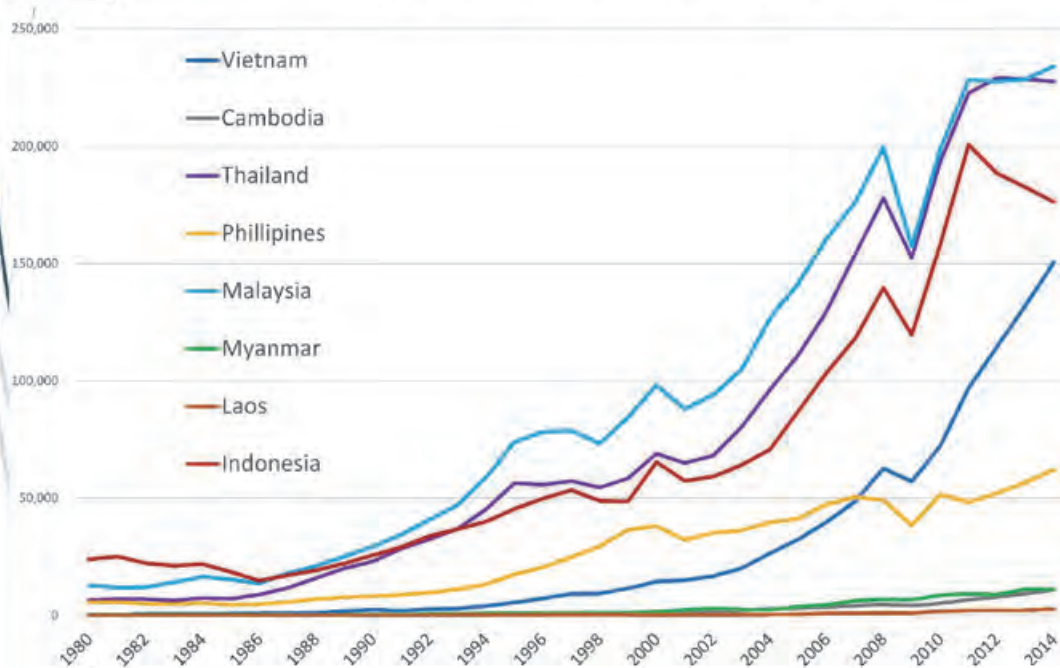
Again, the linkage with global economy fueled the economic growth in Southeast Asian countries.

Exports from Southeast Asian Countries 1980-2014

(Billion US\$, nominal term)

Source: United Nations UNCTAD STAT

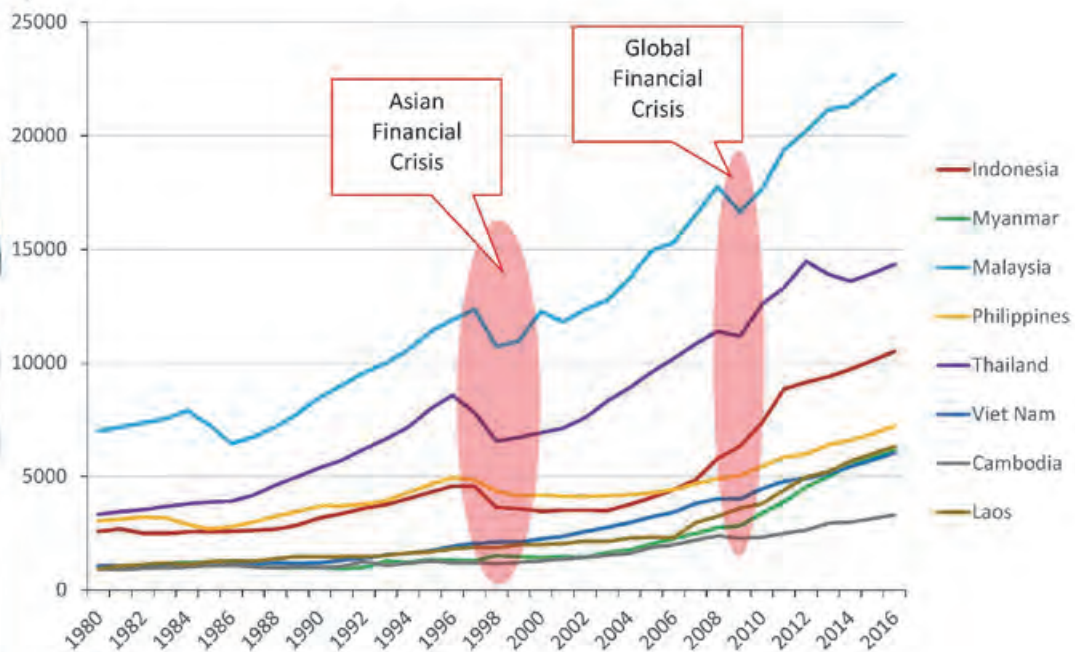
7



8

GDP per capita 1980-2016 (US\$ in 2011)

Source: Maddison Project Database 2013



9

Insight from the Past: Merit and Demerit of Globalization

From the past, the economic globalization has been offering Southeast Asian countries with opportunities for the economic growth.

Meanwhile, the economic system that was organized under the globalization had the vulnerability against the external shock.

Assignment for Southeast Asian economy
Handling with the adverse effect of globalization

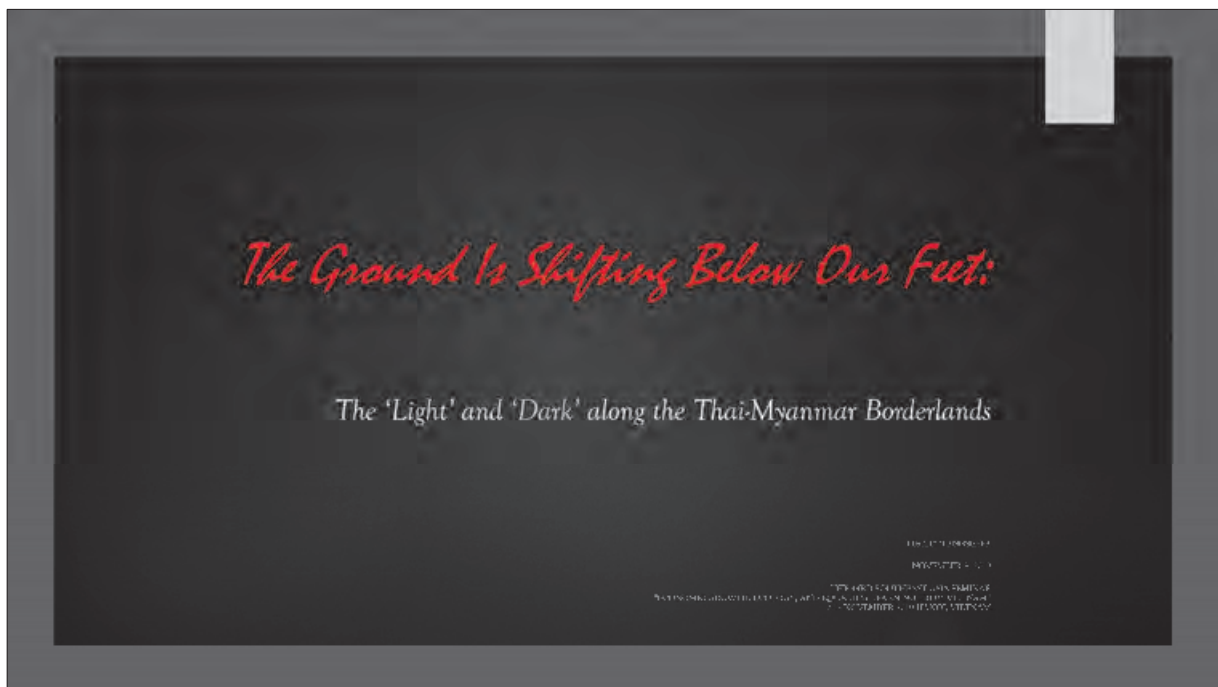
One of the remedies is strengthening the regional integration?
e.g. ASEAN Economic Community

1-2

**The Ground Is Shifting Below Our Feet:
The 'Light' and 'Dark' along the Thai-Myanmar Borderlands**

Decha Tangseefa

Within the ethos of the “new normal,” marginal migrants are not only workers and/or patients, but also netizens in this fast-changing capitalized and technologized world. It is the world whereby netizens are surveilled and “speed, surprise, and sudden shifts in direction” in expansive global markets are the norm, not the exception. In other words, through the capital-digital circuit, marginal migrants, like every netizen in this circuit, are deeply surveilled. The stark differences between the marginal migrants and the non-marginal-migrants are that many of the former have little basic formal- education, poor, illegal, unskilled/low skilled. Moreover, although the inauguration of the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC), on December 31, 2015, has resulted in more openness toward otherness, in the case of Thailand, being marginal migrant others could still translate into trouble. Through the tropes of “light” and “dark,” this talk will present the changing contours of the lives and spaces along the Thai-Myanmar borderlands affected by the capital-digital circuit: how the fates of marginal migrants along the borderlands have been bleak and will be even more so for many years to come, as comprehensively positive changes are not on the horizon – amidst the shifting ground below everyone’s feet.



Streetscape vis-a-vis “Digitalscape”

Walking along a street in some bustling areas of Hanoi, one see many people in tea shops – young or old, women or men, Viet or not – turning their faces toward the street, behind a small table, on top of with sit a glass of tea or a cup of coffee.

Surely, a smartphone is in his or her palm.

Their bodies turn toward the street.

Their eyes, more often than not, were glued to the phone.

Each one is searching or surfing the internet, in my language the “digitalscape.”

Yet, in fact, they are being searched, they are being surveilled.

I have been to quite a few capital cities in the world,

I have not witnessed such a streetscape like Hanoi.

Global Digital Architecture, Surveillance Capitalism, and Marginality

Thesis: Economic Growth vis-à-vis Inequality

- ▶ *Inequality will be tremendously more alarming because of a new logic of capitalism called surveillance capitalism...*

The Ground Is Shifting Below Our Feet

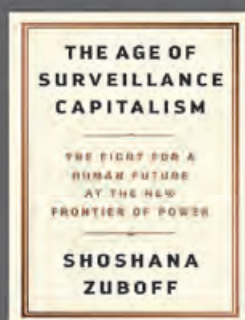
Situating This Talk:

- ▶ *Intertwining relations of*
- ▶ *violence, difference, marginality, and temporality*
- ▶ *Since 2000*

Example:

“The stakes are high in this market frontier, where unpredictable behavior is the equivalent of lost revenue. Google cannot leave anything to chance. In September 2016 the tech newsletter the Register revealed that the Google Play app preinstalled in the latest Android phone continuously checks a user’s location, sending that information to your third-party apps as well as to Google’s own servers. One security researcher was shocked when his Android phone prompted him to download the McDonald’s app at the very moment that he crossed the threshold of the fast-food restaurant. He later discovered that Google Play had monitored his location thousands of times. Similarly, Google Maps “doesn’t give you a decent option of turning it off.” If you do, the operating system warns, “basic features of your device may no longer function as intended.” Google’s insistence reflects the authoritarian politics of the extraction imperative as well as the corporation’s own enslavement to the implacable demands of its economics.”

*As a technologically-challenged person,
I “stumble onto...”*



- ▶ *The Age of Surveillance Capitalism (2019):*
- ▶ *Global capitalism has become more and more of:
Surveillance Capitalism*

▶ *“Homes, streets, neighborhoods, villages, towns, cities:
they are no longer local scenes where neighbors live and
walk, where residents meet and talk.*

*Google Street View, we are informed, claims every place
as just another object among objects in
an infinite grid of GPS coordinates and camera angles.”*

*“We think we are searching Google, Google are searching
us...If you have nothing to hide you have nothing to fear.”*

Surveillance Capitalism (SC: 6 Steps) – 1

1. SC: claims *private human experience* – voices, personalities, and emotions – for the market dynamic.
2. Private human experience: becomes a free source of raw material, that is translated into *behavioral data*.

Surveillance Capitalism (SC: 6 Steps) – 2

3. These data combined w/ advanced computational abilities: resulted in *predictions*: Of what we will do now, soon, and later
4. These predictions: are sold to business customers in a new kind of market place that trade exclusively in *human futures*.

Surveillance Capitalism (SC: 6 Steps) – 3

5. This kind of practice: was first invented in the context of *online targeted advertising*

- In Google (2001): during the midst of financial emergency – the dot com bust.

Surveillance Capitalism (SC: 6 Steps) – 4

6. This kind of *economic logic* has travelled not only from Google to Facebook and throughout the technology sector,

- But now *throughout the normal economy*, into *virtually every economic sector*.

One of the things that surveillance capitalists learned:

- ▶ The most powerful predictions of human behavior come from actually *intervening* in our behavior, touching our behavior – *to nudge, to influence, to turn, to herd* – toward its commercial outcomes.

What the *intervention* has done is:

- ▶ Making the outcomes take the hold of the *digital milieu*:
 - ▶ All of devices, beginning w/ our phones, our laptop, the sensors, the facial recognition, the small dishwasher, the smart TV set, the smart car, the smart city:

Hence, becoming *global architecture of behavior modification*:

- ▶ Surveillance capitalists *brags* that it has done all of these *outside our awareness*.
- ▶ Hence, we cannot combat, resist, and cannot exit.

By and large, surveillance capitalism:

- ▶ Has been able to command the digital to create, literally, ubiquitous means in *behavioral modification*.
- ▶ With very little resistance, w/o most of us even noticing or understanding what has occurred.

Global Digital Architecture

- ▶ Enables powerful corporations to *predict and control our behavior*.
- ▶ Leading to the *extreme concentrations of knowledge* and free from democratic oversight (at least until now)
- ▶ E.g., *China's surveillance of its citizens* [The Guardian](#), Feb. 18, 2019.

A footnote on the notion of sovereignty.

Surveillance Capitalism:

- ▶ When the *global digital architecture* becomes ubiquitous (including in almost every economic sector), creating another form of threat:
- ▶ From a totalitarian Big Brother state to a ubiquitous digital architecture: A "*Big Other*"
- ▶ A "*Big Other*": Operates in the interests of surveillance capitalist by relying on such architecture.

"Big Other":

- ▶ In the U.S.: "*Big Other*" originated in a democratic ethos
- ▶ In China: "*Big Other*" originated in a "communist" ethos
- ▶ In Swe Koke Ko: "*Big Other*" originated in an authoritarian ethos

Surveillance Capitalism:

- ▶ With little resistance from law or society, surveillance capitalism is on the verge of *commandeering the social order and shaping the digital future.*
- ▶ Swe Koke Ko: Will be in a worrying situation

Marginal Peoples, Social Media and Surveillance

"As the Wall Street Journal reports, new startups such as Affirm, LendUp, and ZestFinance use data from sources such as social media, online behavior and data brokers to determine the creditworthiness of tens of thousands of U.S. consumers who don't have access to loans..."

© 2014 Shoshita. The Age of Surveillance Capitalism. Page 150 of 150

A Few Key Dates in 2019

- ▶ *(The Guardian, Feb. 18)*
- ▶ “China is exporting its surveillance state to countries like Ecuador. Critics warn it could underpin a future of **tech-driven authoritarianism**” *(New York Times, Apr. 24)*
- ▶ “Google Claims a **Quantum Breakthrough** That Could Change Computing” *(New York Times, Oct. 23)*

Quantum Supremacy

- ▶ *“A quantum machine could one day drive big advances in areas like artificial intelligence and make even the most powerful supercomputers look like toys. The Google device did in 3 minutes 20 seconds a mathematical calculation that supercomputers could not complete in under 10,000 years, the company said in its paper.”*

(New York Times, Oct. 23, 2019)

Hence, the *Light* of Capital-Digital Circuit
Produces:

- ▶ The *darkening* of the digital dream and its rapid mutation into a greedy and utterly novel commercial project that is
- ▶ “*surveillance capitalism.*”

Mae La Camp





Lay Kay Kaw



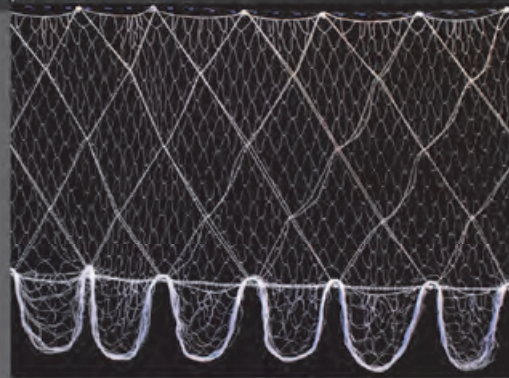
A “Illegal” Muslim Community in Mae Sot: ~ 1,000



Mae Sot's Dumpsite



Trammels of Marginalization:



33

Trammels of Marginalization

Otherness Without: They do not share common memories with the Thais, after all.

Unskilled or Low-skilled: Whether or not they are unskilled or low-skilled workers

Work Permit: Whether or not they have work permits in Thailand

Zygmunt Bauman (2002): "The global mobility regime," written at the end of the 1990s:

*"Traveling for profit is encouraged;
traveling for survival is condemned."*

*The Ground Is Shifting
Below Our Feet.*

Condemned Or Not,

*The light of capital-digital circuit
has darken the lives of the marginal (migrants)
along the Thai-Myanmar borderlands,
by excluding them from our “normal” lives, in the name of:
illegality, alterity, and/or disease.*

1-3

**Reshaping Land System in the China-ASEAN Border Region:
Understanding Economic Growth through A Lens of Land System Changes**

Hua Xiaobo

This presentation aims to provide an alternative approach to understand how to explicitly describe, track, and interpret the structure and dynamics of land systems in contemporary borderlands. By using an example of the China-ASEAN border region, where has been experiencing transitions from the geographical periphery and margins of the nation-states to the frontier characterized by regional markets and comparative advantages in land, labor, and capital responding to economic growth and globalization for the past two decades, I will examine how complex interactions of historical, socio-economic, and political factors affected land systems in this borderland. I argue the studies on land system changes in borderlands need to thoroughly link the features of border regions with multiple interactions – on either or both sides of a border – rather than simply focusing on shifts within closed national boundaries. Synthesizing the knowledge about the land system dynamics in borderlands needs to pay attention to the shift from place-based toward larger-scale analysis of interactions and connections in a globalized context.

*43rd Southeast Asian Seminar
“Economic Growth, Ecology, and
Equality: Learning from Vietnam”*

Reshaping Land System in the China-ASEAN Border Region

— Understanding economic growth through a lens of land system changes —

Xiaobo Hua

Center for Southeast Asian Studies (CSEAS), Kyoto University

8 November, 2019



Yi-Fu Tuan, a human geographer

‘Land-use/landscape has been portrayed as a mirror of society.’

‘Adaptation of the use and management of land to variability and change in society, economy and natural environment’: the ‘soul’ of geography.



Harold Brookfield, a development geographer

2

- **Land systems (change)**

‘Land systems include the terrestrial components of Earth’s systems and contain the human dimensions of land use activities and processes. Changes in land systems are the direct outcome of decision-making from local to global and in turn lead to shifting socio-ecological processes.’ (Verburg et al., 2015)

- **Example in rural (urban) Southeast Asia**

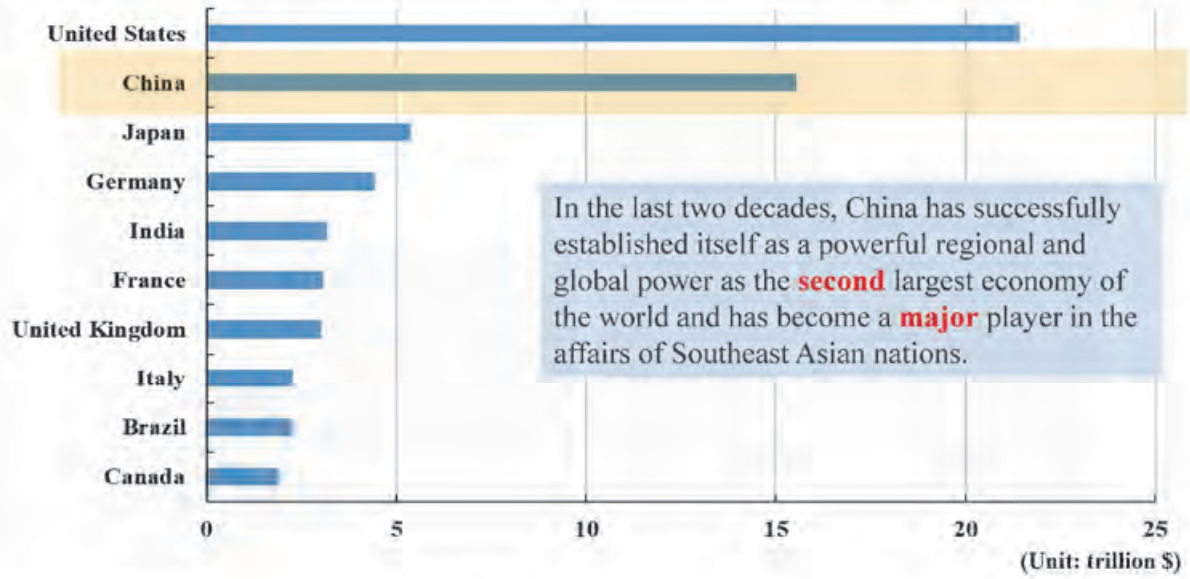
‘Slash-and-burn farming became the dominant agricultural pattern of the hills, wet-rice farming dominated the plains [...] Today, the old dichotomy of hills and plains is breaking down [...] they are changing its old landscapes—penetrating the hills to open mines and to harvest logs and palm oil [...] rice paddies to modern landscape of exploding megacities, industrial zones [...] blanking great swaths of countryside with agribusiness plantations [...] Shrimp and fish farm cover the region’s coasts, which once were lined with mangroves.’ (Rush, 2018)

- **Overarching argument**

Economic growth can be understood as a power to (re)shape land systems as well as the production by (re)shaping land systems (as a drive-feedback connection).

3

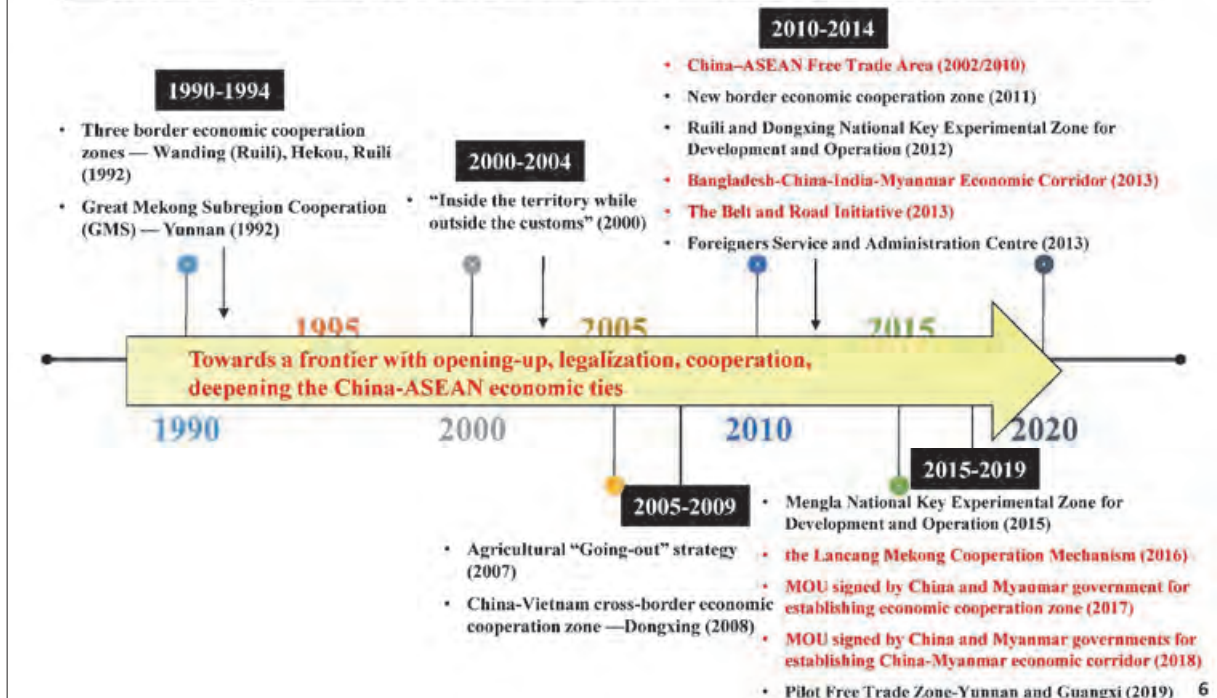
— GDP Ranked by Country 2019 (Top 10) —



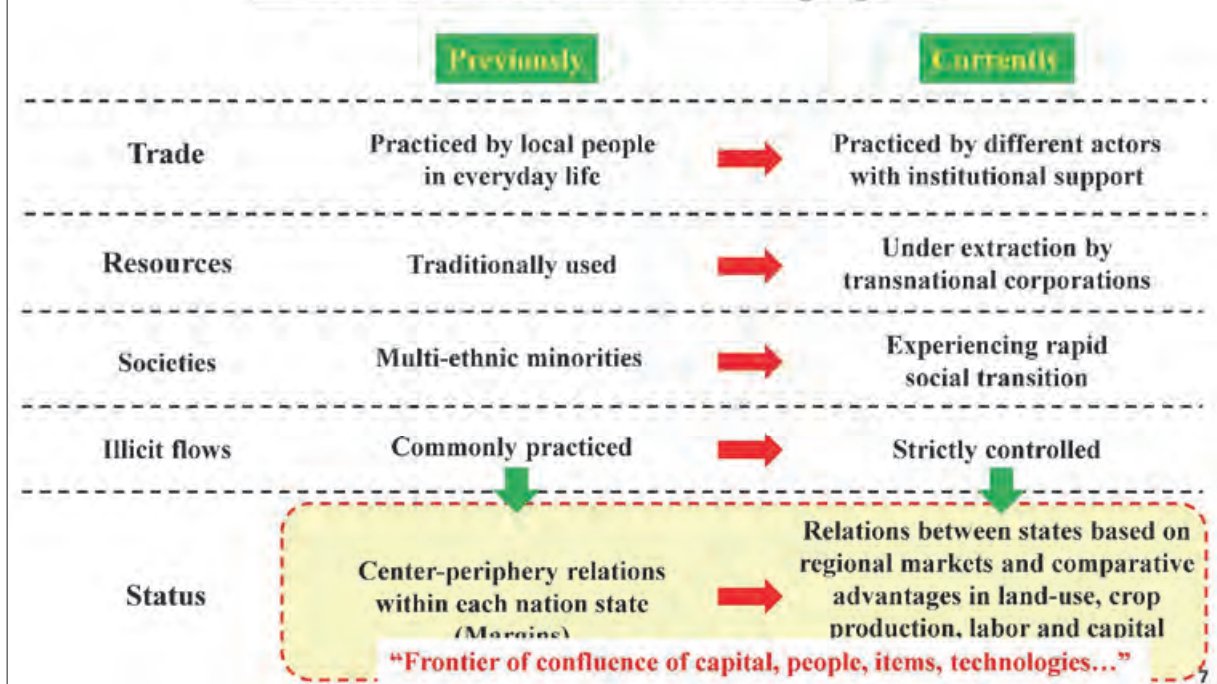
Source: <http://worldpopulationreview.com/countries/countries-by-gdp/>



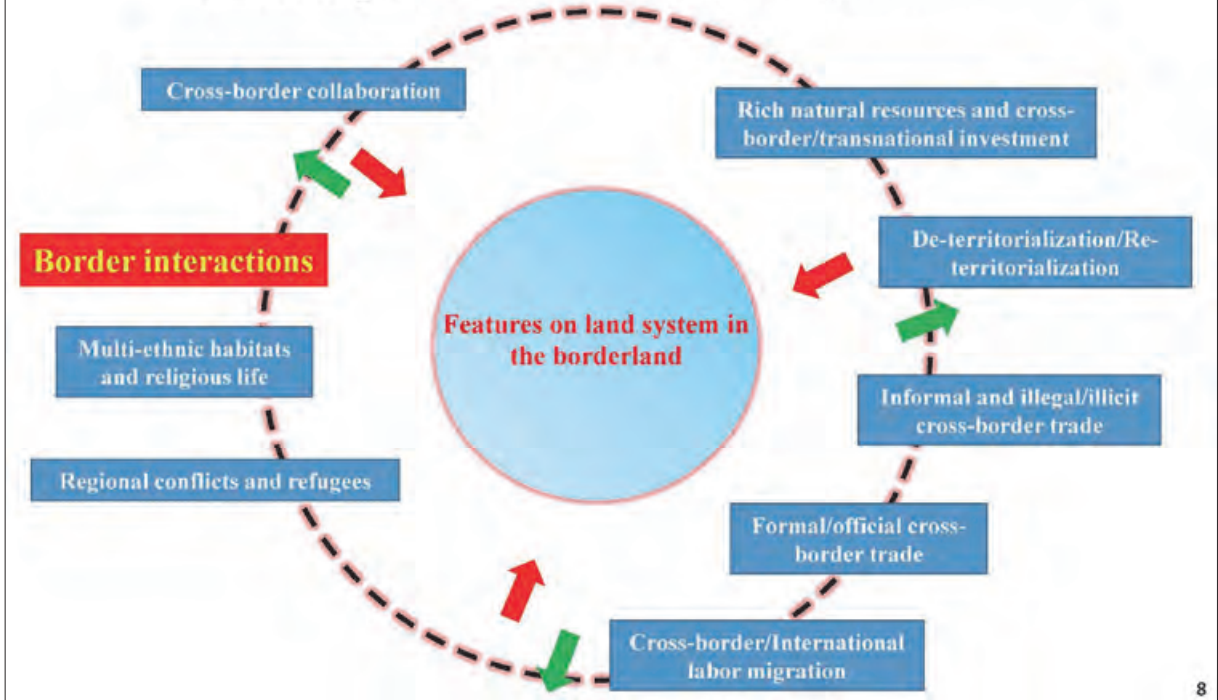
— Border policies in China side of the China-ASEAN borderland —



— How is this borderland changing? —

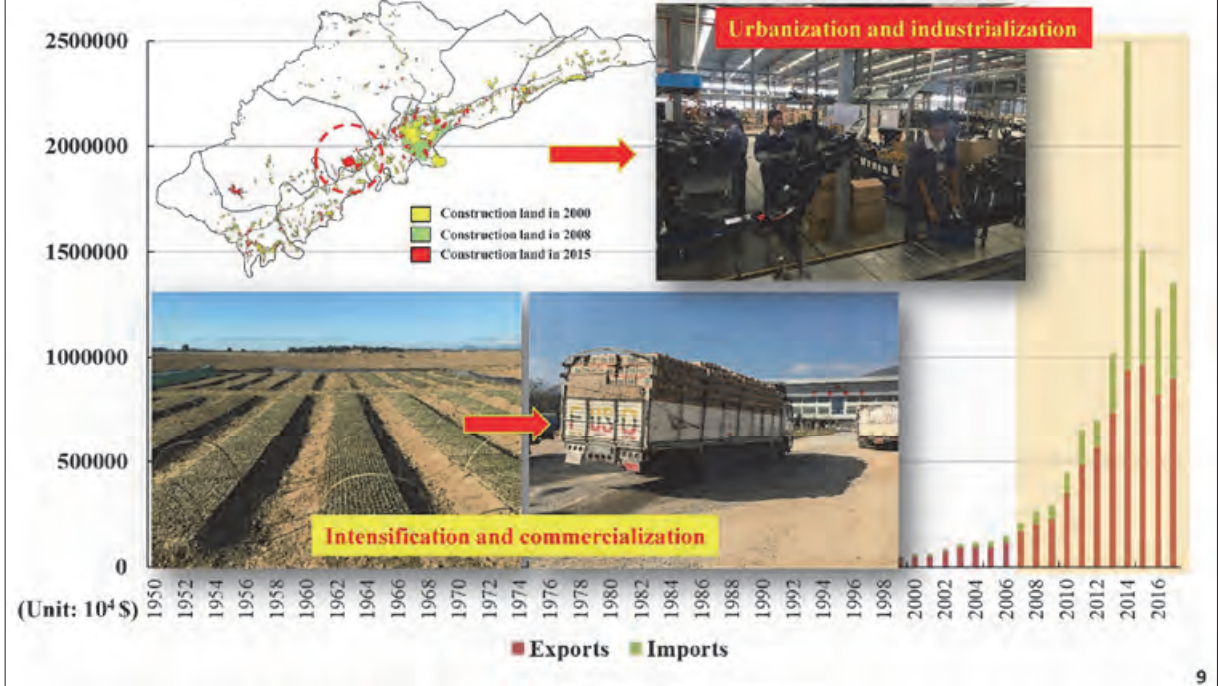


— Linking the border features to land system —



8

— Trade between China and Myanmar —



9

— China-ASEAN commodity chain (motorcycle) —



— Mohan-Boten Special Economic Zone —

Boten, 29 May 2019

Four major sections

- International business finance center
- Cultural & tourism (e.g. Xishuangbanna-Luang Prabang-Chiang Mai)
- Medical & education
- Logistics zone

... Economic Zone consists of four major sections: International Business, Cultural & Tourism, Medical & Education, and Logistics Zone.

Concluding remarks

- The realization grew in ASEAN that China is becoming a distinctly emerging economic superpower of this region and even the world.
- China-ASEAN border region is no longer the marginal area of each country. Instead, it become the frontier with the increasing economic connectivity in the context of regional integration and globalization.
- Land system changes, as the driving-feedback linkage, are very sensitive responding to the economic growth, which could help us further understand the connectivity.
- Opportunities in the context of China's rising influence are also coexisted with controversies and concerns.
- **How can academia, policy makers, and civil society work together to face and balance the trade-off between these new concerns/challenges and cohesions?**

12



Group 2: Ecology

Moderator: Yanagisawa Masayuki

2-1

**Indirect Linkage of Deer and Fish Population Dynamics:
Importance of Long-Term and Landscape Level Perspective in Ecosystem
Conservation**

Nakagawa Hikaru

Economic growth generally benefits us, but often to be a trade-off to ecosystem services. Therefore, the consideration of ecosystem conservation is necessary for achieving SDGs. Ecosystem linkage is very important factor to investigate ecosystem conservation, because the all ecosystems in Earth is open ecosystem that links each other via the materials and energies. In the seminar presentation, I introduce my study about unexpected effects from a terrestrial mammal population to stream fishes via the ecosystem linkage. Forest degradation caused by deer overabundance has become a worldwide problem in recent decades. Overgrazing by deer not only affects terrestrial ecosystems but also spreads to aquatic ecosystems. Mass consumption of forest floor vegetation by deer creates denuded slopes and increases sediment inputs into adjacent rivers. In addition, rivers have upstream–downstream continuum structures, whereby the effects of degradation events in forests at upstream sites may spread to larger ecosystems downstream. However, few studies have examined the indirect effects of deer overabundance on downstream ecosystems. I examined the relationships between population dynamics of 13 fish species and habitat characteristics at a downstream site over the course of 11 years after forest floor degradation by deer overconsumption in a 36.5-km² catchment area of the Yura River in the Ashiu research forest, Japan, which is well-protected from anthropogenic influences. During my 11 years of observation, characteristics of stream habitats changed from a predominantly coarse substrate to a fine substrate. I observed a remarkable decrease in one species (*Tribolodon hakonensis*) and increase in another species (*Pseudogobio esocinus*), and these changes were reasonably consistent with the increase or decrease in their preferred habitat types in the sampling site. This study showed long-term habitat changes in a stream after forest floor degradation due to deer overconsumption in its catchment area and demonstrated that fish populations reacted to these changes. This study suggests that catchment-level management, including forest ecosystem conservation, is necessary to solve fundamental problems in stream ecosystems.



Ecosystem Conservation

Economic growth generally benefits us,
but often to be a trade-off to ecosystem services



Developments of mangrove bring ...

Benefits

- Fuels
- House materials
- Aquaculture
- Reclaimed land
-
-
-

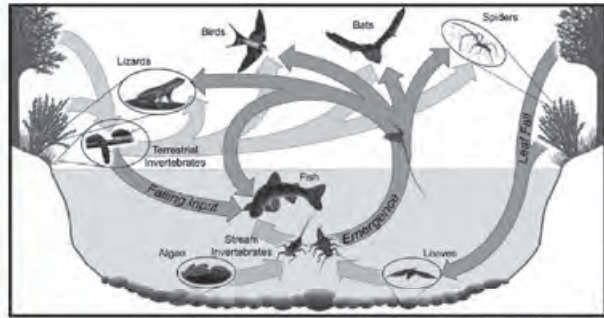
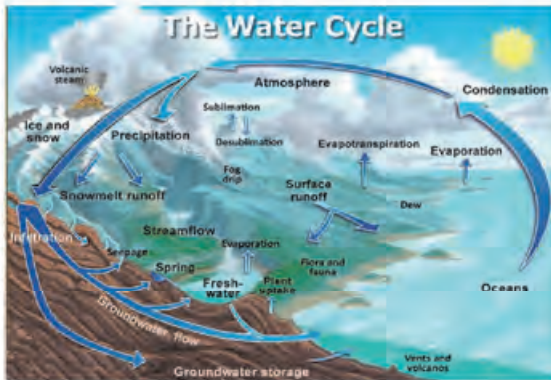
Costs

- Fisheries resources
- Coastline erosion
- Disturbances
-
-
-

(Alongi 2002 *Environmental Conservation*; Barbier et al. 2011 *Ecological Monographs*)

Consideration of ecosystem conservation is necessary for achieving SDGs.

Ecosystem Linkage



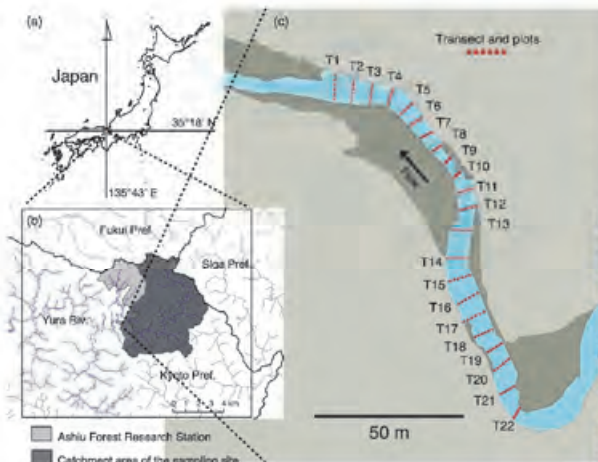
Baxter et al. 2005 *Freshwater Biology*

<https://biologydictionary.net/biogeochemical-cycle/>

Change in a ecosystem often brings a unexpected effect on another ecosystem for their linkage.

My Study

Snorkeling observation from May 2007



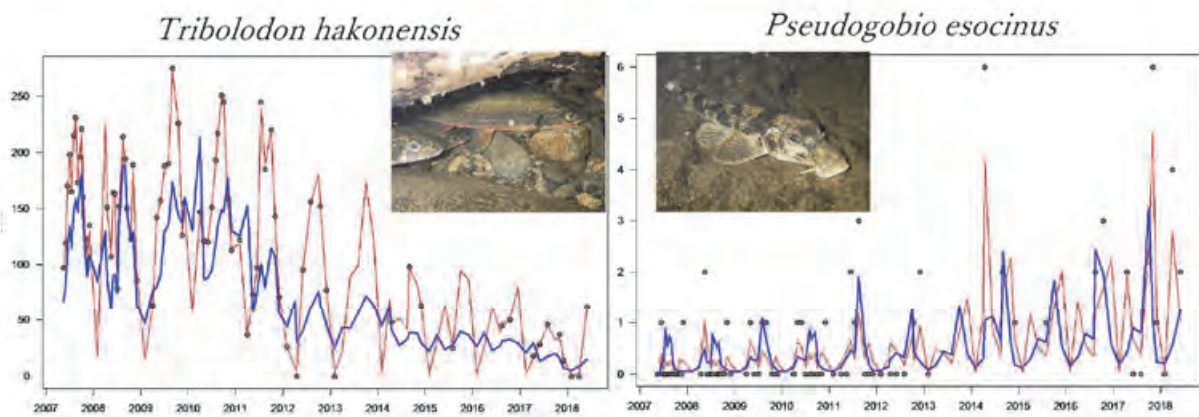
- Stream fishes were counted by line-transect method at 220 m reaches.
- Water depth, current velocity, and sediments were measured at 6 points in each transect.
- Observations were held both at daytime (10:00–15:00) and nighttime (21:00–27:00).



In winter ...



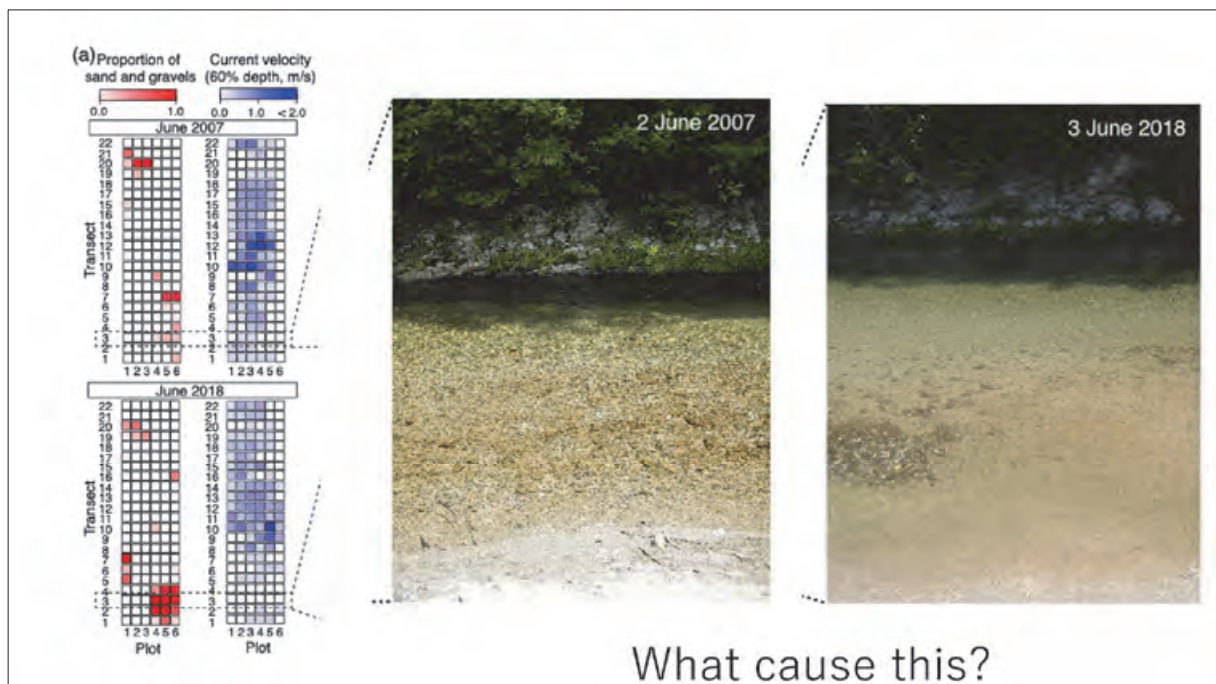
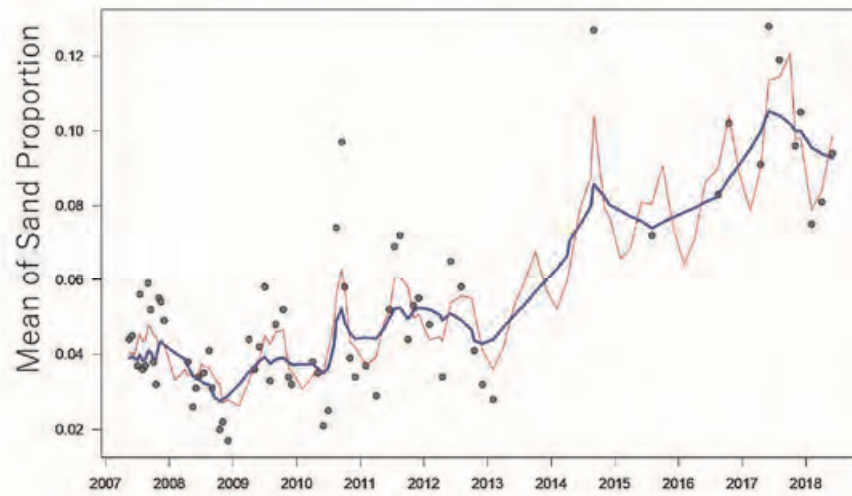
11 Years Fish Population Dynamics



What happen?

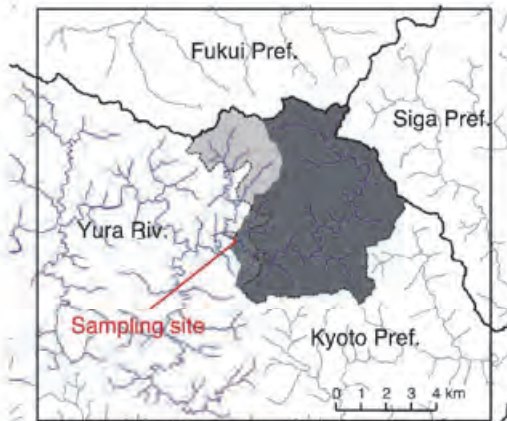
Habitat Change in the Sampling Site

- Boulder and cobble dominated substrates replaced to sand dominated substrates.



What cause this?

Anthropogenic Factors?



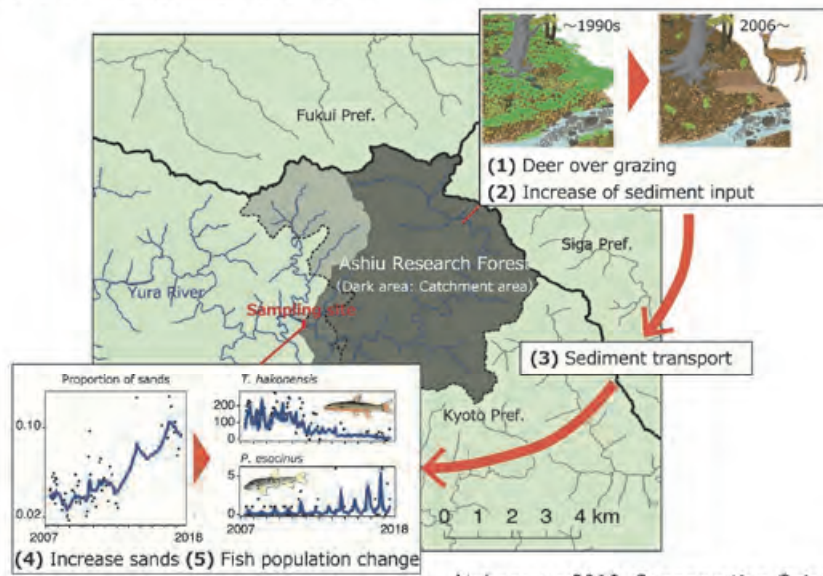
- Clear cut → No, that have not done recent 30 years.
- Land use change → No, there are only one resident.
- Road settlement → No, that have end until 1980s.

■ Ashiu Forest Research Station (Managed by Kyoto University)
■ Catchment area of the sampling site

Deer Overgrazing (about 2006~)



Hypothetical Conclusion

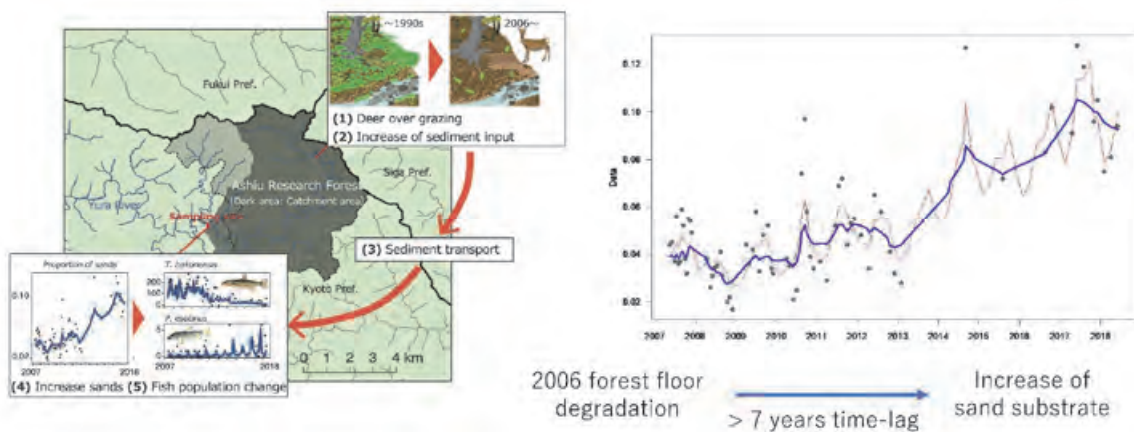


Nakagawa 2019 *Conservation Science and Practice*

Take-home Message

Landscape perspective

Long-term monitoring



2-2

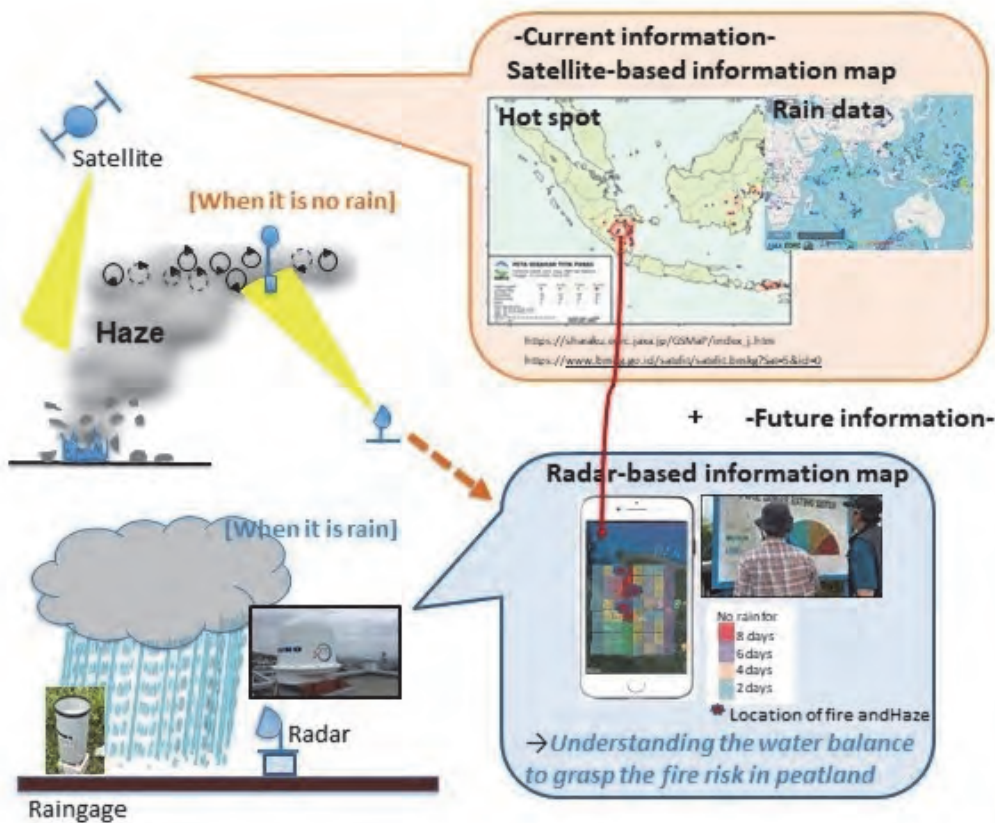
Utilization of Optimal Weather Data for Management of Peatlands in Indonesia

Ogawa Mariko

Tropical peatlands are located in more than 80 countries, but they remain among the least understood and monitored ecosystems in the world. Peatland fires in Indonesia have occurred since 1990s and the most recent biggest fires was in 2015.

Fire and smoke are strong correlated with atmospheric and climate dynamics. Satellite data is useful to detect point of fire (or cloud when raining) globally, but we require data with high spatial and temporal resolutions to manage activity of firefighting.

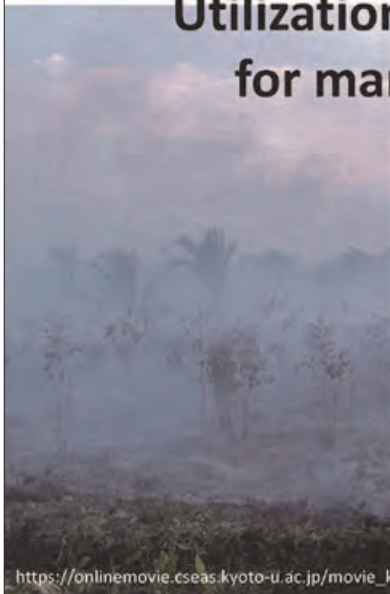
Utilization of optimal weather data is important point to understand the correlation and linkage between atmosphere and peatland for management of peat fire and smoke.



Group 2: Ecology

Utilization of optimal weather data for management of peatlands in Indonesia

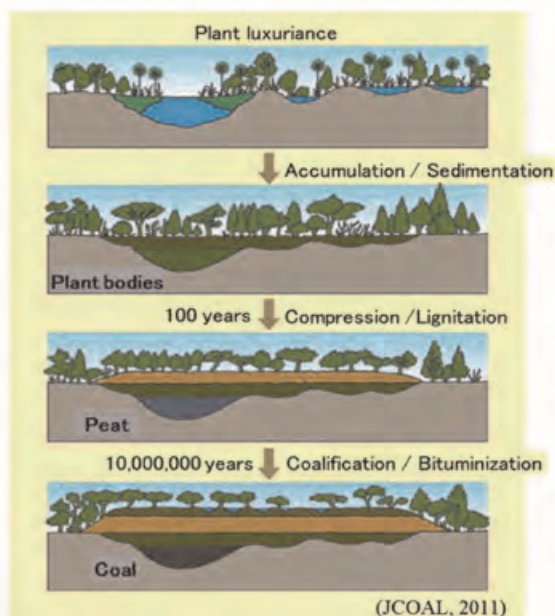
Mariko Ogawa
CSEAS Kyoto university



https://onlinemovie.cseas.kyoto-u.ac.jp/movie_kozan.html

1

Ecosystem in tropical peatland



- Tropical peatlands are located in more than 80 countries, but they remain among the least understood and monitored ecosystems in the world.

- Peatlands cover approximately 162,318,200 ha in Asia, 48,583,200 ha in South America: and 18,706,100 ha in Africa

- In Indonesia, fires often occur during the dry season in El Nino years.

2

Ecosystem in tropical peatland



The roots of the trees do not absorb much water. =>soil with dry

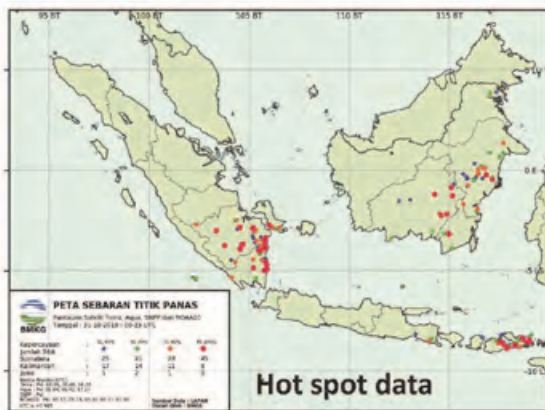
• Due to the plantation development from 1980s, the groundwater level is getting low.

=>Waterway for transportation

• It is important to grasp the amount of water in the soil when considering the risk of fire and the regeneration of plants.

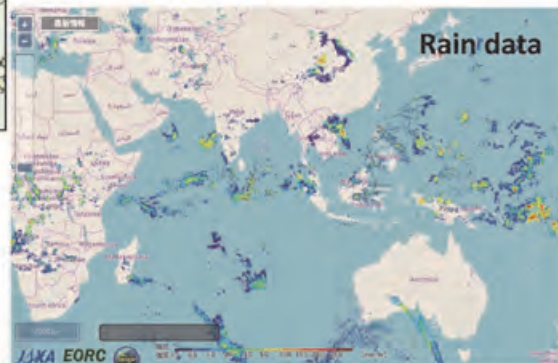
3

Satellite-based information map



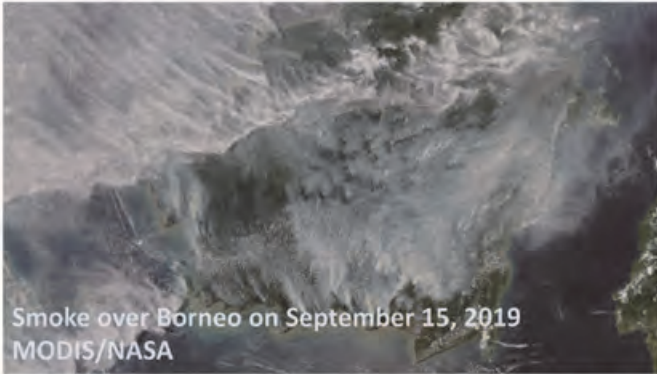
• Satellite data is useful to globally detect point of fire and cloud.

• But we may require data with high spatial and temporal resolutions to manage activity of fire-fighting and grasp of amount of water in soil.



https://sharaku.eorc.jaxa.jp/GSMaP/index_j.htm
<https://www.bmkg.go.id/satelit/satelit.bmkg?Sat=5&id=0>

Haze



Fire and smoke are strong correlated with atmospheric and climate dynamics.

Smoke over Borneo on September 15, 2019
MODIS/NASA

Haze spreads across borders under the influence of wind direction and wind speed.

Haze damages aircraft operations and health of residential people.

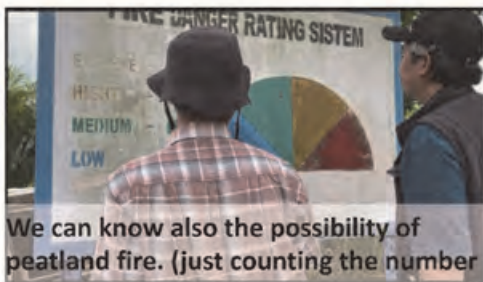
Also, a large amount of carbon dioxide is released into the atmosphere by a fire.

<https://earth.gizmodo.com/smoke-filled-satellite-images-reveal-the-disturbing-ext-1838216490>

5

-Current information-

Information & fire-fighting





We can know also the possibility of peatland fire. (just counting the number of days with no rain)

• Fire-rihting activity is managed by satellite data. Local committee check satellite data and go to fire spot by motorcycle.

• They may need detail information of fire spot to reach the point of fire. (Satellite data is updated in 10 minutes or half of day. The space resolution is 1km.)



<https://www.channelnewsasia.com/news/asia/riau-haze-smog-peatland-forest-fire-sumatra-11753288>

	Time	Space	Observational area
Satellite 	Half of day/ 10 minutes	1km	Global
Ground-based weather radar 	2 minutes	50-100m	Within 30km radius

Satellite

[When it is no rain]

Haze

Rain gauge

Radar

**-Current information-
Satellite-based information map**

Hot spot

Rain data

https://sharaku.eorc.jaxa.jp/GSMaP/index_j.htm

https://www.bmkg.go.id/fasilitas/fasilitas_bambu?lat=5.9&lon=0

For the management of peatland areas to control activity of fire-fighting and know amount of water in soil, we need to combine the necessary information.

No rain for
 8 days
 6 days
 4 days
 2 days
 Location of fire and Haze

→ *Understanding the water balance to grasp the fire risk in peatland*

Satellite

[When it is no rain]

Haze

Rain gauge

Radar

**-Current information-
Satellite-based information map**

Hot spot

Rain data

https://sharaku.eorc.jaxa.jp/GSMaP/index_j.htm

https://www.bmkg.go.id/fasilitas/fasilitas_bambu?lat=5.9&lon=0

The Indonesian Meteorological Agency does not provide detailed rainfall information from radar. Also, it is unclear how much satellite data has enough information for the peatland area.

This is because the ground rainfall data to verify radar data and satellite data is limited.

It is because maintenance of the ground rain gauge is insufficient in rural area.

=>It is important to collaborate with local universities, government, and polytechnic university etc.. to manage ground rain gauge data and verify which kind of data(radar and satellite..) is appropriate for the peatland area.

No rain for
 8 days
 6 days
 4 days
 2 days
 Location of fire and Haze

→ *Understanding the water balance to grasp the fire risk in peatland*

Radar installation plan

We install 10 raingages around Bengkalis island.
=>Manual type, minimum rainfall is 0.5mm, 1mm
Support from Universitas Riau and
Politeknik Negeri Bengkalis,...



<http://sipalaga.brg.go.id/>



Conclusion

- Tropical peatlands are located in more than 80 countries, but they remain among the least understood and monitored ecosystems in the world.
 - We have various type of observational data (satellite data, radar data, rain gauge data..). Such kind of data is useful for grasp risk of fire and the amount of water in soil.
- =>However, for the case of Indonesia, the management of each data is unequal depending on the region, so the data verification is insufficient in rural area.
- In order to solve the problem, we have to collaborate with local universities, government, and polytechnic university etc.. to manage observational instrument and verify weather data for checking optimum information for high spatial and temporal resolutions and accuracy to manage peatland area.

10

Thank you for your attention.



2-3

**Spread of Transboundary Animal Diseases Accelerated by Globalization:
Pandemic and Control of African Swine Fever (ASF) in Southeast Asia**

Yamazaki Wataru

Transboundary animal diseases (TADs) cause serious harm to livestock and meat industries worldwide. Among these, the African swine fever (ASF) virus causes enormous economic damage due to the need for administrative measures such as culling to prevent the spread of outbreaks. The acceleration of globalization and increases in international logistics and international flights exacerbate the risk of distributing pathogens worldwide. We succeeded in developing a simple, cost-effective and highly sensitive on-site diagnostic system for ASF. A collaboration plan is ongoing with Vietnam National University of Agriculture (VNUA) to control ASF.

Southeast Asia Seminar The 43rd Southeast Asia Seminar
"Economic Growth, Ecology, and Equality: Learning from Vietnam"
7-13 November 2019 Hanoi, Vietnam

Spread of transboundary animal diseases
accelerated by globalization:
pandemic and control of
African swine fever (ASF)
in Southeast Asia

Wataru Yamazaki, DVM, PhD

Center for Southeast Asian Studies, Kyoto University, Kyoto, Japan

Background

- Increasing spread of transboundary animal infectious diseases (TADs) due to globalization.
- Since ASF-infected pigs die, the economic loss is very high.
- Importance of reliable test and slaughter of early-phase infected animals for early containment.
- Lack of highly sensitive on-site diagnosis system for ASF.



Prevalence of ASF as of
28th, October, 2019

About ASF

Economic loss

Pathogen spread

On-site diagnosis

What's African Swine Fever (ASF)?



ASF in Russia (Source: Reuters / Afro)



Health officials to disinfect dead pigs infected with ASF at a pig farm in Hanoi, Vietnam (Source: AFP)

✓ Originally a sub-Saharan endemic disease. Pandemic with globalization.

✓ The fatality rate of infected pigs is over 90%. Effective vaccine or treatment is not exist. It does not infect to humans.

✓ In nature, wild boars and ticks are involved.

✓ Infection spreads through human activities (movement of infected pigs and pork).

Prevalence of African swine fever

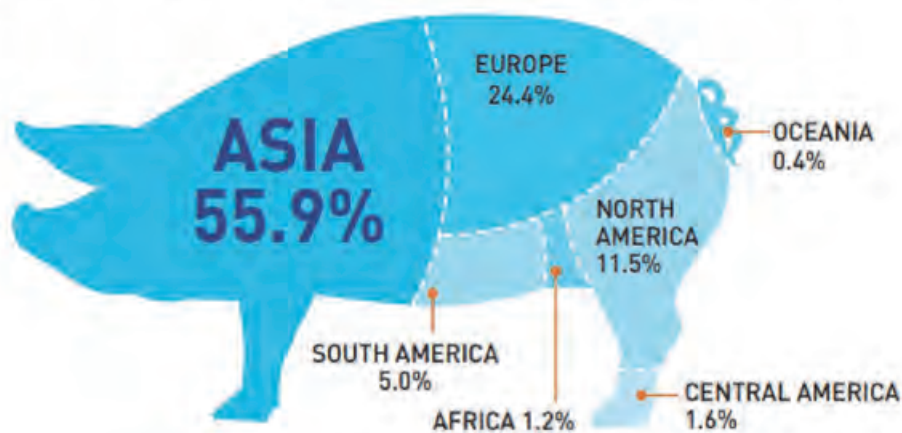


As of October 28, 2019
Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Japan

World Swine Production Rate

Eurasia accounts for 80% of global pig production

Asia accounted for 56% of the world's pig production in 2016.
The swine industry in Asia has developed rapidly, and the region now leads the industry.



Source: Asian Pig Veterinary Society Congress 2019, Abstract

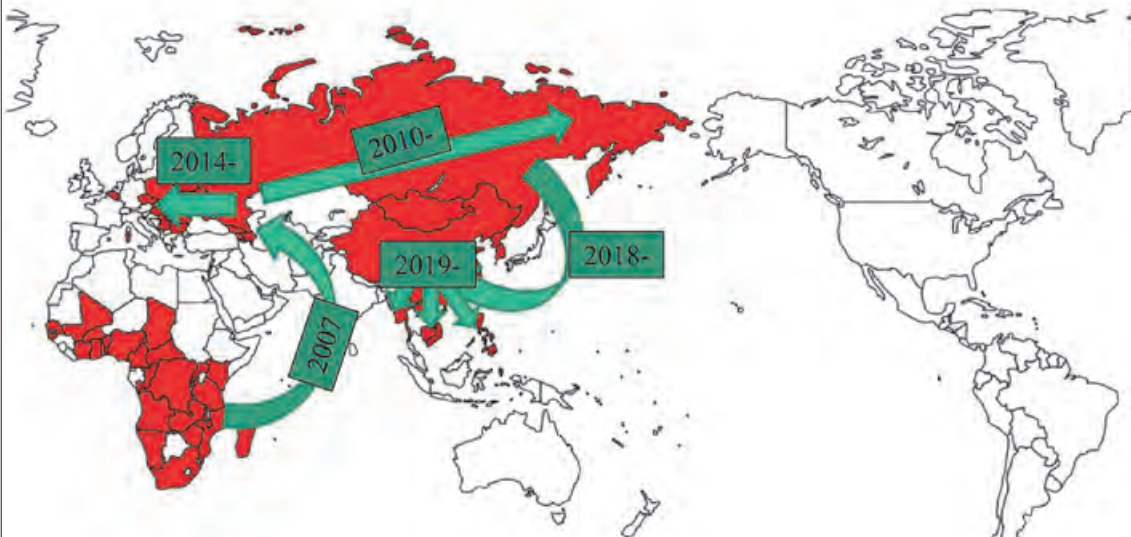
Economic loss due to ASF

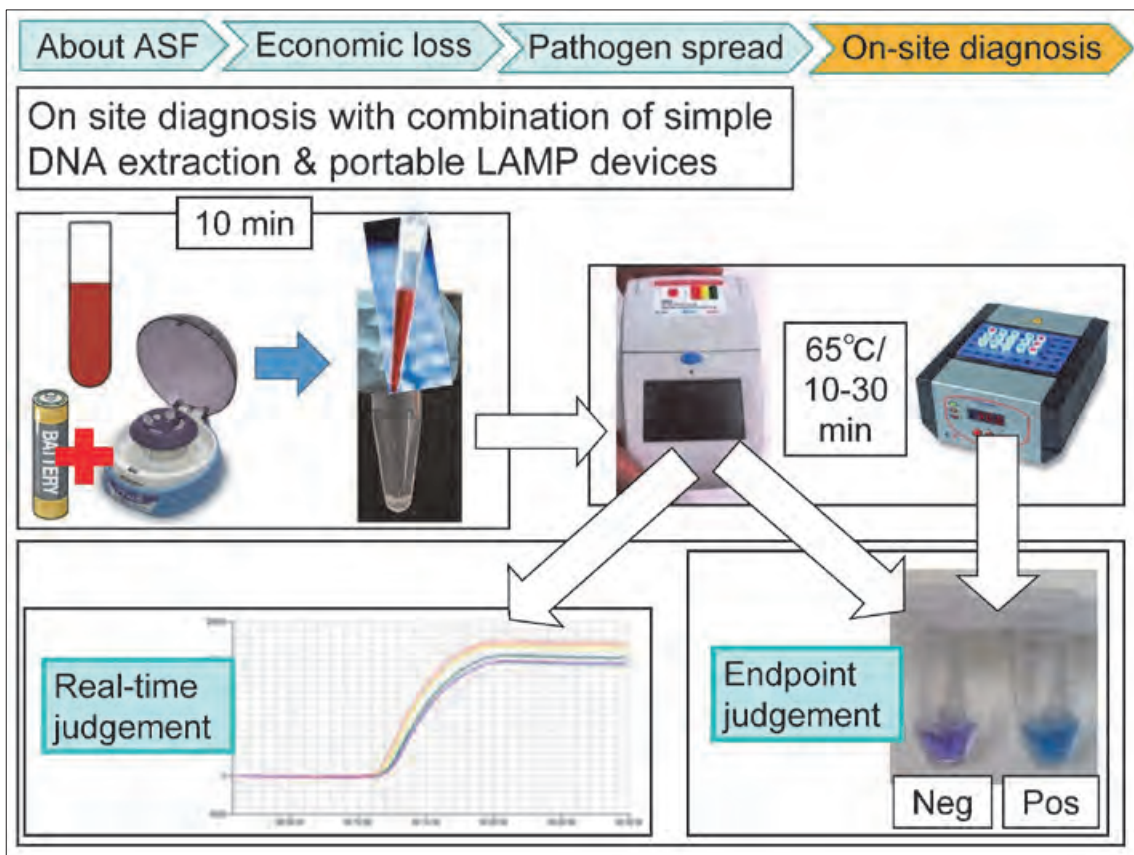
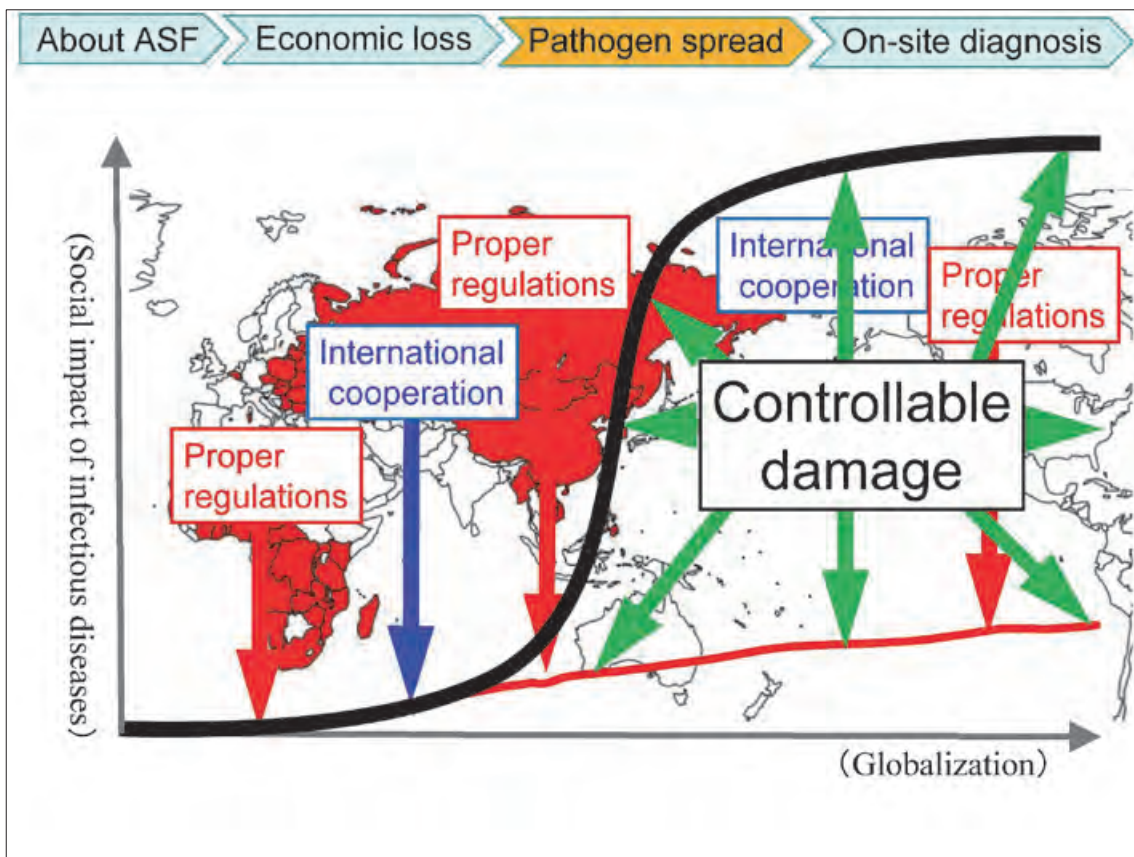
- ✓ Estimated damage in Africa, Russia and Eastern Europe (as of 2018): Over US\$ 150 billion (Netherton et. al., 2018).
- ✓ Damage in Russia (2007-2012): US \$ 1 billion (FAO, 2013).
- ✓ Pig farming industry in Eastern Europe: 50-70% destroyed (Sueyoshi, 2018).

On Vietnam..

- ✓ Vietnam's GDP is 16% agricultural. Approximately 60% of agricultural GDP is made up of the pig farming industry.

Prevalence of African swine fever





- Succeeded in developing a simple, cost-effective and highly sensitive on-site diagnostic system.
- The development system outperformed the two existing simple nucleic acid extraction methods.
- The nucleic acid extraction in the development system required only 10 minutes, and the reagent cost was less than 0.1 US\$, which was superior to the conventional method (26 minutes, about 4 US\$).
- A collaboration plan is ongoing with Vietnam National University of Agriculture (VNUA) to control ASF.

Group 3: Equality

Moderator: Kobayashi Satoru

“Equality and Equity in Southeast Asian societies.”

Kobayashi Satoru

What kinds of social systems must we develop from now on? The session3 regards this is the critical question, which examines the issue of equality and equity in Southeast Asian countries. Regarding the historical evolution of human societies in recent centuries, one must agree with the victory for the feudalistic pre-modern social system is one of the positive changes experienced commonly. Equality is the most crucial concept for the construction of modern society in terms of human rights, gender, and so on. The significance of equality is evident when one regards the social condition of Southeast Asian countries at the beginning of the 20th century. Colonial rules had introduced modernized technologies since the 19th century or earlier, but it preferred the preservation of the pre-modern system. It was after the independence that equality became one of the critical perspectives for building a society and a nation. However, it is obvious today that the issue of equality must be studied together with equity. Equality, in terms of human rights, gender, and religious worship, has been keeping unchangeable importance for shaping a peaceful society. But, how about equality in economic life? Several trials for achieving economic equality had seen in the 20th century, but all of them had failed. Instead, in the process of marketization and globalization in the post-Cold war context, the economic discrepancy in Southeast Asian societies seemed to be fixed or widened much more than previous times. The increasing attention to “inclusiveness” in the development planning of government, as well as international organizations, illustrates the growing interest to equity, not equality.

In the session, three researchers examine roles and interrelations of three components of society; state, intermediate organization, and family, for questioning the issue of equality and equity in Vietnam, Cambodia, and Indonesia. The talks, examine philosophical construction as well as effective policies concerning equality and equity in each society, must give a good chance for exchange opinions for envisioning the future of Southeast Asian societies.

3-1

“Equality” as An Idea in Vietnam: From A Historical Perspective

Ono Mikiko

“Equality” as an idea in Vietnam is represented by the “traditional” village in the northern Red River Delta where village members share communal land by local covenant and strengthen their tie in order to resist against the external pressure. This image, originated from the village community, was inherited by the socialist regime in Vietnam after 1945 and became the force of the national mobilization system during the war.

The Vietnamese government persisted in the agrarian socialism and the wealth was measured by extent of farmland. However, after 1975 when the war for reunifying north-south divide was ended, this national system exposed various problems. This resulted in government decision which launched the Doi Moi (Renovation) policy in December 1986. The Doi Moi policy was intended to change the system from collectivism to individualism, but socialism based on agriculture did not change. The problems erupted after Doi Moi were converged by the distribution of farmland under the domestic migration policy. However, with the economic development in the 2000s, the agricultural industry became less important. By the abolition of the agricultural tax in 2005, the agrarian socialism was namely ended. Vietnam is now in search for seeking new idea of “equality”.

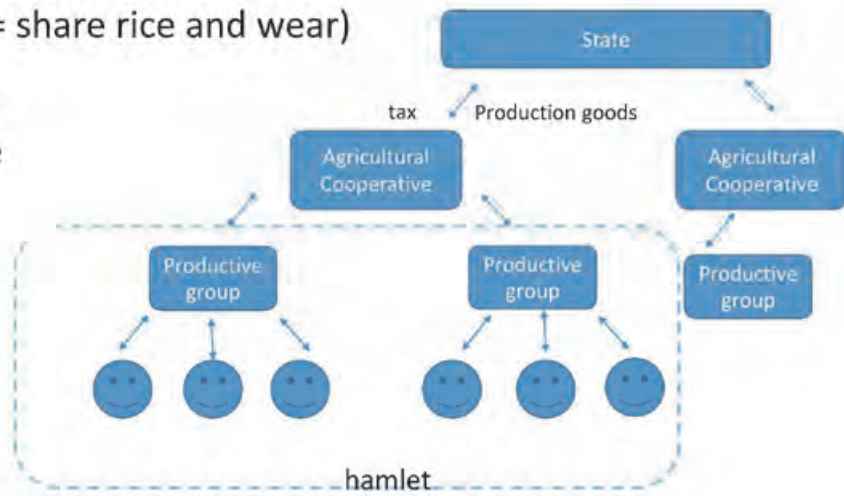


Socialism that shares poverty

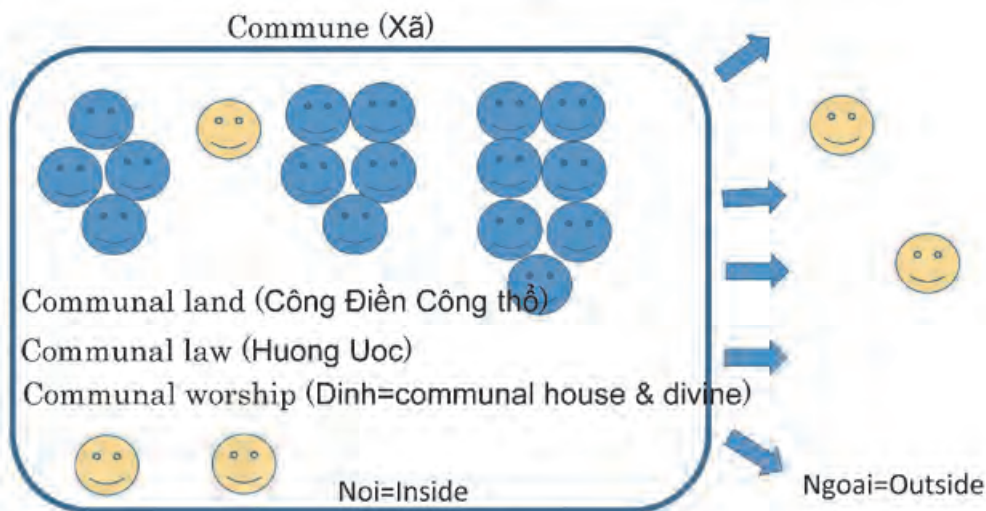
(Furuta, 1996)

“Equality” as idea
 nhường cơm xẻ áo (= share rice and wear)

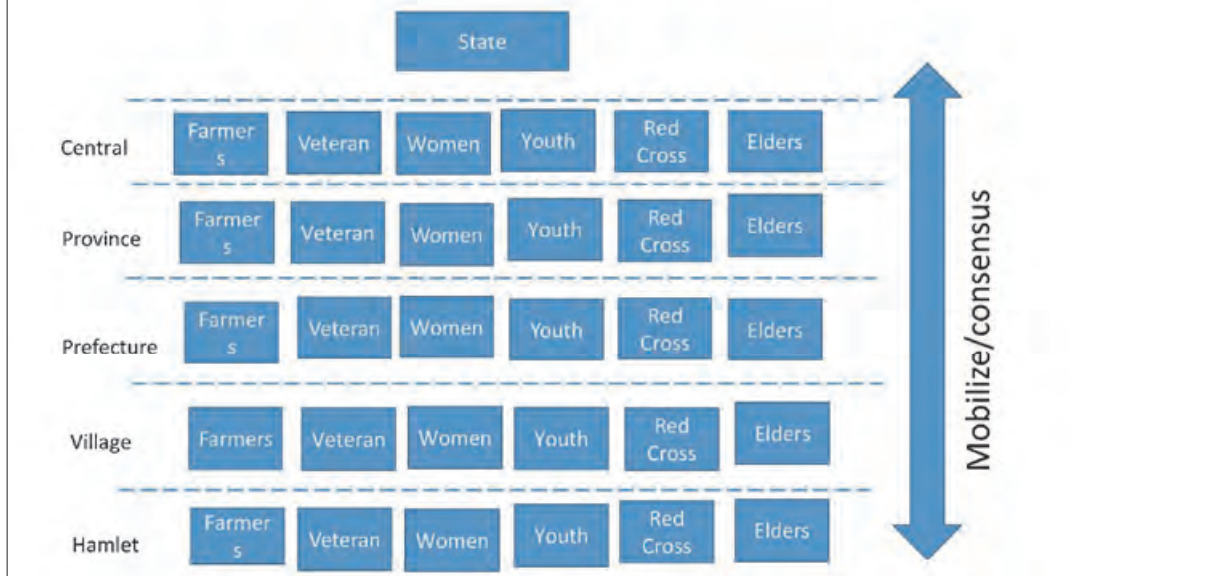
“Equality” as system
 Collective agriculture



“Traditional” village orders



Relationship between the State and Society



What is Doi moi policy ?

a departure from “socialism that shares poverty”

means of production was shifted from the groups to individuals

➔ Farmers claimed to regain their former land by force

land disputes intensified throughout the country

national migration policy encouraged the rural-rural migration

National migration policy in the end of 80's means the distribution of farmland to the farmers = the redistribution of the wealth.



Red : No. of migrants
Purple : No of farmland
(data from Long An province)



'Wealth' measure has changed in 2000's

In the 2010s, the ratio of primary industry section fell to 16-17%,
the secondary and tertiary industries grew up.

the industrial structure changed from agriculture to non-agriculture,
= the "wealth" is measured not anymore by land,
but cash.

The price of land is decided
not by agricultural productivity
but by the market price
i.e. closeness to city



Officials meet with citizens in land dispute
(Vietnam News 2018.6.9)

Searching a new idea 'Equality' for Vietnamese



Loss of the symbol of National unity
= The Death of General Vo Nguyen
Giap (1911-2013)



Economic disparity occurred the
illegal labor export = The Death of 39
Young Vietnamese in England on Nov.
5, 2019

3-2

Cultural Innovation in the Face of Modernization: A study of Emerging Community-Based Care in Rural Cambodia

Kobayashi Satoru

This paper explores the dynamism of a grassroots cultural innovation in rural Cambodia, where rapid socio-economic development has been ongoing since the 1990s. From an anthropological perspective of studying the transformation of local cultures, it focuses on the Buddhist ritual named *sangkeaha* in Khmer, which has emerged in the research area relatively recently. The word *sangkeaha* means "aid, assistance, help." Villagers also call the ritual *sangkeaha thoa*, which means "assistances based on Buddhist dharma." The unique feature of the ritual is when the village chief and some elderly persons in a village propose it to help those who suffer the predicament of debt accumulated for medical treatment when there is an ill person in the family. As a practice, it is a manifestation of religious and cultural values in a locality.

The emergence of the ritual illustrates three unique features for the transformation of Cambodian society in the face of modernization. The first is the dual nature of economic development driven by the modernization of livelihood activities. By utilizing new agricultural technologies as well as sending youths to cities/abroad for labors, village families become to be more abundant in recent years. However, they are forced to face new predicaments at present, such as increasing costs for medical treatment in particular. The second is the turns of state-society relation in Cambodia concerning equality and equity, which had experienced through political transitions since the 1970s; authoritarian, republic, communism, socialism, and liberal democracy in the end. The latest transition was supposed to mark the philosophical shift in state policy from equality to equity. However, there are few political initiatives for achieving equity in the society, so that village families have been in a self-help condition until today. Finally, the case also illustrates the grassroots initiative for cultural change to achieve a better society. The cultivation of traditional value into a new form, which *sangkeaha* represents, shows a trial for filling a vacuum between state and family.

Cultural innovation in the face of modernization

A Study of emerging community-based care in
rural Cambodia

Kobayashi Satoru

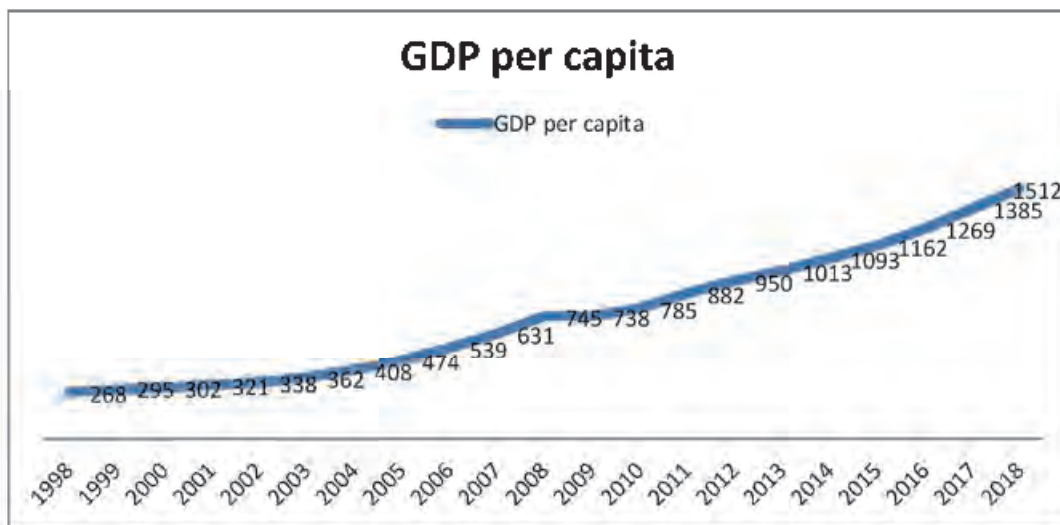
Between state and family in Vietnam



Cambodia: Absence of intermediate organizations established by the state



Economic development



Authoritarian rule

- Mr. Hun Sen (1952-)
- Former Khmer Rouge
- Prime Minister of Cambodia/
President of Cambodian People's
Party
- Keep the position since 1985



“Lack of intermediate”

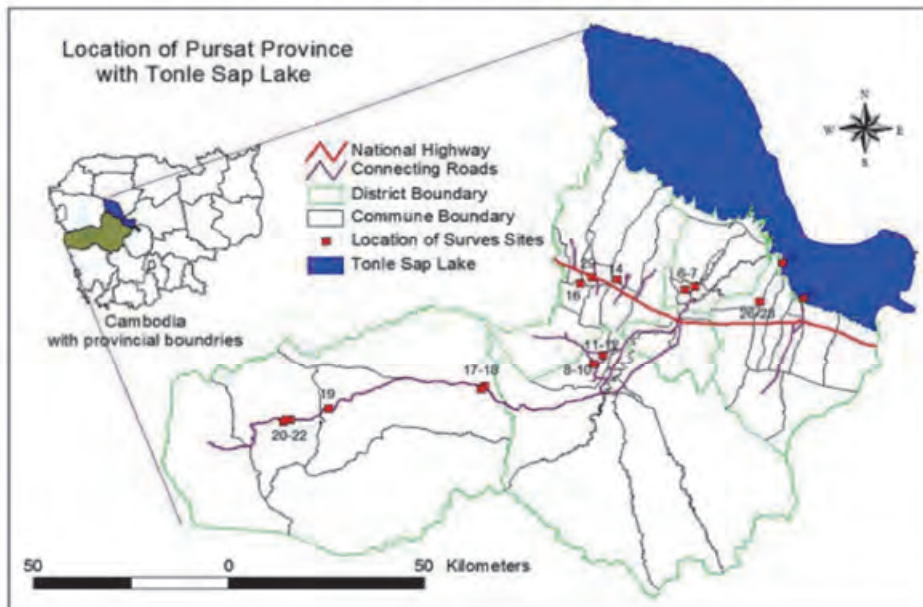
- **Scarcity of communal activity in villages**
 - Bilateral kinship system=no decent kin group
 - Disfavor for ingathering in the aftermath of Pol Pot era?!
- *“However, broadly speaking, there is still a lack of ‘intermediary’ agencies/institutions/organizations in society. While this is a historical pattern, the situation is evolving and the ‘vacuum’ is being filled up, albeit in unexpected and unpredictable ways” (Öjendal 2014:24)*

“A complete equality”

- **The Pol Pot regime (1975-79) in Cambodia**
 - Totalitarian rule based on the extreme form of communist ideology.
 - Huge loss of human lives and socio-cultural assets.



Research Area



Survey of 90 families of three villages in Pursat province in Feb 2016



Possession of movable properties, 90 families at the time of research

Item	Number of Possessor	Actual number
Car	3	3
Truck	1	1
Motorbike	71	89
Hand tractor	42	43
Tractor	5	5
Threshing machine	1	1
Pumping machine	17	18
Color TV	76	80
Radio	18	18
Mobile phone	80	156
Solar panel	17	18
Cattle	25	68
Water buffalo	19	57

Socio-economic changes in the villages

Year	Event
2000	Chemical fertilizer became to be used popular among the locals, which contributed to increase yield
2004	Local paddies started to export to Thailand
2005	The government project of repairing the agricultural canal once built by the Pol Pot regime started
2005	The service of micro finance organizations/banks started to penetrate into the region
2006	The fragment rice ("Somali") was introduced
2007	Local paddies started to export to Vietnam
2010	The agricultural canal started to provide irrigation water
2015	The government electricity cables reaches to most of villages in the region

Emerging vulnerabilities

- *Penetration of cash economy into village causes a new form of uncertainty and vulnerability*
- 1. *Increasing debts from micro finance organizations becomes the problem that villagers are worrying about*
- 2. *Spiraling of medical cost becomes a serious difficulty*
 - *No public supports for treatment of illness in rural Cambodia. No insurance service is existed*
 - *It is totally a family matter to care for ill persons*
 - *Penetration of modern medical treatment brings about the increase and prolongation of hospitalization, which result in increment of economic burden*

“Where and how did you obtain medical treatment fee for family members?”

- 47 among 90 families contributed answers
- 19 families had **sold properties** for managing to get medical fee
- 27 families had **borrowed money** for the purpose
 - Among them, those were able to ask loans without interest to relatives are only 9. The other 18 families used informal moneylenders or micro finance
- In addition, there are cases that **non-family persons provided monetary assistance**
 - Three families explained that they had received donations from fellow villagers, which collected through the Buddhist ritual called "**sangkeaha**" in Khmer

“Sangkeaha”

- The Khmer word "*sangkeaha*" is the noun means "aid, assistance, help" (Heady 1977: 1046). Here means the Buddhist ritual for collecting donations for helping families having ill persons. It is also called "*sangkeaha thoa* (assistance based on Buddhist dharma)" .
- It is interesting to notice that it started at the area very recently.
 - Villagers noticed that recent improvement of standard of living as a basic precondition of this.

Case: Helping difficulties of families having a sick person

- Mr. A and his wife
 - Engaging rice growing and farming since childhood. Two of four children are inclined to ill health.
 - Mr. A dropped down severe fever and abdominal pain in Jan 28, 2016. The family carried him to the private clinic in the provincial town.
 - Villagers arranged "*sangkeaha*" to him on Feb 17, 2016 and donated 150 USD.



Cultural innovation in the face of modernization



*An articulation of culture based on traditional value (“**merit making**”) for coping with the newly emerged vulnerability*



Bottom-up trial for a better future ! ?



Thank you!

3-3

Theory and Practices of *Zakāt* as one of the Essence of Equality Principle in Contemporary Indonesia

Adachi Mari

Al-Qur'ān, the holy book of Islam introduces a wide range of ordinances on socioeconomic justice, equality, brother-hood and equal distribution of wealth and resources in many verses. These principles of equality are explicitly can be seen in the form of *Zakāt* (Islamic obligatory almsgiving). Muslims who fulfill the minimum wealth requirements are obliged to pay *zakāt* through *zakāt* collectors or to zakat management organizations who distribute the funds to the needy according to the 8 categories of *zakāt* recipients which are determined from *al-Qur'an*. The function is re-distribution of excess wealth and the main target is the poor and needy. This presentation tries to introduce not only these theories but also actual practices of *zakāt* in contemporary Indonesia which has the biggest Muslim population in the world.



Introduction

- This presentation tries to examine roles and interrelations of three components of society; state, intermediate organization, and family, for questioning the issue of equality and equity.
- As a researcher of Islamic Studies and Indonesian Area Studies, I'll focus on Muslim community in Indonesia.
- Therefore this presentation firstly explain shortly about theory of zakāt(almsgiving) in Islam, Secondly explore the roles of zakat management organization as intermediate organization.

ジャカルタ

マカン

2

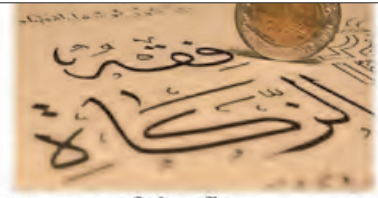
Five Pillars of Islam

- *shahāda* (profession of Faith)
- *ṣalāt* (prayer)
- *zakāt* (obligatory almsgiving)
- *ṣawm* (fasting)
- *ḥajj* (pilgrimage)



3

What is Zakāt?



- Zakat/Zakah (زكاة [zakāt]) is obligatory almsgiving as one of the five principle pillars of Islam. (cf. ṣadaqa as voluntary charity)
- The root of the word *zakat* means cleanliness, growth, blessing and praise [*Lisān al Arab*].
→ Spiritual and material purification
- In *Shari'ah* the word *zakat* refers to the determined share of wealth prescribed by God to be distributed among deserving categories.

Zakat Recipients (Al-Qur'an surat Taubah ayat 60)

1. Those living in absolute poverty (*Al-Fuqarā'*).
2. Poor whose lack of their basic needs (*Al-Masākīn*).
3. **Zakat collector/ managers** (*Al-Āmilūna 'Alaihā*).
4. Non-Muslims who are sympathetic to Islam or wish to convert to Islam (*Al-Mu'allafatu Qulūbuhum*).
5. People whom one is attempting to free from slavery or bondage (*Al-Riqāb*).
6. Those who have incurred overwhelming debts while attempting to satisfy their basic needs (*Al-Ghārimūn*).
7. Those working in God's way (*Fi Sabīlillāh*).
8. Orphan/ Travelers (*Ibnus-Sabīl*).

⇒ Who have to pay to whom is precisely determined in al-Qur'an. The cost for collect, manage and distribute is also embedded.

What is Zakāt?



- The amount of zakat to be paid on capital assets (e.g. money) is 2.5% (1/40).
 - Zakat has some types according to Islamic jurisprudence. It is additionally payable on agricultural goods, precious metals, minerals, and livestock at a rate varying between 2.5% and 20 %, depending on the type of goods
- Redistribution function to circulate wealth from people who have to people who need
- It is based on equality concept along with *Tawhīd*(belief in the oneness of god) ontology

6

Background

- As one of the Five Pillars of Islam, zakat is a religious obligation for all Muslims who meet the necessary criteria of wealth [Qaraḍāwī 2009(1969)]
 - In Indonesia, zakat has been gradually institutionalized/bureaucratized since in the end of 1960s [Salim 2008; Fauzia 2013]
 - The re-conceptualization of zakat from personal obligation to social obligation (compulsory for those who fulfilled financial mean) has been conducted by Indonesian Muslim scholars and NGOs [Feener 2007: 178; Retsikas 2014: 345]
 - The shift of zakat practices from merely religious piety (worship) to socio-political and economic system to achieve Economic justice or equity [Salim 2008; 2006: 701]
- e.g. Enacted zakat management law, Implementing zakat on salary
- After Reformasi period, Number of zakat management organization rapidly increased
- Contesting Almsgiving between state and civil society?[Latief 2016]

Case Studies in Malang City, Indonesia



Note: This map was made by the presenter

General Information of Malang City

Land area: 145.28 km²

Population: 887,443 (BPS)

Metro Density: 7453/km²

Administration: 5 sub-districts (kacamatan)
have 57 villages (kelurahan), 536 RW
(community groups), and 4011 RT
(neighborhood groups)

Malang City has **16 zakat organizations**
including public and private organizations,
although 3 of them are not active now
(August 11, 2017).

Methodology

- Quantitative and qualitative data collection (questionnaires and interviews) and analyses methods were utilized
- An exploratory, descriptive survey and case study-oriented research design were employed in relation to zakat management organizations in Malang City, East Java, Indonesia
- Data were collected from 134 clients who completed the questionnaires and from 16 interviews with directors or managers of zakat management organizations in Malang through field work that spanned 11 months (5 November 2016 to 7 October 2017).

Profile of Zakat Management Organization in Malang City

Types of Zakat Management Organization	Name of Zakat Management Organization	Customer number of productive program/Total recipients (2016 fiscal year)	Rate of productive program customer (2016 fiscal year)
Grassroots	eL-zawa	292/560	52%
Grassroots	LAZIS Sabiillillah	25/1895	1%
Private	Rumah Zakat Malang	0/3989	0%
Public	BAZNAS Kota Malang	1975/NA	—
Grassroots	Yayasan Nurul Hayat Cabang Malang	15/2260	0.66%
Grassroots	Yayasan Dana Sosial Al-Falah(YDSF) Malang	0/NA	—
Private	LAZISMU(Lembaga Amil Zakat Infaq Shodaqoh Muhammadiyah)	90/150	60%
Private	Yayasan Amal Sosial Ash Shohwah(YASA Malang)	150/NA	—

Source) Made by presenter based on interviews with managers of each organization and financial reports

【Case 1】State Based Zakat Organization



BM Jodipang (2017/9/25発表者友人撮影)

- BAZNAS Kota Malang levies approximately 2.5% deduction on all civil servant's monthly salaries.
- Each distribution unit(Baitul Mal; BM) is provided 200billion Rp to 500billion Rp.
- Delegate the use of zakat fund(*penyaluran dana zakat*) to the manager/representative from the local community

「Majority of this RT is Madurese including me myself. Before BAZNAS established BM jodipang, Many resident were suffered and troubled with repayment of high rate interests borrowed from usury (*rentenir*[In.]) (2017/9/25)

→Role of eliminate poverty and financial inclusion 12

【Case 2】Private Zakat Organization

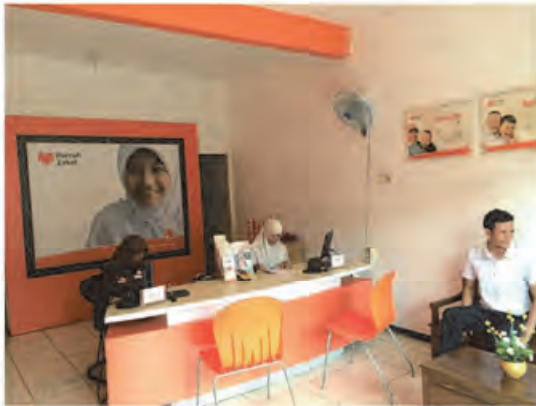


- State Islamic University run this and collect 2.5% from university staff
- Financing Rp 957,500,000 to 292 customers by using Interest-free loan scheme (FY2016)
- Half of the clients are part-time lecturers, who borrow money to fund their doctoral degree or use it as a working capital for side jobs

→ Horizontal role in the community rather than vertical rich to poor dynamics (cooperative role in university)

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【Case 3】National-scale Private Zakat Organization



- Focusing on education for orphans and children from poor family
 - 99% of the 2016 operation program is consumption distribution
 - Mainly focusing on collection from charity base
- Focus on collection and consumption distribution program

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Geographical Distribution of Zakat Management Organizations in Malang (3 patterns)

The red text from ① to ⑧ represents state-based zakat management institutions, BAZNAS, and its distribution units Baitul Mal.

The blue text from ⑨ to ⑫ represents private zakat organizations that have productive zakat programme.

The black text from ⑬ to ⑯ represents National-scale private zakat organizations, but without productive zakat programmes.

Note: This map was made by the presenter based on interview sources and pamphlets of each zakat management institution.

Result & Discussion of Case Studies

- This study reveals that public and grassroots zakat management organizations implementing productive zakat has rich capital by collecting zakat from formal worker's monthly salary [Case 1 & 2]
- In the previous study, zakat practices in Indonesia has been recognized as contesting almsgiving between state and civil society [Latief 2016]
→ This case study of Malang shows they are not only contesting but also collaborating.

16

Indonesia: *Strong Civil Society in Muslim Community (Ummah) partly corporate with State-based intermediate organizations*



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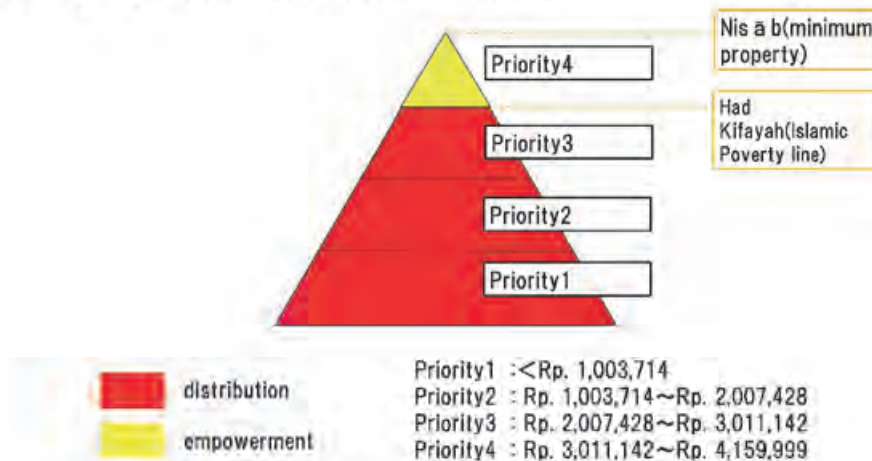
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Thank you for listening...

- All pictures, drawings, and figures without a corresponding note were taken/made by the presenter. In particular, the permission to publish pictures has already been taken from each informant.



Priority Pyramid of Zakat Recipient



Source: Adapted from [BANZAS 2018: 63]

Types of Zakat Collection in Nation States

	Character of Collection	
	Compulsory	Voluntary
Full Government	Saudi Arabia, Pakistan, Sudan, Libya, Yemen Arab Republic, Kuwait, Malaysia (Johor, Kedah, Kelantan, Perak, Perlis, Sabah, and Terengganu)	Bangladesh, Bahrain, Jordan, <u>Indonesia</u>
Government-linked institution (Corporation)	Malaysia (Pulau Pinang, Selangor, Sarawak, Negeri Sembilan, Pahang, Melaka, and Wilayah Persekutuan)	Singapore, Egypt
NGO	--	South Africa, Algeria, <u>Indonesia</u>

Source: Beik et al. 2011

Background

- In 1982, the Indonesian Ulema Council (MUI) has also long been issuing a fatwa proclaiming that zakat funds provided for the poor and needy can be in the productive forms, while the part due to Fisabilillah can be distributed for masalahah 'ammah (public interest) [BAZNAS 2011: 9-14] .
 - The Islamic Fiqh Academy (1986) also allows the use of surplus zakat funds on income-generating investments.
 - Indonesian Zakat Act clearly stipulates that zakat can be used for productive activities in order to handle poverty and to improve the quality of life, but only after fulfilling the basic needs of the mustahiq. (Art.27.1-2). In no other country do laws deal with the issue of prioritization in zakat distribution [Islamic Social Finance Report 2014: 58].
- How about practice?

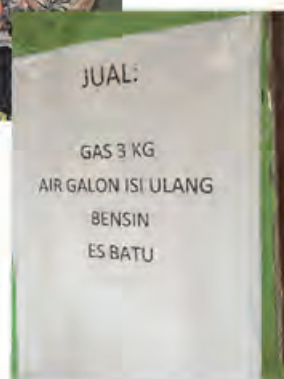
21

【Case 4】Mrs. Suyati(age 60)



「スヤティさんに聞き取りする発表者。」

「スヤティさんの家の壁に貼られた「売ります。ガス、水、ガソリン、米」と書かれたチラシ（2017/6/3発表者撮影）」



- Retail with a margin on gasoline and ice
- "I can not make *jamu* by myself early in the morning and sell the town anymore. But I want to earn something myself so I borrow it. With BM Kasin, there is no interest and I will lend it to my grandmother" (2017 / 6/13)
- The house is located on a narrow alley in the back alley, so the sales will go up to 10,000 rupiah(0.64€) per day

→ Complex loan applications and collaterals are not required in BM, where the manager is representative volunteer of that district

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【Case 5】Mr. and Mrs. Arif (age 35)



- Mr. Arif usually works as a masseur (tukang pijat [In.]) And the wife works as a street singer (pengamen [In.]).

“Because I do not have regular income, I usually borrow money from my family and friends, but also use this microfinance when there is a shortage to pay for rent etc.”
(2017/6/13)

- → The borrower actively chooses the support that suits their situation, and uses zakat as a financial means according to their income and savings

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Consumptive or Productive

- **Consumptive zakat** distribution is given continuously for consumption purposes. It covers food, shelter, transportation, medical, and educational expenses.
- On the other hand, **productive zakat** distribution is given for production purposes to recipients who are productive. This assistance is based on long-term goals to improve the quality of the recipients' products and to make the producers financially independent. Zakat assistance will be given to recipients to finance their economic projects for long-term production and survival purposes.

Mechanism of Productive zakat

Figure 1. The productive-based zakat mechanism

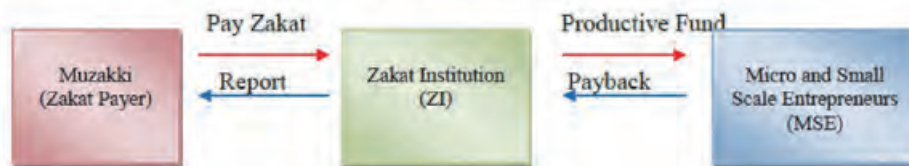


Figure by (Nurzaman 2011:8)

Scheme: Qarḍ al-hasan or Muḍāraba(profit loss sharing)

Table 1. The Nomenclature and Rule of Zakat on Salary in Indonesia

Islamic Assoc.	Nomenclature	Jurisprudential matters	Rate
MUI(Indonesian Ulama Council)	<i>Zakat Penghasilan</i> (Zakat on Incomes) Gross income	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Qiyās(analogical reasoning) • Analogous to zakat of commerce • Applied to both regular or irregular incomes • Niṣāb: 85 grams of gold 	2.5% Payment can be deducted directly from the salary. Hawl is not required.
Muhammadiyah	<i>Zakat Profesi</i> Gross income	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Qiyās • Analogous to zakat of commerce • Applied to all kind of incomes • Niṣāb: 85 grams of gold or 552 kg rise (in another source) 	2.5%. The more, the better (in another source).

Table 1. The Nomenclature and Rule of Zakat on Salary in Indonesia

Islamic Assoc.	Nomenclature	Jurisprudential matters	Rate
Nahdlatul Ulama	<i>Zakat Gaji</i> (Zakat on Salary) Gross income	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Applied only to professions resembling commerce (exchange of commodities) Nişāb: 85 grams of gold	2.5% <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hawl (one lunar year) is required. No direct salary deduction. Annual payment
Persatuan Islam	<i>Infak Wajib</i> (Mandatory giving) Can be net and gross salary	Lā Qiyās (No analogical reasoning for 'ibādāt, including zakat)	Not determined the rate The more, the better.

Table 1. The Nomenclature and Rule of Zakat on Salary in Indonesia

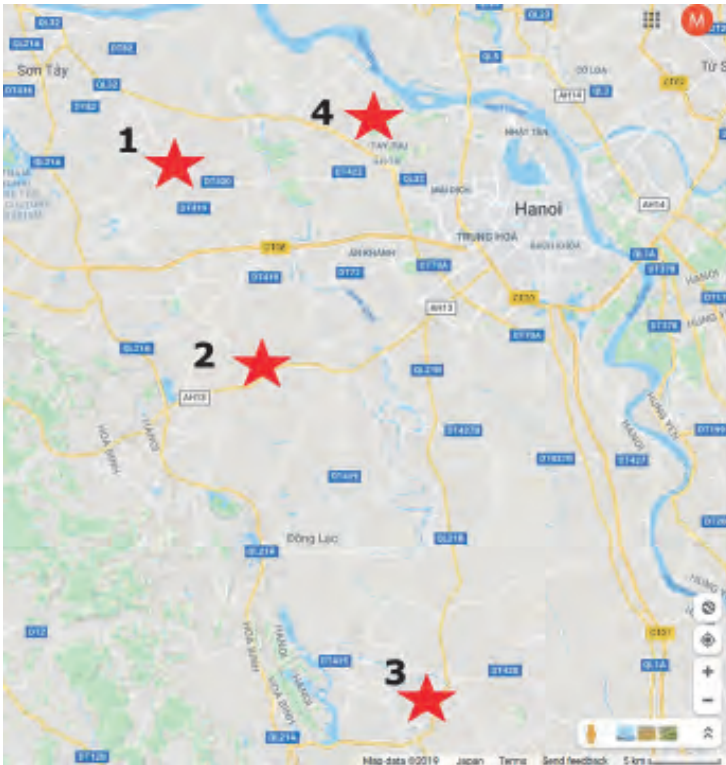
Islamic Assoc.	Nomenclature	Jurisprudential matters	Rate
BAZNAS (State Zakat Collect Agency)	Zakat Profesi Gross income → Net income (2019-??)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Qiyās (analogical reasoning) Analogous to zakat of commerce Applied to both regular or irregular incomes Nişāb: 85 grams of gold	2.5%. Payment can be directly deducted from salary (especially civil servants). Hawl is not required
Dompot Dhu'afa	Zakat Profesi Net income	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Qiyās Applied to all types of income Uncertain Analogy 	2.5%. Hawl is not determined. Can be paid monthly or annually.
Rumah Zakat Indonesia	Zakat Profesi Net income or gross income (depending on the his/her willingness)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Qiyās Applied to all types of income Analogous to zakat of agriculture 	2.5%. Hawl is not required.

Source: Latief 2014: 41. Fatwas of each organizations



Day 2, Nov 9 Fieldwork at Four Craft Villages in Hanoi

Two groups visited 4 different villages in peri-urban area of Hanoi. First group visited 1. Lang Chuong Conical-Hat Village and 2. Phu Vinh Rattan-Bamboo Craft Village. The second group visited 3. Phung Xa Silk Village and 4. Tay Tuu Flower Village.



Map of Craft villages (Làng nghề) on Nov. 9

1. Lang Chuong *making conical-hat* village (Làng nghề làm nón Làng Chuông, Phường Trung, Thanh Oai, Hà Nội)

2. Phu Vinh *rattan-bamboo craft* village (Làng nghề mây tre đan Phú Vinh, Chương Mỹ, Hà Nội)

3. Phung Xa *silk* village (Làng nghề dâu tằm tơ Phùng Xá, Mỹ Đức, Hanoi)

4. Tay Tuu *flower* village (Làng hoa Tây Tựu, Từ Liêm, Hà Nội)

Conical Hat Village and Rattan-Bamboo Village

HUA XIAOBO

In the morning, we went to the first village in the peri-urban area of Hanoi, which is specialized in conical-hats. There, we learned the basic process of hat-making from an old lady, who is very skillful in making hats for many decades.

In the afternoon, we visited the second village, which is famous for rattan-bamboo products and looks like a handicraft industry. These products are exported to China and some Western countries.



One village one product
Rural development supported by handicraft

Villagers' life greatly depends on the contract (Vulnerability) with outside agencies or companies.

Cultural inheritance: is it difficult for the next generation as many young people left home to urban sectors?

I am very interested in the following questions.

- How are local labor forces organized?
- Apart from the income from handicraft, are there any other income sources for the local villagers?

Thinking about the connections between production and nature.

Where can they get the natural materials (e.g. bamboo) for the products? Self-producing or purchasing?

Learning from other groups, I am thinking about the development types of each village.

- Flower: Resource-based (land, water, labor) and relying on suitable weather/climate
- Paper fan: Skill-based
- Conical-hat: Resource and skill based
- Rattan-bamboo craft: Resource and skill based

DINH LE NA

Phu Vinh village

- The network: materials -> crude product -> completed products -> wholesale
- A Chinese man live in village to collect products

CHATUBHOOM BHOOMIBOONCHOO

This note is made from my short note during the field trip on Vietnam. It might not record all events during my field trip but I try to do best to make this note useful for the Vietnamese people who are the best guest. I devote this paper for the Vietnamese people, the best guest. I have no doubt that Vietnam will be one of the developed country by the creative and enthusiasm of Vietnam people.

I arrived Hanoi on the 6th Nov 2019 with Air Asia's morning flight. The conference started on next two days (8th Nov 2019) and the first field trip was on 9th Nov 2019 whereas the second trip was on 10-12 Nov 2019. It was at the peri-urban of Hanoi. I and our team went to 2 places with 2 Vans and 2 local guides and 2 translators. I observed that the local guides and translator are very fluent in English language. They can help us a lot to understand what the villagers told us about their lives. Their capacities show me well about the modern generation of Vietnam. Vietnam is one of the most interesting countries with the good human resource. I hope they can develop their country sustainably and not repeat the bad way of development in Thailand, in particular, inequality.

On 9th Nov 2019, we went to two villages. Firstly, it is the village that local people produce the conical hat for Vietnamese and tourists. Secondly, it is the village that local people produce wicker or basketry to export such as the rattan ladies bag, rattan glass plate and rattan plate. I did not clear about our mission. I knew only that we need to present our experience on the last date before we left Vietnam on 13th Nov. Therefore, I try to ask the interviewee about water utilization in each village. At the first village, the interviewee and her family use the ground water in her daily and for conical hats production. However, the data that we know is only how to produce them but not the water foot print. I assume that water will be used in the production for cleaning palm leaves. We hardly see the teenage labour in the village. It is similar

to the second village that we visited in the afternoon on the same date that labour shortage is the problem for agriculture sector in Vietnam and for craft industry, although it has the continuous demands from markets. I observed that almost labour who worked in both villages were more than 40 years old. The labour shortage might effect to the knowledge transfer to next generation too. I realize that the labour shortage in agriculture sector is not only the problem for Thailand, but Vietnam is facing it too. I ask our friend and local guide why it the new generation do not want the work in the agriculture sector or craft industry as well as their ancestors. She answered me that the new generation dreams of seeing the big world outside more than working in the routine work in paddy field. In my opinion, I think it depend on the income distribution, incentives and factors of productions. When I studied in Australia, I knew that Australia had faced the labour shortage problems in both labour intensive industry and service sectors. This is because the wage is quite low. Later, government changed policy by setting the minimum wage for both labour intensive industry and service sectors higher than workers in office. Now, the occupation like bus driver, mechanics and construction workers are popular among the teenage in Australia. However, this policy generates the new social value that people prefer to study in further education more than tertiary education.

After the first trip, I still had no topic to present on 13th Nov 2019. The good luck came to seen me on the second trip to Nghe-An province in the middle part of Vietnam between 10-12 Nov 2019.

DECHA TANGSEefa

- 1) A grandmother: Almost 80 years old
- 2) She got 200,000 VN Dong from middle persons for making a basket (?)
- 3) Middle persons would color the rattan and would sell it for 300,000
- 4) Husband 81 years old
- 5) Both married for 62 years
- 6) They had 5 children: all not following her footstep and had lived in cities
- 7) In this village, only she and the other family could still do it. Many people left cause' they didn't think they could make enough money.
- 8) Reflections: Having observed the two villages, I have asked myself:
 - a. How will the villagers lived amidst the rapidly changing world, one that will have resulted in different forms and tastes of consumption?
 - b. Surely, the conical-hat symbolizes "Vietnameseness," but demand would surely decline with time, would it not? As for the rattan-bamboo, in the long-term, it is also very likely that fewer people would want to buy it. Amidst that kind of reality, how can the villagers cope with it?
 - c. How has the Vietnamese government prepared villagers in these two villages – as well as other craft villages – to cope with the higher cost of living that comes with the Vietnamese society being more technologized (especially digitalized) and capitalized?
 - d. Or, more concretely, since more young people will not be interested to continue these kinds of professions, what kind of policy has the government initiated in order to prepare older generations – and some young people who still choose to continue – to live in the rapidly changing Vietnam where producing handicrafts would very likely not be adequate as a way of earning a living, and hence to have a financially secure life?

Silk Village and Flower Village



YAMAZAKI WATARU

1. Visit to silk producers

They raise silkworms and had several foot looms. An employee gave a demonstration. The silk being produced was awarded by the authority and seemed to have a high reputation.

2. Visit a flower farmer (name of the village: Tay Tuu)

They grow roses. About 12 empty bottles of pesticide were thrown away in the waterway next to the rose field. There were many

Chinese pesticides. Some labels were written only in Chinese, so I was worried about using them after understanding the precautionary statements, obtaining them legally, and what they would affect to the environment. During the interview, a male worker carrying a pesticide tank came to work on the insecticide. The pesticide stock solution was added to the tank, diluted with water from the waterway beside the rose field, and preparation for spraying was begun. He did not have rubber gloves and did all the work with his bare hands. I asked the following questions.

Question (Yamazaki): How do you think about the effects on your body and environment?

Answer (worker): I know it's dangerous, but I can't help it.

Impression: According to Dr. Yanagisawa, Tay Tuu Village is a famous flower locality in Vietnam. Once the flowers grown in other areas were brought into Tay Tuu, they became the Tay Tuu brand and were sold at higher prices. Even in Japan, the issue of disguised food production areas, where inexpensive imported beef (for example, Aussie beef) is disguised as expensive domestic beef (for example, Wagyu beef), is sometimes taken up in the media, and I thought it had a similar structure. Because it is difficult to determine the intrinsic value of an object, we tend to rely on trust in the brand and make purchasing actions. I thought that conducting economic activities using that psychology would be universal (regardless legal or illegal). In addition, while understanding the harmful effects on themselves and the environment, the worker felt that he has to engage in insecticidal work. If the country chooses "economic growth", which is also the theme of our seminar, the vulnerable people will start to be victim, the gap will gradually widen, and the "equality" of society will eventually fluctuate. I also thought it was universal change throughout the world.



ONO MIKIKO

Visit the Peri-Urban area in Greater Hanoi

On the way

9:12 departure from the Hotel, riding separately on 2 cars, Going for Yen So.

9:42 See the Yen So Lake in the south. High-rise buildings line up.

See the Linh Dam Lake.

Lakes and ponds for escaping extra water in the past were vanished, filled up. And many high-rise apartments were built. Contaminated water has increased in underground and environmental pollution are proceeding.

Passed Thanh Long University

9:59 passed Ho Guom Plaza - Hanoi Public Library - Post Office.

Passed Ha Dong Railway station.

See the Thanh Oai Industrial zone (= Cum Cong Nghiep Thanh Oai), high buildings are scattered along the national road, and paddy fields.

10:35 Enter Thanh Oai prefecture. = Reach the suburbs of Greater Hanoi.

See the signboard of the urbanization adjustment area.

Enter Kim Thu town.

< Q. from looking at the sign board, A. from the guide's information: Peoples of Thai Binh province eat cats' meat >

Enter Van Dinh town.

11:05 Arrive at Phuong Xa village

Roads within village area are paved with cement. A small rest area along the road. The village landscape is well maintained, is it affected by the "New agricultural village (= nong thon moi)" policy?

Afternoon: Start to interview silk fabric traders' house after lunch.

At silk fabric traders' house & factory

Appearance:

Traditional suburban rural house style with flush toilet, water supply. Renovated a side house to display shop.

Livelihood:

Rice Production is only for private use.

Silk Production

7 months are on season. Mulberry trees are planted in fields of riverside. ←Not catch up mulberry production for silk production needs?

Although specializing in wholesale, private dealers come to buy.

←Silk Goods follow the selling trend - variety goods, organic taste, and colors.

Number of Employees

season off - 5-6 person, on season - 2-3 person, employ mainly elderly. Actual management is the wife of householder. (Householder missed their son before several years)

from a working young woman, the reason of working here is the payment is twice as high as other factories.

←display a factory for tourist?

History

There are approx.100 households engage in the same business. In the past, linked together and formed the spinning cooperative (=hop tac xa). Spinning industry stopped working due to the increase Chinese products. Many households went out of the business and some households turned to the silk weaving business. ← The only success household?

Others

hear the spinning machine as walking along the street in the village. However, The only success household?

The way to returning to Hanoi central

15:45 Arrival at Tay Tuu village (famous as flower village)

Flower market (=Cho Hoa)

open 2-3 a.m. ←specialized market for wholesale? Village management?

See Dinh. Typical spatial arrangement of Village gate, Dinh, and Pond setting.

At the Flower grower of Tu Liem

Outline

In 2013 the informant's farmland was seized as public land and bought this land by the compensation 70 trieu dong. Growing roses and lilies on 70 hectares within this area (equivalent to 80 % of all farmers).

He works farmer in season (6 months), and shop in season off. Some households have entrusted farming. He grows mainly roses for Vietnam's new year (=Tet).

Use foreign seeds and employee 2 persons in season.

17:30 return to the hotel

ADACHI MARI

I visited Tay Tuu flower village. Mecon delta don't have wide field so that people have to craft something rather than farming. So that this area is very famous for craft village. The owner of the flower land had 700 square meter farm for producing lily. According to him, the Vietnam government took most of the land in cheap price. He just got 70 million Vietnamese dong for it. At first, he seems upset with that escheat. However, his two sons help the father for the online marketing business for sell the flowers by using ICTs so that the income became higher than the land was taken. It is tough for those who live in such a situation. On the other hands I also felt resilience of those who are suffered from authoritarian power.

VISAKHA PHUSAMRUAT

Van Phuc Silk Village

Informant No. 1 – Silk house owner

Silk worm farming started before 1930. The best products sell to French people. The second-class products sell at huay dai and huay ngae street market. The silk product once become very popular in 70' and 90's, but today's sale is much harder. It's hard to find someone who believe in the products – some marketing problem. Blanket made from silk is sold at higher price compared to common blanket. In 2017, silk assembly members talked, persuaded to his wife about the idea of Myanmar lotus silk. Since then, the house started producing lotus silk blanket and scarf. The process for 1 scarf takes 1 month. In 1 day, worker can extract threads from 200 lotus stems. Weaving by machine takes less than a day to make a scarf, but hand weaving takes longer, also depending on pattern details.

Silk worm eats 15 Kg of mulberries leaves to produce 20 kg cocoons. Harvest time is April-November. 2 Hectors of land are under 5-7 year rental period. Two kinds of silk worms: Vietnamese silk worm and the Chinese one. Chinese silk worm can produce longer thread from their cocoons.

5-6 seasonal workers come at the village when the season started. (They have network with other villages.) They are at retired age and from other weaving family. Best sellers product are blanket and pillow cover. Lotus scarf is not produced enough to export.

Tay Tuu Flower Village

Informant No. 2 - Flower business owner

Land for growing flowers has become much less. It was taken back in 2013 for expanding business area. Kinds of flowers growing here are Bell, lily, daisy. They hire seasonal workers i.e. tool workers who are professional workers in the area he has the lands in addition to labor from his family – himself and his wife. The worker cost 10-12\$ a day. He changed the strategy by not depending on one land. Here he planted just to keep the land. More farms would save time to grow flowers, and he made more profit. 80% of flowers is produced from the land he hired from other business owners. Other land is within the 22 KM radius from this land. He rented the land on the 5 years period contract. His son opened flower business and use Facebook fan page to promote sales. Flower production business started since 1987. Next year he will grow lily.

OGAWA MARIKO

Date : Around 16:00, November 9

Place : Flower farm area near Hanoi

- A man (Picture 1, center). His son has internet sales business.
- Some part of his land was taken by the government in 2013 due to urbanization policy. Currently, he rent another land 22 km away from here.
- He raises the land elevation to prevent flooding from heavy rain.
- It is necessary to disinfect the flowers (Picture 2).



Picture 1 : At his flower farm



Picture 2 : Preparing for disinfection with simple equipment



Day 3, Nov 10 Move to Anh Son District, Nghe An Province



Northern part of Vietnam and Laos

Anh Son district, Nghe An province visiting on Nov. 10-12

Visited President Ho Chi Minh Native Home in Vinh City, Nghe An Province.



YAMAZAKI WATARU

Dr. Yanagisawa accidentally reunited with the former director of CRES, the third generation, to warm up the old relationship. The former director was nearly 80 years old, and he was studying abroad in Moscow when he was young. The former director skipped a joke saying, "I remember the young Russian woman at the time of studying abroad, but I can hardly remember the recent thing." I was strangely convinced that the essence of human (or man) is universal, despite the different times and places.



Day 4, Nov 11 Fieldwork in Nghe An Province

AM: Briefing at Anh Son District Office and Sub-District Office. Received lectures from government officials

PM: Four groups visited two households each and conducted interviews.

Anh Son District Office



HUA XIAOBO

1) In the morning, we visited the Anh Son District government office.

Population: Ten thousand people

There are 17 communes.

Mountainous area with multiple terrains and rivers

Livelihood here depends on agricultural production. The major crops include rice, maize, cassava, sugarcane, tea, and other industrial crops. Chicken farm.

Here, the government wants to develop ecotourism invested by private sectors (ethnic culture, such as spiritual tourism, and the beauty of nature, such as waterfall) and attract investments in processing industry (The rice price is decreasing.)

The policy related to ecotourism aims to helping ethnic minorities and creating more job opportunities. One reason is that local farmers do not want to leave home and work far away from their home.

Potential: Production in Laos and processing in Vietnam. (in agricultural production). It is a very interesting point and make me think about the border between China and Southeast Asia. It is like a cross-border cooperation in agriculture and industry development.

Several advantages for supporting ecotourism

- Convenient transportation: Geographically, it is close to Laos. Highways.
- New port
- Ho Chi Minh path to Mekong Delta

DAM THI DAO

District office (8-9 a.m)

- We met districts officials
- General information of the district:
 - + Anh Son is a highland district, far away from Vinh city around 100 kms. The district is about 6,000 km² in area and its population is 111,000 people, including 8,000 ethnic minority ones. The territory is partitioned by mountains and short rivers. It shares a 5-km border with Laos PRC. There is an international friendly martyr's cemetery between Vietnam and Laos there. The region has a tropical monsoon climate.
 - + Economic activities of this district involve agriculture (growing rice, maize, tea leaves, sugar cane, cassava..., and raising pig, ox, chicken...), processing industry (processing agricultural products) and light industry, and services (tourism). Since the productivity of agricultural sector is relatively low, light industry and services have been encouraged to develop, especially spirit tourism.

- + People have limited access to education
- Discussion:
 - + Agricultural sector contributes 32 percent to the district's GDP
 - + While the district's budget only meets itself 10%, it mainly depends on the state budget.
 - + Labor export: Approximately 3,000 locals are working overseas. The number has considerably increased for the last ten years

RABI'AH AMINUDIN

Ahn Son District Office

- 60,000 square feet
- Population: 110, 000 with 8000 minority people
- Mountainous landscape divided by many streams
- A well-known district for its contribution to the 1930 Revolution as many people from the district sacrificed their lives for the cause of the Revolution
- There is a graveyard of Vietnamese soldiers who fought with Laos
- Climate- tropical monsoon and received hot and cold winds from Laos
- Livelihood mainly depends on agriculture production majorly rice, corn, industrial crops (tea, sugarcane, cassava). Big size farms mainly hold chicken
- The District is currently calling for investment to develop processing (from raw materials to finished products) infrastructure, as well as to develop services sector such as eco-tourism and other industrial crafts
- The District also is changing from agriculture crop to industrial crop
- For rice production, it is inefficient and labour intensive but bring low return
- For tourism, they are planning to develop eco-tourism in the ethnic minority areas as well as spiritual tourism such as pilgrimage to the fallen soldiers graveyard and historical relics area.
- In terms of connectivity, the area has advantages as it has T8 highway that connects to Laos, and District Comm is asking permission from Province to develop international port. It also can connect to Ho Chi Minh City to transport goods.
- However, Nghe An is categorized as a difficult district in the category of education and medical care
- Top district of Nghe An province that have high quality medical care, education, and cultural activities
- For ethnic minority, they have collective group activity by conducting classes and develop eco-tourism initiatives
- However, the mountainous area is very difficult to access and ethnic minorities often live in remote areas
- They have collaborative efforts with higher education institution such as the HCM Academy and National Economy University to bring ideas on how to improve the living standard in Nghe An including the ethnic minority groups
- Ratio of agriculture is 32% to the country's GDP with major crops are tea (for export), cassava (for tapioca flour), rubber (just started), and 68,000 tonnes rice and corn
- Development of the border gate-people from Laos come to Vietnam for medical care illegally, therefore, there is a need to legalise it which requires cooperation between Vietnam and Laos
- The other side has high potentials for agricultural products which Anh Son can provide factories to process the agricultural products
- Income for the District office is around 60-70 billion VND which is quite low compared to general standard
- Tax industries (collection) is insignificant because of the low income groups made up the majority of the population in Nghe An
- The expenditure of the District office operation is around 600 billion VND which mainly depending on central government' s budget. The expenditure mainly for the purpose of salary, training of district staff and in the case of disaster, 10% of the coverage is from the district office while 90% is from the central government
- In terms of administration, they merge the administrative units to reduce expenditure
- As for labour export- it is estimated that 3000 of the district population work abroad in the commercial and services sectors
- Recently the number is increasing and the government is trying to legalise labour exports by giving permits to the operating companies

- The labour export has indirect contribution towards the development of Nghe An as they bring back job skills, language, and culture when they return
- They are focusing on three types of services: 1) hotel, 2) entertainment, 3) souvenir selling. For labour move from agriculture to services, it must be feasible for the people
- Eco-tourism policy is to help the minority to improve their livelihood while protecting the environment and their culture
- It can be done and developed with the help from private sector and to create job on-sites as customs does not encourage them to go away
- Two of the most urgent activities in Nghe An are 1) poverty alleviation, and 2) new rural programme socialisation through CSR and individuals as seven of the most difficult communes are located in the district
- For eco-tourism initiative, the district has received permission from the central however there is no allocated funding given
- Participatory mechanism- people know, people do, people check
- People's Council-District, commune level have to present the result twice a year and ask for comments and plans as well as contribution from the people
- Construct or build new building or road have to inform people so they will give their support to the initiatives (e.g. give their lands)

CHATUBHOOM BHOOMIBOONCHOO

In Nghe-An on 11 Nov 2019, we started by going to Anh Sơn district, then Phúc Sơn commune and later we went to 3 field sites. At Anh Sơn district, the governor and staffs welcome us and brief the general information about Anh Sơn district. The background information about Anh Sơn district is as follows;

1. The main occupation of Anh Sơn district is farmer.
2. The major crop of this area includes rice, maize, tea, sugar cane, cassava, rubber.
3. The livestock of this area includes chicken, buffalo, pig and cow.
4. The officer would like to have the investment, particularly, value addition for agriculture production, eco-tourism and craft industry.
5. The results for SWOT analysis of Anh Sơn district are as follows.
 - 5.1 Strength; Anh Sơn district is a border area close to Bolikhamsai province of Lao. It has high way 30 km. lengths links between Bolikhamsai province and Anh Sơn district.
 - 5.2 Weakness; Anh Sơn district lack of human resource, capital, knowledge to create business. No higher education in this area. Health problems and illiteracy are major problems for people in this area.
 - 5.3 Opportunity; Anh Sơn consists of ethnic historical area that can be develop to be the tourist attraction place. People from Bolikhamsai province come to Anh Sơn district for the medical care.
 - 5.4 Threat; people from Nghe An want to work aboard but no legally system to support. Then people choose to work aboard illegal and cannot access to legal protection and social welfare.

The governor told us that he tries to use PDCA (Planning, Doing, Checking and Assessing) process before running the new policies. This information reflected that the Vietnamese officers understand the problems of their areas quite well and try to promote public participation.

ADACHI MARI

We went to the governor's office in Anh Son district and subdistrict near to the border line with Laos. This remote district is just in the middle of Ho Chi Min to Hanoi. Officers wish to make commercial sector and industrious sector grow. Especially they want to highlight eco-tourism in order to conserve custom, dance musical instrument of ethnic minority and environment of nice land scape. In addition to this, this place is famous for the battle grounds and graves for soldiers and volunteers during Vietnam war. The officers wanted to commercial spiritual tourism(sic) in order to develop this region.

Anh Son Sub-District Office



HUA XIAOBO

2) We then visited the Sub-district government office.

It is 6 km away from Laos.

There are 2,557 households and over 9,000 people.

- It is an agricultural commune.
- Rice: 350 ha
- Peanuts: 100 ha
- Tea: 300 ha (contract farming, two varieties, subsidy provided by government, start from 2014)
- Fruit trees: 200 ha

Villagers raise cattle and cow.

There are 2,200 ha of land specifically used for national park.

The government is trying to promote community-based tourism.

There is no cross-border marriage with Laotian people.

International labor migration is popular here, such as migrating to Laos, Japan and other countries (such as workers).

DAM THI DAO

Phuc Son commune office (9-11 a.m)

- General information:
 - + Phuc Son shares around a six-km border land with Laos. It has 14,460 km² in area (account for one-fourth of the whole district in area). Its population is 2,550,000 people; 9,000 households. The agricultural activities includes growing tea leaves (300 hectares); fruit trees (20 hectares); raising livestock (buffalo, ox, chicken...). In terms of forestry, the commune has 2,200 hectares of special use forest that is part of Pu Mat National Park. Lam and Giang rivers flow across this territory.
 - + Advantages: This commune has remained its cultural identity so far. Its natural landscapes are very beautiful. Its economy is directed to develop tea leaves, rubbers, fishery and eco-tourism.
 - + Difficulties: The ethnic minority takes the main portion of its population with low-educated level; Such a large area creates obstacles to manage resources (Ca Mac – a kind of fish; natural water)
- Discussion:

- + Resources management (following governmental orientations and village regulations – or governmental and local laws in other words to preserve and develop raising Ca Mac on the rivers)
- + Cross-border marriage: Not happen yet
- + Ways of subsistence: labor export (270 people have a three-year contract working in Laos, Malaysia, Taiwan, Japan, Korea, and Western Europe. There were 50 people exported to foreign countries to work in 2018; Around 60-70 people go abroad working per year on average); working in textile factories (in Do Luong district, far away from this commune 30 kms); tourism. Less and less young people want to do agriculture today.
- + The main income of villagers comes from agriculture, services, construction, and production of alcohol (rice alcohol)
- + Since 2000s, plating tea leaves has been specialized. Tea leave has been grown in large scale and harvested by special machines. The processing factory takes responsibility for buying tea leaves from households. Each house hold is subsidized from two to five million VND by the local government.

RABI'AH AMINUDIN

Xa Phuc Son (Sub-district/Commune)

- Share 6 KM of border with Laos
- Surface- 40,650 hectare which is $\frac{1}{4}$ of Anh Son District with 2657 households and 9000 people
- It has an agricultural based economy with 350ha of rice, 100ha corn and peanuts, 300ha for tea, 20ha fruit trees, while livestock (pig, chicken, buffalo, and cow) is at household level
- The Commune has 2200ha for special use forest which is conserved as national park
- It has two main rivers; Lam River and Xing River
- The focus is to use for eco-tourism development-landscape, culture, and river
- Implement community based tourism such as experience adventure
- Veeu-household construct facilities to receive guests, and two facilities in the area that are ready to receive visitors including a dance group
- Divide responsibility among different hamlets and engage all households in this eco-tourism initiatives
- Great potential to develop as ethnic minority groups that have limited access to education now have the opportunity to join training programmes provided by the Commune to support them in creating their own products and services
- The area also have special fish that is governed by communal agreement using customary law on how to utilize the species as it is very special
- Challenges of the Commune: 1) Too large areas- however, it is supported by good extended arms of the system until the hamlet level, 2) Good information system of network by using women and youth union to let people know about policies and projects
- Support to develop ecotourism- 1) more important to give awareness in the importance of eco-tourism, 2) hygienic condition meet the demand of visitors and guests, 3) financial aid after training, 4) using communal house for other purpose, 5) drinkable water from river therefore need to build small water plant and they are calling for investment to do that
- Spoken language- Thai-Thanh (at the border), has 30-40 years system of brotherhood and sisterhood in the border area with Laos
- Natural resources management-follow government's rules but also customary law
- Each hamlet would develop their own customary law and will be approved by Commune as long as it does not contradict with government's law
- Help to reduce cases using electric shock for fishery
- This commune use water from a well, drilled well, and streams

- Livelihood for young people especially women and farmers- introduction of industrialized crops and encourage women to join textile industry but it is difficult due to their custom not to leave the family
- Three factors that support eco-tourism: 1) landscape, culture. 2) organization/management (not yet), 3) awareness (not yet)
- Health-Malaria used to be an issue but no longer. For poor household-they are covered 100% by insurance, near poor- 30%, and children 0-6 years old-100%
- For each hamlet, there is community clinic and on average three children per family which is above recommended national which is two children per family
- System-Village head----> Commune
- No local NGO or CSO
- Average education level- 100% primary, middle school-97%, High school-80% (maybe) including technical school
- Rice only for household consumption as only 5% of households sell as they produce 10 tonnes of rice per season
- Sell to milk cow farms, only 20 households can sell corn/maize in spring/ winter time
- 200 households grow tea
- Five pigs per household-shared for consumption
- Only 15 households sell pigs
- Moonshine alcohol, construction
- Some households do trading only
- Rent/loan rice fields to other people and many still combine
- Small business households located along the road
- Development of small business-Red River Delta open small businesses
- In 2014, when they improve road conditions, more small shops were built
- Two species of tea (L1 and L2). The companies will come and collect the tea.
- Government provides subsidy not the company as it is under the government's programme
- Ethnic minority start tea cultivation in 2014
- 270 young men (18-27 years old) but only 60 stay home. The rest work in Laos, Malaysia, Taiwan, Japan, South Korea, Western European countries
- Annually there are 50-60 people that will go abroad for work
- In 2019, 47 young people attended universities but technical and vocational schools more than that

DECHA TANGSEefa

- 1) Very famous village for ecotourism
- 2) Working hour: till noon
- 3) Basic information about the commune:
 - a. Six kilometers from the border with Laos
 - b. Area: 45,400 hectares: ¼ of the whole district
 - c. 2,580 households; 9,000 persons: agriculture-based economy
 - d. Agriculture:
 - i. 300 hectares of rice field
 - ii. 100 hectares of corn & peanut
 - iii. 300 hectares of tea
 - iv. 20 hectares of fruit trees
 - e. Animal: buffalo, cow, fish, chicken
 - f. 2,200 hectares of special use: only biodiversity, and special purpose, belonging to natural resource reserved (?)
 - g. There were 2 rivers
 - h. Focus: tourism,
 - i. Based on the landscape, rivers, and culture

- ii. Already implementing ecotourism, called 'Experiencing Tourism"; constructing facilities in order to receive homestay.
 - iii. Now:
 - 1. 2 facilities were ready to receive visitors,
 - 2. In small hamlets, there were dance group;
 - 3. The communes dividing duties among hamlets in order to maintain the well-being of the environment, e.g., river.
 - 4. Great potential, but weakness:
 - a. ethnic minorities: low education, poverty. Hence, communes had organized training to support the ethnic peoples:
 - i. to improve their product
 - ii. also to protect nature: this area had special fish: tried to develop customary law: how to take care of the fish.
- 4) Challenges in governing the area and how had they overcome?
- a. What kind of support they needed from the outside the most?
 - b. How many people can speak Laotian?
 - c. Answer:
 - i. Challenges: too large area to take care, but security is OK because there was an "extended army" down to the hamlet level and a good information communication network, e.g., youth union
 - ii. It was more important to raise the people's awareness than to give them financial help – hence, training them how to do ecotourism: sanitary, receiving guest, facility setup
 - iii. Drinking water: still coming from the river, but tourism needs treated water, hence looking for outside investment of setting up a water treatment facility.
 - iv. Speak a language that is understandable by both sides of the state-boundary: Tay-Thank vis-à-vis to ???
- 5) Natural Resources Management: customary law or government-imposed law/regulation?
- a. First, follow the government law/regulation
 - b. At the same time, the management of river (water) sent to the hamlet: had been done under customary law, which had been submitted and approved by the village authority. Hence, customary law had been working well w/ the government law and regulation
 - 1. In this commune: had been using water from river, drilling wells about 28-30 meter deep.
- 6) Questions regarding:
- a. Cross-border marriage:
 - b. Most attractive conditions for ecotourism: how long can it last?
 - c. Younger generation, esp. women
 - i. The village authorities had been trying to:
 - 1. introduce fruit trees, to increase income,
 - 2. encourage young people, especially women, to work in textile company/ies (30 kilometers away), but ethnic people had not wanted to go there. None had gone there.
 - d. 3 factors supporting tourism (no. 2 and 3 were not yet ready):
 - i. Landscape, culture
 - ii. Management organization of tourism
 - iii. Awareness, esp. hygiene condition
- 7) Healthcare:
- a. Most serious
 - b. Reproductive healthcare:
 - i. The very young children: 0-6 years old
 - c. Used to have malaria, now no longer
 - d. Health insurance:
 - i. 0-6 years: 100% insurance by the government

- ii. Clinic system: one staff
 - e. African swine fever: to be concerned
 - f. Reproductive health:
 - i. birthrate 0.5%
 - ii. One person: 3 children
 - g. Infant mortality rate: almost zero
 - h. During pregnancy for mother: checked by the state
 - i. In the city: 3,000,000 VN Dong from the government for mother after delivery
 - j. In the rural are: if the mother stopped at 2 children, they would receive 2,000,000 Dong
- 8) Role of civil society: No NGOs.
- 9) Education;
- a. Kindergarten: 100%: 0-6 years
 - b. Primary: 97%: 6-9 years
 - c. No high school in this village
- 10)Agriculture: rice, corn, and ?: 3 most important crops:
- a. Here: rice growing for household consumption
 - i. Whoever could produce more than 10 times (of what?), would sell
 - 1. Corn: grew in every household, about 20% of those who grew sold them
 - 2. How many pigs/household by average
 - a. 5 pigs/household
 - b. 15 households could sell
- 11)Questions:
- a. 10-20 years old: how may went to school? Where?
 - i. High school: about 80% (?)
 - ii. Vocational training institute: about 20%
 - b. Breakdown of figure of source of income
 - i. Source of income: yes, there was this record, but unsure whether we could have it (it might be considered confidential?)
- 12)Tea:
- a. Company would come to buy
 - b. 5 million/household: subsidy by the government
 - c. Ethnic people started in 2014
- 13)Young people labor force: what they would do here? If not, where would they go?
- a. Because of the mechanization of agriculture: young didn't do agriculture
 - b. 18-27 years old: 670 young men: only 60 of them stayed home, not all of them did agriculture
 - c. 270 people: working abroad: Asia, Europe (going to Laos, no record, because it's like going w/ brothers)
 - d. Each year: 50-60 people going abroad
 - i. Starting in 1981, these people would stay abroad for about 3-5 years, if they had money they could afford another term of going abroad. There had been people going for the second term, but for the 3rd term, not yet.
 - ii. No statistics: of young people going to other cities, most young people had stayed in those cities, only a few coming back.
 - iii. 2019: 47 young men studied in colleges/universities, but the number of ??? was more than that.

CHATUBHOOM BHOOMIBOONCHOO

Later, we went to the town hall of Phúc Sơn commune. After the officers welcome us, they explain the basic information about Phúc Sơn commune. There, I got topic for present on 13th Nov 2019. It is about the recognition of customary law to protect fish in Phúc Sơn commune. They told that it work well and the process consist of three stages.

Firstly, the local people submit local customary law to the commune.

Secondly, the commune considers (whether the customary contradict with government policies and laws?) and approves the local customary law to implement in the local area.

Thirdly, local people implement customary law to prevent illegal fishery. ¹

This story recalled me about my work relating to common pools resource: CPR theory of Elinor Ostrom and other CPR scholars. The most well-known principles of Ostrom consist of 8 principles as follows.

1. Clearly define boundaries.
2. Congruence between appropriation and provision rules and local conditions.
3. Collective choices arrangement.
4. Monitoring.
5. Graduated sanctions.
6. Conflict resolution mechanism
7. Minimal recognition of rights to organize.
8. Nested enterprises²

Actually, the work of Ostrom is not a theory. She called them as 8 principles to manage common pool natural resource sustainably. She found that all successful system to manage natural resource sustainably has these characters. She further emphasized that these principles are not theory because it did not mean all people who try to follow these principles will definitely succeed. On the other hand, she found from her empirical evidences that some system to govern common pool resources were fail, although it had characters of 8 principles

8 principles of Ostrom	Fishery management of Phúc Sơn
Clearly define boundaries	✓
Congruence between appropriation and provision rules local conditions	✓
Collective choices arrangement.	✓
Monitoring	✓
Graduated sanctions.	Not clear data
Conflict resolution mechanism	✓
Minimal recognition of rights to organize.	✓
Nested enterprises	✓

Actually, I do not know much about the customary fishery management at Phúc Sơn commune because, the officers had only short period to explain about it. I assume from what I understood that the village which successfully applies customary fishery management that has many characters of 8 principles of Ostrom. In the first place, I believe that the village can define boundaries clearly because each commune in Vietnam has a clear boundary and jurisdiction. Therefore, it can be said that the village can define the clear boundary. Secondly, I also believe that congruence between appropriation and provision rules and local conditions. This is because it is the customary law and has been created by local people. Then, the rules must compatible with physical conditions of local area. Furthermore, the rules should provide benefit and duties

¹ Later, my friend, an anthropologist and understand Vietnamese language, told me that she could not meet the customary law to govern fishery in Anh Sơn after she interview the local people. I am not sure about the fact in Anh Sơn too.

² Ostrom, Elinor, *Governing the commons: The evolution of institutions for collective action* (Cambridge university press, 1990)

for each resource user clearly. Thirdly, the collective choices arrangement means the rules can be adjusted by local people for their own benefit. Hence, it has no doubt that the customary law relating to fishery management at Phúc Sơn commune is compatible with the third rule because rule has been created by local people. It, then, should be allowed local people to amend it. Fourthly, the issue about monitoring, it should have an effective monitor system because officers told us that the customary law can regulate the fishery effectively. However, I cannot comment about the congruence between fifth rule of Ostrom and the rule of Village because I have no sufficient data. In term of the sixth rule, it can be said that the local people are keen with the implement of the customary law. Then, they can access to justice easily. Seventhly, the local customary laws are recognized by the commune administration. Then, it means that customary rights of local people to use and manage natural resource are recognized by the Vietnamese government. Last but not least, the regime to use customary law in local area is connected with the external regime to govern natural resource because it has been recognized by commune. Hence, it has no doubt why the traditional fishery management of Phúc Sơn might be the successful regime.

As mentioned earlier, the government has a policy to support eco-tourism in Nghe-An province and all villages in Anh Sơn district tries to follow the plan of government. This made me worry about the over exploitation of natural resource, in particular, the water resource. This is because the villagers in border area of Anh Sơn told me that they always face the water shortage problem (see further detail below).

Therefore, I thought that the effective way to manage fishery sustainably at Phúc Sơn can be a good lesson for the villagers at border area of Anh Sơn to manage water sustainably. Actually, it is one kind of the community-based water resource management or community-based natural resource management.

Actually, I did not sure about information in relation to water in each local areas which local people prefer to run eco-tourism business (home stay), however, I argue that 8 principles of Ostrom still a good starting point to manage water sustainably.

To obtain sustainable water management, I propose that local people at the frontier village should do as follows.

8 principles of Ostrom	Fishery management of Phúc Sơn	Lesson learned to water management for sustainable ecotourism
Clearly define boundaries	✓	✓
Congruence between appropriation and provision rules local conditions	✓	Survey Physical data of water resource to know the limitation of water before using
Collective choices arrangement.	✓	Participatory rules creation and adjustment process/ community planning
Monitoring	✓	Monitoring effectively
Graduated sanctions.	Not clear data	Fine & sanction should be a graduated sanction
Conflict resolution mechanism	✓	Clear and easy to access dispute settlement mechanism

Minimal recognition of rights to organize.	✓	Water management rules needs to be recognized by local government/ commune
Nested enterprises	✓	Co-management agreement with other community

1. Villagers and state officers of the commune should work together to define the clear boundary of water resource, governed by each local village.
2. Each village should try to follow, is to know the water supply capacity in each area and try not to over exploit it, particularly, when the area is filled with the huge number of tourists. This might prevent the water conflict between agriculture sectors a tourism sector too. I think that the most important character that support the sustainable water management.
3. To manage water for agriculture sector and tourism sector sustainably, local people in each area should cooperate to create water utilization plan, water utilization rules. Furthermore, water utilization rules need to be flexible and can be adjusted to fit with local conditions such as the number of population, the weather/ climate change, the volume of water supply in each season.
4. The monitoring system should be carry on by local people for their own benefits, especially, the people in the lower riparian area or the people who face water shortage should be elected or selected to be the water guard to monitor water utilization of each person in such area.
5. The sanction for the water utilization rules violator should be provided gradually and compatible with the offence that such violator did.
6. The water conflict between each water users or between each community should be settled promptly and easily in commune administrative level.
7. The rights to use water and manage water according to the local social contract/ local tradition/ water agreement need to be recognized by government.
8. The regime to utilize water need to be connected with the external water management regime of Vietnam.

Although, it is not easy to create new regime to govern water management in local area of Vietnam, I, at least, observed the opportunities at local areas in Vietnam to follow this plan as mentioned above. Three characters in local area that I saw in each village consist of;

- 1) the clearly defined boundary of natural resource; 2) the legal recognition of local rules to govern natural resource by commune administration system; and 3) the strong culture to help each other and participate in the public work by local people (Doi Cong). These can be the strength and opportunities for Vietnam government to run this plan.

Furthermore, I observed from the field trip in Vietnam that Vietnam has a strong local administration system via commune administrative system. Then, Vietnam can use commune to approve local tradition to use water or local rules to utilize water that local people draft with the technical support from government.

However, one concerning point is the blue print thinking. Blue print thinking is the word that Ostrom used.³ She intended to mean the over simplify natural resource problems and try to solve any problems with the similar solution as a panacea. In my opinion, I think that trying to promote eco-tourism industry in all local areas of Nghe-An might be one kind of blue print thinking as well. This might lead to the oversupply situation and the overexploitation of the natural resource in the area which has a lot of tourists.

³ Ostrom, Elinor, 'Design Principles and Threats to Sustainable Organizations that Manage Commons [Workshop in Political Theory and Policy Analysis]' (1999) *Indiana University, Indiana*

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Household Survey

Group 1: Dam Thi Dao, Aryasatyani Dhyani, Rabi'ah Aminudin, Yanagisawa Masayuki, Kobayashi Atsushi

Group 2: Dinh Le Na, Muhammad Bahrul Ulum, Unang Mulkhan, Chatubhoom Bhoomboonchoo, Hua Xiaobo, Nguyen Thi Vinh

Group 3: Marvin Lagonera, Visakha Phusamruat, Decha Tangseefa, Adachi Mari, Ha Thi Thu Hue

Group 4: Le Binh Minh, Danesto Anacio, Yamazaki Wataru, Ogawa Mariko, Nghiem Phuong Tuyen

Group 1

DAM THI DAO

In Cao Veu village, we visited three households and interviewed two householders accordingly.

- Firstly, we met a Thai ethnic. She was born in 1957. Her family lacks agrarian land to cultivate and has a low income. The household takes 360m² to grow maize, 720ms to plant sugar cane, and has 500ms of land-tenure. She used to weave to make traditional products of Thai people. Those products, however, are quite expensive and old-fashioned. Then she stopped weaving and she was also the last person in the village who gave up this handicraft.
- Secondly, we interviewed another villager. She has two children, one boy and one girl. The girl got married and lives in Con Cuong district. The boy migrated to urban area to make living and keeps staying there. Her family has 1000m² of rice land and 5000m² of maize land. Nevertheless, each season she only gets 400kgs rice. That's why this household is classified as poor.

RABI'AH AMINUDIN

Interview 1

- Five people are living in the house (Daughter and son-in-law with 2 grandchildren)
- Lived there more than 30 years since 1982
- Agriculture as main sustenance of livelihood (maize, rice, and livestock)
- Have around 1500sq metres per person (small piece of land) which they inherited from their parents as a wedding gift in which around 360sq² for maize and 720sq² for sugarcane
- For those born before 1982, the government distributed land to them. However, because the land is near the river, no more areas to be given and distributed
- Number two Hamlet, Tonghill Hai has 80% of the population with 91% of households. 20% are Vietnamese and 80% are Thai people.
- It is only 30KM away from Laos and have friendship activities at the border.
- In terms of access to education, a pair of their children went to boarding school and three in public high schools and one in school for ethnic minority.
- Although she is a weaver, she stopped weaving because it is not profitable as the villagers now only wear traditional clothes during special events
- However, she has new hope now as local government revitalise traditional handicraft industry and she was chosen as artisan for the village
- Before 1993, all households do weaving as when their daughters get married, they will have to weave their own products to bring to the other families

- She is currently the last person who have the knowledge to weave and in the village, the weaving club lack of money and funding to develop the skills
- They also do not have knowledge on how to market their products
- In terms of eco-tourism, they rely on the rivers as attraction for swimming in summer
- As for their agricultural produce, the rice and maize is only enough for family consumption and sugarcane is their main source of income
- Their income also heavily dependent on harvesting season and they produce 8 tonnes of sugarcane per year
- They are paid around 670,000 VND per tonne and expect to reach 4,000,000 VND annually but it is not fixed and dependent on many factors such as weather and market.
- The main labour force have to go abroad to earn income and sometimes they practiced barter system by exchanging their resources due to lack of human labour to work on their agricultural lands.
- In terms of waste management, they are dependent on government subsidy and also they signed commitment to protect the environment.
- They work from 7-11am and 2-5pm every day.
- When asked about improvement after the introduction of Doi Moi, she mentioned that there is no significant changes as things remain the same for her
- In terms of the introduction of sugarcane as a cash crop, it was quite recent in 2016 with the establishment of sugar factory in the area
- The sugar company gave sugarcane seed, fertilizer and paid a high price for the first crop (900,000 VND per tonne). However, the payments keep going down since then and the farmers do not have other choices as there is only one sugar factory available.
- The land in the area also is not suitable for tea plantation and because of that the government introduced sugarcane as an alternative. However, it is still heavily dependent on the market conditions.

Interview 2

- The informant has two children (one boy and one girl) which the girl lives in Kunkuang District with her family. The son is working in the south, Bingzhe province near Saigon. Therefore, she only lives with her husband and do agricultural activities.
- Dependent on agricultural produce (rice and maize)
- Her household is categorized as poor household by government standard as she had 1000sq2 for rice and 500sq2 for maize.
- Her land only produces 200kg of rice per season and 400 kg for all season which is not enough to be commercialised
- She faces issues such as lack of water and investment to improve the quality of her crops
- The land was inherited from her parents-in-law who belongs to the same ethnic groups
- She also weaves for her own consumption such as dresses to be worn in special occasion
- She has started to grow fruit trees but the village is a bit isolated from the central and therefore, it is difficult for her to enhance and update her knowledge
- She is also not too active and only go to the market three times a month
- Her daughter is also involved in agricultural activities as she cultivates rice and orange in Kumkuang while her son-in-law is working in factories and labour for hire for other families
- Her children finished up until middle school as school is expensive and the parents could not support the education
- Her income is used to buy food and healthcare and if she has extra income, she would buy better medicine
- Currently she has two cows and there are veterinarians that come periodically to check on the livestock
- She receives subsidy for example in electricity bill as part of government assistance
- She is also part of dancing group in which local government would invite them to perform on special occasions such as performance at the Commune Centre and festival and meetings. She volunteered to join the club to preserve their heritage dance and culture
- She learns to dance in school and she is bilingual in Thai and Vietnamese

Group 2

HUA XIAOBO

Household survey (start from 14:00 pm)

(Household) HH1

Female, 53-year-old

Three children: One daughter and two sons

Daughter: Born in 1990, now working in Taiwan as elder caring. She just came there for several months.

The youngest son: still study at school

Her husband passed away nine years ago.

For their livelihood, agriculture and livestock (chicken) are main income sources.

For cropping pattern, this household has two land plots. Each plot is 500 m², which is used for rice and maize, respectively (one season crop). In addition, this household has planted industry trees (acacia tree?) in 2 ha of uplands since 2014.

For water resource, this household uses well water. Irrigation system is available but not enough.

Starting from this year, this household changes crop from maize to sugarcane, which seems to be contact farming with district-level sugar refinery.

This household is supported by the government. They can get chicken and cow from government rather than money.

The government evaluates whether one household belongs to "poor household" every year by using the standard of "120,000 VND per month".

The house of this household was built in 2013. The money used for this house was borrowed from neighbors and friends and by selling livestock.

The interviewee's daughter got the information about working abroad in Hanoi. She did not finish her second school. She was introduced by her friend and she should work in Taiwan for two and half years. If so, she can come back. (This information implies the very strict contract about duration between the agency and participants.)

In order to support her daughter to work abroad, she borrowed 116,000,000 VND.

For the contract farming, there is a bulletin board in the village. The village head puts the information about company and its plan for farming on it.



HH2

Female, 53-year-old

Three children: one son and two daughters

For livelihood, this household depends on agriculture. They cultivate rice in 1,000 m² (500 m² for each) of farmland and sugarcane in 2,000 m² of farmland this year.

They can harvest 10-14 ton. For unit price, it is 610,000 VND per ton.

Totally, they can get 5,000,000 VND for sugarcane after deducting the cost, which is about 690,000 VND. (contract farming)

Next year, this household plans to change the crops from sugarcane to tea. For tea cultivation, it is similar with sugarcane that the tea company (State Company) outside the village already contacted them.

Previously, the households in this and neighboring villages once cultivated tea, so they have experience and skills.

For water usage in agriculture, it is not enough.

She said now villagers here rely on the agency and market very much, otherwise, it is difficult for them to decide which crop could be cultivated.

For the division of labor, they practice exchange labor much.

During August to October, they collect NTFPs.

It is very hard to have saving.



DINH LE NA

HH1

- 53 years old
- Get married 2013
- Live with 4 grandchildren
- Farmer
- Children:
 - Son and daughter – in – law: 1992, work in Binh Duong, worker
 - Daughter: 1990, work in Taiwan from early 2019, elder taking care
- Income:
 - Agriculture (1 season)
 - Support: from daughter for 2 two grandchildren
 - Poor household: no longer support because of not belong to poor household list
- Properties:
 - Rice field: 1000 m²,
 - Maize field: around garden,
 - Acacia: 2.2 hectares
- Expense:
 - Education fee: down 70% due to ethnic group, 30% from this and that (like: "sell a chicken" (100K))
 - Daily expense: 225000 VND for children a month, 60000VND/day
 - Market: once a week, in Anh Sơn (for food, clothes)
- Loan: bank, money broker, local women union.
- Communities activities: village sing and dance club, volley ball club
- Water supply:
 - Drinking water: well
 - Rice field: rain water, irrigation is not enough in summer
- Forestry land: villagers were distributed the land for acacia planting. Ms Thiet are waiting for land ownership paper. She doesn't take land because she still has to pay a loan in

bank. Her daughter lent a loan for going to Taiwan for working.

- Local travel plan: her awareness:
 - Just have a meeting
 - Call to go to Gong club to play
 - "has too many children so I must consider to join"

HH2

- 53 years old
- Live with: grandmother, aunt, a daughter (waiting for married), a grand child (live in day only)
- Family member: (add) a daughter 1989, a son 1990, a daughter 2002.
- Farmer
- Agriculture land: Rice field 1250 m², Sugarcane 2000 m²
- Income:
 - Sugarcane: 13-14 Ton/year, 690000 VND/kg -> income: 5000000 – 6000000 VND/year.
 - Rice: for family only, 1 season/year (because of dry season, lack of water)
- Demand: want to transform from sugarcane to tea, but not yet find suitable project or company. Plan: 10 mil VND for invest and 30-40 mil VND income. She never plan tea before, not sure about fee.
- Water supply:
 - Drinking water: well, not use rain water. 10 household/a well.
 - Rice field: rain water, irrigation is not enough in summer
 - Stream water: through pipe
- Local travel plan: her awareness:
 - Just have a meeting, 2 months ago
 - Call to go to Gong club to play
- Answer the question about customary law:
 - Not get married to early
 - Not organize the wedding in many days(Le Na: not customary law but a local government official regulation)

CHATUBHOOM BHOOMIBOONCHOO

At the afternoon of the same day, I have a chance to interview 2 interviewees. Both interviewees are the Dai ethnic people and they are the farmers. Both of them indicate the water shortage problem for agriculture sector, the migration of teenage labour to big city and the price of the agriculture production. However, I checked the price of the sugar cane in Thailand and compare with the price of sugar cane in Vietnam. I found that the price of sugar crane in Vietnam is more expensive than the price in Thailand. I assume that the price that the interviewee told me is the subsidy price by the government. Furthermore, I found from the interviewees that local people are not keen with market economy. They grew only the crops that are promoted by government owned agricultural company without concern about the demands of market. After that I found the similar problem of Thailand's farmers and Vietnam's farmers. It is the bad financial literacy. Both of them do not know the financial planning and making family ledger. However, Vietnamese farmers are better than Thailand's farmers because Vietnamese farmers still have their own lands.

Group 3

DECHA TANGSEefa

Nov. 11, 2019 (2:07 P.M.):

Interviewing An Aunty

- 1) The girls' name is: xxx, 7 months
- 2) We interviewed Buck (?) (meaning aunty or uncle): 54 years (her husband also 54 years)
- 3) How many people in the family: 6 including the baby
 - a. Her husband: construction worker, in the commune, near our hotel
 - b. Son: migrant worker in Taiwan
 - c. 2nd son: studied in a vocational school in xxx district
 - d. Daughter-in-law (ZZZ) and the girl-baby living with her: hence, there are only three persons in this house.
 - e. Her husband came home about every 1.5 month.
 - f. Ages:
 - i. 1st son: born 1996: 23 (married to ZZZ who was 17 years)⁴
 - ii. 2nd son: 19 years
 - g. Because her family didn't have enough money, the 2nd son had not gone to a university but had studied at a vocational school for 2 year.
 - h. Aunty: born in this village; her husband also born here.
 - i. Only the daughter-in-law was from another village.
- 4) Compared between when the aunty was young and now:
 - a. Population in this area had changed a lot: increasing so fast:
 - i. from about 20 households to about 70 households
 - ii. People from outside had migrated here to stay.
 - b. What had attracted them to move in here?:
 - i. Many people had come from Kongkang (?) because in Kongkang had been difficult to do agriculture and to have good livelihood (to travel to Kongkang, it takes about 2 hours by river).
 - c. According to her, in Anh Son: some people had come to do logging, had married with local women and had stayed here. Hence, many people stayed here.
- 5) Regarding the "Red Book": land deed
 - a. "New arrivals": had they finally and legally owned land here?: Almost all families had "red books."
 - b. For what purpose did they one use the "red book"?: For marriage, getting loan from a bank.
- 6) How had people in this community known about working opportunities in Taiwan?
 - a. One company from Tai Hua (?) province came here and organized workshops on how to go to Taiwan?
 - i. The company would provide a loan to an applicant amount 2,000\$ (with an interest of 11%/year) and the successful applicant would have to pay 7,000\$ -- by borrowing from a bank – including ticket and training.
 - ii. She said that at the beginning, her family didn't notice the 11% interest, while the bank interest was only 6-7%.
 - iii. The contract was for 3 years.
 - iv. To pay money back to the company, her son had paid through a bank in Taiwan, by depositing the money directly to the company – he had been there for just 5 months.
 - v. During the last 5 months, her son had sent around 500 US\$ to pay for loan at a bank – only one time during the whole 5 months.
 - vi. Workshop: Within the last 3 years, there had been 3-4 workshops already in this hamlet:
 1. There had been
 - a. 3 men gone to Taiwan to work in a factory
 - b. 1 woman: domestic house work
- 7) In 2019: If one were to move to live in this hamlet, can that person (a Vietnamese) get a "red book": Yes.
- 8) Her husband could speak Thai(?) an Laotian. He had watched Thai movies a lot.
- 9) Her own hobby: singing, dancing:

⁴ According to the law, the daughter-in-law was too young to be legally married and to have a marriage certificate. Hence, she had stayed together with the aunty without any marriage certificate. In order to have a marriage certificate, a man had to be at least 20 years old and a woman had to be at least 18. In this case, the 7-month girl could not have her father's family name; she, instead, had been using her mother's family name.

- a. how often, once/year: March 8
- 10) This house: a part of ecotourism?
 - a. Some families also did business as part of ecotourism, but not hers because: not enough money to set up facilities, e.g., setting up a restaurant to cook medicinal food.
- 11) She was a Tai ethnic "minority": "Tay-Thank" (outsider called them "Thai")
 - a. Did they have their own traditional dance, which was different from Vietnamese traditional dance?: Yes.
 - b. When she was young, she joins youth union and she learnt from other people.
- 12) Her area was located in the "buffer zone" near a national park
 - a. In the "buffer zone," one could own land
 - b. There were about 70 households in the "buffer zone"
 - i. Now the community was building a fence to block elephants from entering the village
 - ii. Ethnic compositions in the buffer zone:
 - 1. 5 groups:
 - a. Tay-thank
 - b. Her mong (?)
 - c. Dan lai (?)
 - d. Ker Mu (?)
 - e. Toh (?)
- 13) When was the best time in her life, what happened?
 - a. When she gave birth to her first son; it was after marrying for 13 years. She was 30 years old.
- 14) Her husband had 9 siblings, so she had to help support the husband's family.
 - a. She herself had 6 siblings, one had died .
- 15) The worst time in her life?
 - a. First time:
 - i. After she got married, her husband had to go to Laos and there had been a rumor that her husband had gotten sick and so she had become worried.
 - ii. During that time, many people had gone to Laos. As for her husband, having been married for 5-6 years, he went to Laos (because he had relatives therein) had worked in a construction site for 5 months.
 - b. Second time:
 - i. About 3-4 years ago, her first son had a motorbike accident, and she thought that he had died already. But a kind person took him to a hospital and he was finally OK.
 - ii. She also told us about another incident: Another time, a ceiling fan dropped on her first son's head, and since then, whenever there was a loud voice, he would feel headache. His eyes had since not been the same. It happened during his high school time. Now, he had since been wearing glasses.
- 16) When she needed help, who would be the one that she had turned to?
 - a. First, her relatives on her side, who lived in the same area; and she had many relatives.
 - b. How about for financial support:
 - i. From her relatives, too, unless, it's a big amount, which she would go to a bank.
 - c. Her every day's condition, she maintained that it would be the same, i.e., she would turn to her relatives
- 17) Her alternative earnings:
 - a. In the past, making the Vietnamese-style woven skirt.
 - b. Now: No.
- 18) After being asked whether the young nowadays had been woven such kind of skirt, she told us:
 - a. The younger generation did other kinds of job and earned more money. For instance, working outside the village for a company, in a restaurant, or as a housemaid would enable them to earn about 5 million VN Dong/month.

- b. Whereas the older generation: it would take them about 10 days for the whole process of producing the skirt – including weaving, dyeing etc. – if they had only the spare time to work. Otherwise, if a weaver could focus fully on it, it would take about 7 days. And a weaver would get about 500,000 VN Dong for a good quality one.
- 19) Now, people didn't do anything by themselves anymore. They could buy pieces of cloths and put them together.
- a. Asked where her loom was, she said that it had been loaned to her relative's house. Other people offered to pay for the piece that she was wearing for 300,000 VN Dong, but she had chosen to keep it. All her product is hand-made.
 - b. She continued: the younger generation didn't know how to weave that kind of skirt because when they were smaller, they had just studied in school; and they wanted to get out of the hamlet once they grew up.
- 20) We asked about other expenses:
- a. She said: If her families needed anything, they just bought it. She said that after selling some buffaloes or cows, they had had some saving.
 - b. We continued: what had been her family's biggest expenses?
 - i. Her family had the a plot of land on a mountain nearby and had planted some trees up there, i.e., cham (?), kaew (?). Sometimes, they had had to hire workers, for about 870,000 VN Dong/day
 - ii. Almost everybody had, as was translated, "the forest"; and they had received lands from the state and, in her case, she continued to own it.
 - iii. Asked how much she had gotten from the piece of land, she answered that her family just started planting the trees about 3 years ago; and it would take about 5 years until she could cut them. Hence, she had not received anything yet.
- 21) Asked about her religion:
- a. She said she had none. If my memory served me right, she mentioned that in her legal documented, it is stated: "no religion".
 - b. She paid respect to her ancestors.
 - c. Asked which ones had she respected the most: the ones on her side or the others on her husband's side, she said: For Vietnam's women, they had to respect both sides as well as Uncle Ho.
- 22) I asked if Uncle Ho had been sitting with us and he could grant anything she wanted, what would she asked from him?
- a. She said: she only wished for good health, good luck and did not want to encounter any unlucky situations.
 - i. Then we asked and she continued her story that she had gone to a hospital two times for operations and both times she had to spend almost all of her saving.
 - ii. Though she had health insurance, it covered only about 50% and she had had to pay for the rest.
 - iii. She let us know that she had not been categorized as "extremely poor" (by the government?). Otherwise, she would have been supported by other organizations, including being eligible for some kind of loan.
 - iv. Asked about her health, she told us that, it had not been so well. She had had headache, high blood pressure; and it had been difficult to breathe. Sometimes, she had had chest pain, too. Hence, she had not been able to go to work in the forest but had just been staying home and helping to take care of her grandchild.

ADACHI MARI

Decha, Adachi, Marvin, Visakha and Dao visited one of the houses. The widow is living with her daughter in law and 7 moth old grandchild baby. Legally speaking, the daughter in law is 17 years old and not married yet. The son is working in Taiwan as oversea worker and will not come back for 3 years. It is the broker lends the travel expenses of the son with high interest and margin; they are suffering to pay the lent back. Moreover, the widow and daughter in law is different ethnic, they couldn't have enough communication each other. The small family of widow,

17 years old girl and the baby seems vulnerable and fragile in terms of living. This family is suffering with the complex issues of poverty in both local and global context.

VISAKHA PHUSAMRUAT

Informant No. 3

Ethnicity: Tai

Family member

5 members in total

Husband – construction worker in another commune

Son – labor export in Taiwan, married, back home every 9 month

Son – didn't go to university, do vocational work in Dao Long District

A daughter in law from gough gong, underage marriage, so baby cannot get husband family name.

History & Connection with the Area

Herself and husband were born in this area.

Before then, 20 household, now more people from the outside move in and make up of 70 households.

Most migrated from Kon gham village, the area is hard for doing agriculture.

[Move-in Pattern] Work in Forest plantation (logging) industry/ soldier and get married with lady from her village and then move in.

Land Document: House red book. What's for? Deposit with the bank and borrow money for her son to go to Taiwan.

Process of Working abroad

The agency holds a workshop: how to do labor export?

Total amount of money needed = \$9000

The workshop supports by letting the worker borrow \$2000 to go abroad. (Interest rate = 11% per year approx. --- considered very high compared to 6-7% from local bank)

The remaining \$7000 – find on their own – looking for someone to borrow.

3-year contract with agency to work abroad

Money earned will deposit with bank in Taiwan, deducted for company's profit, save \$500 in 5 months.

[Note: not sure about the \$ currency – US or Taipei]

Money had been sent to family 3-4 times within 3 years' period.

As of now, 4 men in this neighborhood has been working in factory. 1 lady does housework.

Land

Get red book when buying the land

Location of land: in buffer zone, allowed, legally acquired (not in the key and restricted area adjacent to the forest)

Her Hobbies

Singing and dancing

Big event for dancing on Nov 18 every year

International women day in March

Ecotourism

River is for everyone to take a bath

Asking if she would like to join the district plan to welcome tourist

Herself: no investment for facility. If she had money, she would open a small restaurant, show cooking and dance.

Dress, Clothes, Identity

Youth union will teach each other to learn how to make clothes. Also they can learn from TV.

Language: tay, Tai-tung, Tai-tang (different from Thai)

Costume: wearing headpiece, playing fiddle. (headpiece unique to each tribe)

How to tell the difference between Tai Tang and other ethnicities? – 5 of them in the area: Hermong, Tho, Danlai (her daughter-in-law – today not many of Danlai seen, many go to [merge with*] Tai Tang), Kurmuh

Food is not clearly different. Some (not sure which) used fish to worship ancestor in new year, anything made with fish sticky rice from green bean.

Dancing is clearly different.

Clothes pattern for the bottom is clearly different.

Normally space on the left side of the house is for worship ancestor. This house locates the ancestor altar on the right because it is quiet space and not many people pass the zone. Only inner circle family, old members, owner of the house are allowed to go to the altar. (her daughter-in-law not yet allowed)

Space in the middle of the house is for the symbol of King's people, communist people.

Wall – photos of modern wedding pictures and traditional clothes.

Daughter in law – very shy (we were told).

Life event

Best time of her life - most happy time is the 13th year after marriage, her son was born. (she got married at 18 – legally approved)

Bug events/ worst time – 1. after giving birth to her first son, husband left for work in lao, and there was a rumor that he got into serious illness. 2. 3-4 years ago, a second son got into motorbike accident and need to be hospitalized at the hospital district.

Dependence/ support – who will you think of/ or go for when asking for help?

Emotional support – relatives on her family side that live in this area

Financial support – relatives to her family side unless borrowing the large amount of money, she will go to banks.

Handicraft – now people no longer make it anymore. But long time ago she weaved herself the dress she wore. Now only craft for the baby.

In her generation, a few does. Earn 10,000 Dollar – 10 days (do in a free time), 1 week for full time work.

1 month can make 1 dress.

Other jobs outside village, i.e. companies, restaurants, housework in cities, 5 Million VD.

Additional source of income – most spending on medicine/ rice

- Sell buffalos/cows

- Hire workers to plant in the forest, land in the mountain - forest, plant kaew and charm to cut for woods. She received land from the state officer, forest company.

Hiring cost per person → 17,000 per person (8.5 USD), the plant takes 3 years - 5 years to be ready for collecting for woods.

She cannot work at the forest anymore.

Religion/ Spiritual belief

No religion as per the document record

Any belief/ paying respect to? Ancestors from both sides of family, and Uncle Ho chi minh

What would you ask from Uncle Ho? Healthy, Lucky, not risky things.

Health treatment/ Insurance

2 times undergone Operation at the hospital cost all money she had.

House insurance - 30% coverage

She doesn't have registered book, only eligible for the poor people.

Group 4

YAMAZAKI WATARU

First farmer. Has four children, and three are married and live with the youngest boy. The eldest daughter is a female doctor. Home furnishings seem rich. She has 6 hectares of forest. She loves dogs, so she has eight dogs. She keeps five pigs in a hut next to her home. Previously, about 15 were raised. In September or October this year (2019), an African swine fever (ASF) outbreak occurred in a settlement. Pigs died in a few farms in the village, but she sold her pigs before the outbreak of ASF, so there was no damage. She thinks the use of a chicken disinfection spray prevented ASF invasion. If pigs die of ASF infection, the government will compensate 250,000 VND per 100 kg of pigs. There is also compensation from the commune to the farmers.

Question 1 (Yamazaki): If pigs die of ASF infection, how do farmers reintroduce the pig in their farm?

Answer (female): It seems that the farmers spray chicken disinfectant sprays after the outbreak, and then they reintroduce the pig about a month later.

Answer (Yamazaki): Basically, we are doing the same in Japan.

Question 2 (Yamazaki): Do you have any idea why you could prevent ASF?

Answer (female): I bake bread at home and sell it at the market, but I did not do it when there was an ASF outbreak in the settlement and kept myself inside of my house as much as possible.

Answer (Yamazaki): Very correct response. One of the causes is that humans may bring viruses attached to shoe soles and car tires into animal breeding facilities without noticing. During the epidemic of animal infectious disease in Japan, it is recommended to refrain from going out and spray disinfectant (slaked lime) on the premises.

Answer (woman): I am glad to know that we have taken the same measures as in Japan.

Question 3 (Yamazaki): Your pig breeding facility is made of concrete and firm. Viruses can be



carried on the wind. It may be able to prevent virus invasion because it is made of concrete. How was the breeding situation of the ASF outbreak farms in the village?

Answer (female): Instead of being made of concrete, they were made of poorer materials such as wood, which are easy to wind.

Second farmer. Opposite the first farmer's house. He invited us. Traditional Thai stilt house. Built in 1995. Rearing 2 buffaloes, 1 cow and 20-30 chickens.

MARIKO OGAWA

Date : Around 14:00, November 11

Place : Village in Nghe An(Near mountain area with a national park)

- 56 year old woman. She has 4 children, 3 of them are already married. One child lives with her. Another one is a doctor. Other children live in her neighborhood.
- A child living with her helps home.
- She has lived here since she was a child.

- She has no inconvenience regarding water resources. Through an electric pump, clean water from the river upstream easily reaches her house.

- Currently, livestock is one pig, eight dogs, 20-30 chickens (?)(Picture 1). She heard that a few neighbors lost pigs due to ASF(African swine fever)(?). She sold her pigs before they get ASF. She bought the medicine by herself and gave it to the pigs.

- She has 6 ha(?) of forest. She has some income from farming and livestock, so she shares some of her income with her children.



Picture 1 : Livestock shed surrounded by fence of concrete

After Interview...

HUA XIAOBO

After brief interview (one hour for each household), we went to a lake in the village, where will be invested and developed as an ecotourism in a near future. I still doubt whether the project will succeed or not, while the government staffs seem very confident. The natural scene here is very beautiful.



Interestingly and surprisingly, we heard from Decha sensei that villagers here prepared for performance for us. Dance! We saw the traditional and ethnic dance, and even joined the dancing group. At that moment, I forgot the doubt and worries from the interview, what I could remember is the smile and warmth from the local people.





Day 5, Nov 12 Fieldwork in Nghe An Province

AM: Visited a melon greenhouse and one household to conduct interviews.

PM: Back to Hanoi

Group 1

DAM THI DAO

- We visited a householder who has three sons and two daughters. The youngest one is 24 years old and still single. His family has 2500ms of growing rice and 5,000m² of plating tea leaves. They raise two oxen and thirty chickens in the garden, and make rice alcohol. Besides, this household has 30,000m² to plant acacia. Though their income from agriculture is relatively low, he and his wife feel satisfaction and sometime they give money to their children.

RABI'AH AMINUDIN

- The informant has five children (3 boys and 2 girls)
- 4 are married and work in Saigon, Tam Quan, and Dalat
- The youngest one (boy) is 24 years old and still single. He lives with the parents
- His daughters work at textile factory while the sons mainly work at construction sites.
- He has 2500 sq² of rice, 5000sq² of tea, and two cows and 40 poultry.
- All the land around the house belong to him
- The three of them (husband, wife, and youngest son) work on the agricultural land
- After harvesting, the rice only enough for the family consumption as they produce approximately one tonne for a season
- The last season, they were only able to produce 300kg of rice due to water issue
- The water source mainly depend on rain and therefore, due to weather change resulted in lack of production
- For tea, they produce around 400-500kgs of tea leaves per month and sell it for 4000VND per kg. However, tea can only be harvested for 6-7 times a year
- Traders come to the village and buy from villagers. However, it is heavily dependent on the market price. According to him, the tea price has increased over the years.
- They started to plant tea since 5-6 years ago as he opened a new land to plant tea.
- The government allocated a plot of land however it is considered as degraded land and not as productive
- In previous years, they are able to hunt in the forest, find timber and other resources due to less strict government's regulations
- However now they go for hire works to harvest Acacia trees. He himself has 2500 sq² Acacia trees which requires 7 years cycle to be harvested
- For the whole 2500 sq², he is able to get 10,000,000 VND after a complete cycle (7 years) and usually for a hectare, they are able to gain 70,000,000 VND on average
- Four of his children went up to middle school for their education and one up until the 3rd grade
- The land used to be bamboo forest until 1990 which government encouraged them to open the land
- A neighbour of his mentioned that she had plenty of land plots and gave some to other villagers
- The villagers are given a Certificate of Land by the government as evidence of their ownership and inheritance purposes

- Prior to the opening of the land, both of the interviewees lived in the same village but other areas and they relocated due to hunger issues still within Fukhsan Commune but closer to the road
- The lands of former village were returned to the government and they also did not have land certificate to prove their ownership
- Now, due to stricter government regulations, they lack side-income opportunities to buy bigger things that requires more money.
- The children who live outside did not send money back to the family because they have to take care of their own family and sometimes even ask for money from their parents
- The two sons return to hometown once a year or once in two years while the girls often visit the family a few times a year as they have to take care for their family-in-laws as well
- The house his family currently residing in was built in the year 2000 and he mentioned prior to that, the house they lived in was not in good quality. He mentioned that the kitchen was recently built in 2018.
- He also just bought a smartphone and learning how to use it

Group 2

HUA XIAOBO

(Through QL7A road to HL6 road)

In the morning, we visited a greenhouse for melon. They use very effective and modern way to cultivate melon as below. However, I felt it is still very easy to get disease. How to use chemical? How about skill training for laborers? What is difference between traditional way and the way in using greenhouse?



Then, we moved to an ethnic village (Black Tai) for interview.

HH3

Male, 60-year-old, Black Tai

This interviewee participated in Cambodia War as a soldier during 1978 to 1982 from Vietnam. (He can get social welfare from the government.)

Children in this household: three sons and one daughter.

First son: working in a coffee farm in Dak Lak Province

Second son: doing farming in this village

Third son: working with the first son in a coffee farm

Daughter: off-farm working in Duong Province, which I heard is an industrial province.

In terms of land-use:

- Rice: 1,500 m² (three plots, 500 m² for each)
- Bamboo
- Protected forest

Road here is very well built. It has been hardened four/five years ago.

This interviewee responded to me that he is very satisfied with the current living conditions and life. In his mind, economies here have been developed a lot, people here could get insurance and medical care from the government, and children here could go to school. Those are great changes towards a better life.

In terms of money or saving, he told me he may sell bamboo and livestock if money is largely needed.

His first son bought land ten years ago in Dak Lak Province. Even so, his son is still not "rich". (I guess it is related to coffee production and coffee price.)

His son may send some money to him every year. It is about 200,000 VND per year.

He thinks people should be kind, honest, doing legal work and help each other. That is what he taught his children.



DINH LE NA

Hami melon (Cantaloupe)

- Hami melon garden: 7000 trees
- 1 fruit/tree, in the 8-9th leaf from the root
- "In the dry season, the quality of fruit is better in the rainy season. Not good in the rainy season. Tree absorbs more sun energy".
- Price 55000 VND/kg (over year), 1 fruit/kg.

HH3

- 60 years old
- Get married before go to war (<18 years old)
- Thai ethnic group (Thai Thanh)
- Poor household
- War soldier: 1978 – 1982 (in Khmer and Pon Pot), study to become a officer in Can Tho (in 8 months), work as security officer
- Family member:
 - o Son: 1982, live in Lam Dong province, for coffee planting, 10 years
 - o Son: 1983, farmer, live in village
 - o Son: 1987, work with elder brother in Lam Dong
 - o Daughter: 1990, work in Binh Duong province (in garment factory)
- Agriculture:
 - o Animal husbandry
 - o Rice: 1500 m²
 - o Acacia: 1000 – 1500 m²

- o Bamboo: 1 hectare
- Exchange labor for supporting and union.
- Occupation and Income:
 - o Rice:
 - Annual income: 0.4 – 0.5 ton -> 0.1 ton for food
 - Agriculture fee: worker 200000 VND/500m², machine 250000 VND/500m²
 - Elder brother gives 200000 VND for Tet holiday
 - o Bamboo product: 7-8 bunches of bamboo/day, 15000 VND/bunch, take products
- Villagers come to talk in afternoon
 - o Time: 4-5pm
 - o Discussion
 - Tell historical stories
 - Funny stories
 - Learn together in agriculture activities
 - Plant tree to create forest
- Problem happens in village: unhappy, stolen -> gong in past, speaker now

CHATUBHOOM BHOOMIBOONCHOO

On the last date 12th Nov 2019 at Anh Sơn district, I interviewed one Dai ethnic interviewee. He is the veteran and had ever fought in Cambodia. His children also have migrated to work in the big city as well as the children of the interviewees yesterday. He is also a farmer.

One good thing that I found in Vietnam, especially Anh Sơn district is the social capital. Two days in Anh Sơn I knew *đoàn kết* (Connect each other), *tương trợ* (Help each other), *đổi công* (reciprocity) which they almost perish from Thai culture.

We went back to Hanoi after interview the last interviewee.

Conclusion

Thank you very much for the opportunity from Kyoto University to me and all participants.

Group 3

DECHA TANGSEefa

Nov. 12, 2019 (9:05 A.M.):

Interviewing A Couple

- 1) Xxx: 58 years old.
- 2) Had had some problems w/ his eyes:
 - a. Cannot see clearly: the left could not; the right almost could not see.
 - b. Hence, he had not been able to work much and had been staying in a hospital most of the time for about 2 years already.
 - c. The real problem started about 20 years ago:
 - i. Being a hunter, he went in a forest and someone mistook him as an animal and shot him (2 bullets): one near the neck, the other near the heart. The first bullet was later pulled out, but the second was not, hence affecting the eyes.
 - d. His wife had taken care of him since then.
- 3) He had 5 members in his family:
 - a. Son (35 years): had cancer in the brain, at the last stage
 - i. Both father and son had had to go to the hospital – too often.
 - b. Grandson (7 years): staying in that house.
 - c. Daughter-in-law: lived in Ho Chi Minh, worked in a hospital
 - d. His wife stayed in that house, too.
- 4) His wife's daily routine:

- a. Doing laundry, cleaning the house, and cooking; and when we met, it was not the time to farm or to harvest.
 - b. Sometimes, she had been hired to do manual job, e.g., collecting bamboo.
- 5) Their son and daughter could not sent money to them.
- 6) He and his wife were both born in that area.
- a. They grew up together.
 - b. After he came back from a war, they got married in 1983
 - c. They had 4 children (2 sons, 2 daughters)
 - d. The second son and his wife had a house next door (but they had been working in a factory in Ho Chi Minh), they had 2 children.
 - e. Both daughters had got married:
 - i. One lived in Kam Son (?), He An province
 - ii. The other in Kee Son (?), He An province
 - f. She had encouraged her daughters to get married:
 - i. One finally got married in 2011
 - ii. The other in 2011
- 7) Seeing that the floor of their house looked beautiful, I asked when did they have it done?
- a. 3 years ago, 10 million VN Dong
 - b. So, I asked why did they chose to have the floor done like that?
 - i. They told us that the 2nd son had money, came back and invested in it in order to make the house looked clean.
 - c. So, we asked when the house was built: it was in 2002
- 8) Then, we also interviewed his wife:
- a. Her health problem:
 - i. Heart problem: artillery
 - ii. High blood pressure
 - iii. Headache
 - iv. Sometimes she became unconscious; it's the problem she had had since she was young.
 - b. She hailed from Vinh (?) province -- very far from where we met.
- 9) Asked how he usually travelled to the hospital: she accompanied him to the hospital, by bus.
- 10) Land: bought by themselves in 1987
- a. Asked whether they had any "red book"?: They told us that it was in the process (started 3 years ago) and that they would get it soon.
 - b. But at the beginning, this land was not for building house, but for farming.
- 11) They moved into this area in 1991 (at this point, I wrote in my note that her story was confusing; so we changed the direction of the conversation).
- a. 1983-1991: they were staying in another place (5 kms from there), and they moved there in 1991.
 - b. Asked why moved there, they answered: because land condition in the former place had not been good. And there were so many people there: 8 persons for a piece of land of 165 square meters to be used for farming rice. Hence, it was not adequate.
 - c. Now: they were on a piece of land of 5,000 square meters, only for farming rice and building house.
 - d. At the beginning:
 - i. Officers didn't agree for them to stay there, but they chose to stay there. Afterward, she gave birth and finally the officers agreed for them to stay.
 - ii. "Red Book" important because if she would have it, none would be able to take her land.
 - iii. She said she didn't understand why it had taken so long.
 - iv. Totally, the area stated in the "Red Book" would be 5,000 square meters:
 - 1. Including 2,700 square meters for the house and garden
 - 2. 300 square meters for XX?
 - 3. 2,000 square meters for the rice paddy field
- 12) Asked about the second son and his wife (who worked for the same company):

- a. Salary of:
 - i. The son: 5,000,000 VN Dong (she was unsure)
 - ii. His wife: 5,000,000 VN Dong

(Unfortunately, our time was up and we had to leave them, though we still had other questions.)

ADACHI MARI

Decha, Adachi, Marvin, Visakha and Dao visited a house. The owner of the house, his wife and the elder son cannot work because of their health condition.

VISAKHA PHUSAMRUAT

Informant No. 5

Don't work much in the last 2 years

Right eyes cannot see, almost blind

20 years ago, he was a hunter in the forest and got shot 2 times, hospitalized, 1 bullet near the heart

Visit hospital almost every year

Wife need to take care of the informant, some farm work and paddy field

Family members

- 5 members in total
- Son has final stage brain cancer + wife studying and work in hospital in Ho Chi Minh = grandson live with grandparents.
- 2nd son + wife work for a company in Ho Chi Minh
- Daughters – got married and moved out to stay at different village in gum chaou, Nghe an province

Informant No.6

Routine work – washing cloth, clean up the house, cooking

Got hired to do any work available/ cut woods

Born in this hamlet

Get married in 1983, war time

House changes

New floor, 3 years ago renovation, 10 millions paid by Son

House was built in 2002

Health: high blood pressure, heart problem, unconscious since very young before she got married.

Land use

Live in this land since 1987 after got married. Land bought by themselves.

Red book has been under the process, which is now 3 yrs already.

Red book means no body can take our land. She doesn't understand why it take long to process.

This piece of land is for agriculture, not for building house. (certain proportion required sq.m. for house and agriculture)

Group 4

YAMAZAKI WATARU

Third farmer. She has a husband and three children. She breeds dogs with puppies. She lost two children at the age of 18. It has been using river water since the well was broken. She feels life is painful. She got one cow worth 10 million VND (from the commune?). She borrows 15 million

VND from the bank at an annual rate of 0.9% and pays 14,000 VND every month. She is suffering from liver disease. She is distrusted by modern medicine, so she is receiving traditional medicine, but the cost of treatment is as high as 400,000 VND per month. She has a hard time living, saving food and medical expenses. It costs 150,000 VND every month for education. The traditional medical clinic is 5 km away by motorbike.

Impressions: During the interview, she seemed to have been depressed at all during the interview, as to whether health or money issues were affecting. Compared to the first farm, there were fewer furnishings and it seemed financially depressed. I was worried that she would be mental illness, such as depression, as well as liver disease.

The first farmer who managed to ride the flow of "economic growth" and the third farmer who did not have the chance to ride were very contrasting. Is the former "equality", in which everyone is equally poor, disappearing, and will the inequality increase with the difference of individual efforts, abilities, luck, etc. under "equal opportunities"? As experienced by Asian countries including Japan, the flow of "economic growth" in Vietnam today is not expected to stop, and it is assumed that the material wealth of society as a whole will improve. On the other hand, I wanted to know a little more about how the safety net for the marginalized people is being prepared (or how to build it in the future).

The economic inequality that had existed since at least the Nguyen dynasty should have disappeared once Vietnam adopted socialism and denied the private property system (everyone became "equally poor"). However, there is a clear economic gap between Nghê An's first farm and the third farm. From their generation or about a generation ago, I imagined that the accumulation of these small disparities between generations would eventually lead to a greater gap between rich and poor. Ironically, it seemed that the process of socialist policies aimed at establishing an equal society clearly visualized the process to be produced economic inequality and wealth disparity.

OGAWA MARIKO

Date : 9:00~10:00, November 12

Place : Village in Nghe An

-A woman (Picture 1). Living with her husband and two children. The children are 5 and 9 years old (?).

-10 years ago, her family moved here from another district. Because the area where she lived before became more crowded. When she moved here, she borrowed money from a bank to buy farmland.

-Her husband has liver disease. He cannot work much, so income is low. In his daily routine, in the morning her husband goes to the river to catch fish (Pictures 1, 2).



Picture 1 : Looking at caught fishes with her(left side)

-For her daily task, she takes care of the tea plantations around her home. She also goes to a farmland (rice?) a little away from her home to check the cows grazing there. Other tasks are cooking, cleaning, and so on in her home.
-She is asking her children to help home after graduating secondary school because of shortage of labor.

-In her husband case, medical expenses are fully guaranteed by country (in her case, not fully guaranteed).
-For treatment of his disease, she buys traditional medicine near this village every month.

The medicine fee is not covered by insurance.
-I have ever taken him to hospital in Hanoi for treatment of western medicine, but now I don't go there. Because she heard that a neighbor died after treatment of western medicine.



Picture 2 : Caught fishes

-She saves food expenses to pay for children's school fees and my husband's medicine. At present, I'm asking my acquaintance whether she can get support from the country or not.

-A serious problem is that the water pump is broken. This pump is for obtaining clean water from the mountains. There is a well in the yard, but it is also broken. Only a little water is available from the well.

-She doesn't have enough water for living and agriculture. Rice is poor quality (Picture 3).
-For bathing, she goes down to river 2 km away from home.



Picture 3 : Rice grown in her farm

**THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS OF WOMEN IN RURAL AREAS IN VIETNAM: A CASE STUDY OF ANH SON DISTRICT, NGHE AN PROVINCE**

Le Binh Minh | Can Tho University, Vietnam

First of all, I want to say thank you so much the Center for Southeast Asian Studies, Kyoto University and CRES for giving me such a great opportunity to attend this seminar.

What I get from this seminar is, first, networking among Southeast Asian countries and CSEAS, CRES members. I am very happy and lucky to know such great persons from (Thai Lan, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, China, Japan and Vietnam) and sharing not only culture but also knowledge with each other. I hope that we are can continue this networking in the future.

In this seminar and field trip, my main focuses were investigating success factors for sustainable development, equality and exploring the rural development strategies for women in rural areas in Vietnam. Women are more vulnerable to sexual and reproductive health problems. It is assumed that one of the main reasons for women vulnerability is lack of healthcare services, as argued by Su et al (2014). Additionally, the paper of Reyes and Lu (2016) shows that "both the poverty of the women, and their traditional roles at home put them in a vulnerable position". In turn, bad long-term health conditions can be caused by poor living quality and inattention to health. Ranji et al. (2007) and Jatrana and Crampton (2009) point out that women are more likely to postpone receiving health care because of financial resources. Other barriers in accessing healthcare services found in the studies of Lane and Cibula (2000) and Marshall et al. (2005) are gender inequalities related to social roles and cultural norms, lower levels of education, precarious employment and irregular administrative status.

Along the seven-day seminar, participants attended the workshop, field trips and sharing sessions. One-and-a-half-day field visit was conducted in two Hamlets in rural Nghe An to collect primary data. The respondents were asked about their daily live activities including livelihood assets, livelihood strategies, livelihood outcomes and future prospects.

All farmers could access to electricity, telephone network and roads. Farmers practice farming mainly for household consumption with only a little surplus for sales and barter trade. They plant rice, corn, sugar cane and raise some animals such as buffalo, cow and chicken.

In the first day, my team visited two households that they are satisfied and happy with their livelihoods. However, in the last day, it is really a sad story. We met a 49 years old woman who are living with her husband and three sons. They actually have five children, but two of them died long time ago at the age of 17-18. They are Thai people, who live in mountainous region of Nghe An Province. Their land is far away from streams so their lands are relatively dry. That is the reason why their productivity is very low compare to their neighbors. The couple earn very little cash income due to subsistence-based farming. Their production totally depends on the irregular rainfall. Moreover, they have just 0.18 hectare of land which they bought many years ago by borrowing 15 million VND from the local bank. That means they also have to pay about 135.000 VND every month for the interest.

They now live with their three sons, all of them are in primary and secondary schools (grade 5 to grade 7). The couple have health issues so they just do simple things to earn money. Although they do have health insurance they cannot afford to go to provincial hospital in Vinh City or Ha Noi City, so they get traditional medicine in their village to help their health.

Having asked how she view her life in the future, she wish to still live well to raise her children in her communities. She hopes her children will finish secondary school (grade 9) and get a job there. She said hopelessly with her children that they should try their best at least to have a better life than she does.

All in all, the government should consider more into the imbalances between rural-urban gap, gender gap and other social issues affect women in rural areas. It is not easy for us to stop it, but we can make it become a good change for the community.

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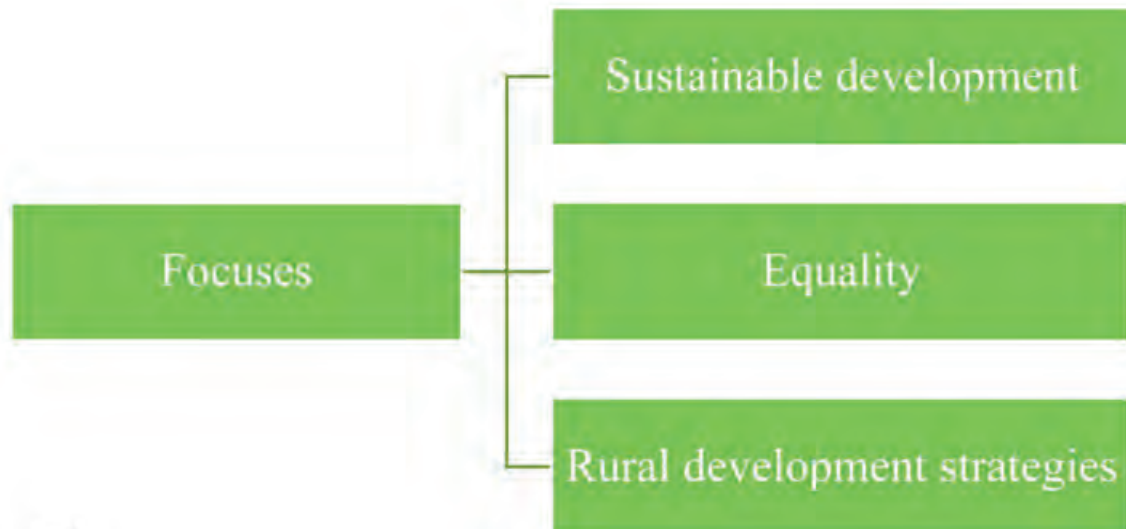
The 43rd Southeast Asia Seminar

"Economic Growth, Ecology, and Equality: Learning from Vietnam"

**THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS OF WOMEN IN
RURAL AREAS IN VIETNAM: A CASE STUDY OF
ANH SON DISTRICT, NGHE AN PROVINCE**

**Minh Binh Le, Department of Economics
Can Tho University**

SEMINAR AND FIELD TRIP



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CONCERNS

1. Employment outcomes and wages of rural women are not good enough.
2. The socio-economic inequalities in health and health care access of urban versus rural women in Vietnam.
3. Inequality to access education for women in rural areas in Vietnam

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PRELIMINARY FINDINGS

- Lack of healthcare services (Su et al, 2014).
- “Both the poverty of the women, and their traditional roles at home put them in a vulnerable position” (Reyes & Lu, 2016).
- Bad long-term health conditions can be caused by poor living quality and inattention to health.

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PRELIMINARY FINDINGS

- Women are more likely to postpone receiving health care because of financial resources (Ranji et al., 2007; Jatrana & Crampton, 2009).
- Other barriers in accessing healthcare services found in the studies of Lane and Cibula (2000) and Marshall et al. (2005) are gender inequalities related to social roles and cultural norms, lower levels of education and precarious employment.

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FIELD TRIP: INTERVIEW

- One-and-a-half-day field visit was conducted in two Hamlets in rural Nghe An to collect primary data. The respondents were asked about their daily live activities including livelihood assets, livelihood strategies, livelihood outcomes and future prospects.

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FIELD TRIP: INTERVIEW

▪ What are they doing?

- Farmers practice farming mainly for household consumption with only a little surplus for sales and barter trade
- They plant rice, corn, sugar cane and raise some animals such as buffalo, cow and chicken.

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FIELD TRIP: INTERVIEW

▪ Their current livelihoods

- All farmers could access to electricity, telephone network, roads.
- The farmers earn very little cash income due to subsistence-based farming.

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INTERVIEW: A CASE STUDY



INTERVIEW: A CASE STUDY

▪ Their current livelihoods

- They are Thai people, who live in mountainous region of Nghe An Province.
- Their land is far away from streams so their lands are relatively dry.
- Their production totally depends on the irregular rainfall.
- They have just 0.18 hectare of land which they bought many years ago by borrowing 15 million VND from the local bank.

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INTERVIEW: A CASE STUDY

▪ Their current livelihoods

- All of their son are in primary and secondary schools (grade 5 to grade 7).
- The couple have health issues
- Although they do have health insurance they cannot afford to go to provincial hospital in Vinh City or Ha Noi City, so they get traditional medicine in their village to help their health.

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INTERVIEW: A CASE STUDY

▪ **What does she think about the future?**

- She wish to still live well to raise her children in her communities.
- She hopes her children will finish secondary school (grade 9) and get a job there.

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IN CONCLUSION

▪ **Inequality:**

- rural-urban gap,
- gender gap
- other social issues affect women in rural areas

▪ **Policies:**

It is not easy for us to stop it, but we can make it become a good change for the community.

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The end
Thank you!



Since Vietnam embarked on Doi moi (Renovation, or economic reforms), the country has faced many challenges and risks to sustainable development. Among other things, the agricultural sector has been strikingly changed because of globalization and urbanization. This change is by no means only happening in Vietnam today. Other Southeast Asian countries face similar problems as well concerning economic growth, cross-border development, gender and equality, pandemic, and so on. Against the backdrop of growth versus equality, we took two field-works in two different areas in Vietnam to learn about the country's experiences in socio-economic transition. I focused on the question posed by Dr. Dao The Anh: "How small family farming should be modernized?" in the changing context during our trips in Hanoi's peri-urban and Nghe An's frontier areas.

First and foremost, we visited and deeply interviewed two households in the silkworm weaving village (Team 13, Phung Xa, My Duc, Hanoi) and the flower village (Tay Tuu, Hanoi) respectively.

The former has discovered new ways to preserve and uphold the traditional weaving (worms weave themselves to make silk blankets). They also diversify silkworm-made products (skin-care mask) and create job opportunities for villagers (purchasing cocoons (silkworm) from other households). The latter's land for planting flowers has been getting smaller and smaller by urbanization since the 2010s. His family, thus, has had to hire arable land on a larger scale and labors in other districts (Dan Phuong) and neighboring provinces (Bac Ninh) to grow flowers. Surprisingly, his annual income has increased considerably compared to before. The two households represent successful cases in dealing with socio-economic changes in post-Doimoi.

Secondly, we visited Anh Son's district office, Phuc Son's commune office, and Cao Veu village in Nghe An province. We interviewed three households (including two women and one man whose subsistence primarily depends on doing agriculture). Generally speaking, household farming here has faced lots of difficulties such as poor quality of land and severe weather conditions that are unfavorable to develop rice, a relatively limited level of education, and inconvenience of transportation. Nevertheless, they have potentials (such as natural landscape and traditional cultures: weaving, dancing) to develop eco-tourism and labor exports as alternatives to doing conventional agriculture. Instead of growing rice, moreover, they have plant tea leaves, sugar cane, acacia, Hami melon (in new technologies), and so on.

From experiences in Hanoi's peri-urban areas, I would suggest that if cultivators have capital, information, knowledge, and willingness, they can catch up with new ways to maintain traditional handicrafts and continue doing agriculture. Nghe An's border areas depict a different picture, however. Since less and less young people want to make a living by doing traditional agriculture, this region faces the aging workforce in cultivating crops and afforesting. Thus, eco-tourism and capitalizing agriculture (merging small family farming into agricultural firms) may be considered as alternatives. Developing infrastructure, such as roads, is an immediate task to get done as well.

In conclusion, answering the question of "How small family farming should be modernized?" is not an easy task, especially in the context of aging agricultural labors in Vietnam today. The answer may be varied from area to area, depending on specific settings. I have come up with the idea, therefore, that what should be done to deal with a farming aging workforce in developing countries like Vietnam and Myanmar.

A glance at Vietnamese countrysides since Doi moi (Renovation): Experiences from Hanoi's periphery-urban and Nghe An's frontier areas

Southeast Asia Seminar: Economic growth, Ecology, and Equality – Learning from Vietnam

CSAS-CRES (Nov. 7-14, 2019)

By *Dam Thi Dao*
National Chengchi University, Taiwan

Contents

1. Learning process

- Lectures in Hanoi
- Hanoi's silkworm weaving and flower villages
- Nghe An's Cao Veu village
- Remarks

2. How such experiences are relevant to my research

3. Conclusion

Lectures in Hanoi

- Challenges and risks to sustainable development in Vietnam
- Agricultural sector (Dr. Dao The Anh):
 - + "Tam nong" policy – A new rural development policy (Rural, Agriculture, and Farmer)
 - + Two questions:
 - (1) How small family farming should be modernized?**
 - (2) How to support an agriculture-ecology transition?**
- Peri-urbanization in Hanoi (Tuyen Phuong Nghiem)
- Southeast Asian countries' experiences: Globalization, economic growth, cross-border development, gender and equality, pandemic, and so on

2. Hanoi's periphery-urban

- Visited two villages, interviewed two households:
- **Silkworm weaving** – Artisan Phan Thi Thuan (Team 13, Phung Xa, My Duc, Hanoi)
 - + discovering new ways to preserve and uphold the traditional weaving (worms weave themselves to make silk blankets)
 - + diversifying silkworm made products: skin-care mask
 - + purchasing cocoons (silkworm) from other villagers.
- **Flower growing** (Tay Tuu flower village)
 - + The land for planting flowers has been reduced by urbanization
 - + Hiring land (in large scale) and labours of other areas (Minh Khai, Dan Phuong) and neighboring provinces (Bac Ninh)
 - + The benefit has increased (compared to before)
- **Successfull cases in dealing with changes in socio-economic conditions**


Nghe An's border areas

- Visited Anh Son's district office, Phuc Son's commune office, Cao Veu village
- Interviewed **three households** (two women and one man who are making a livelihood by doing agriculture)
- **Remarks:**
 - **Difficulties:**
 - + The quality of land and weather conditions are unfavorable to cultivate rice
 - + The educational level is relatively limited
 - + quite far away from the district central
 - **Potentials:**
 - + Eco-tourism (natural landscape and traditional culture: weaving, dancing,...)
 - + Growing tea leaves, sugar cane, acacia, hami melon (new technologies)
 - + Labour exports
 - + hospitable and happy people

Remarks

"How small family farming should be modernized?"

- The cases in Hanoi prove that if farmers have capital, information, knowledge, and willingness, they are able to transform (large scale)
- The cases in Nghe An's border areas show a different picture:
 - + Less and less young people want to do agriculture
 - + Aging labours in cultivating crops and afforesting
- Two alternatives to doing traditional agriculture:
 - Eco-tourism
 - Capitalizing agriculture (merging small family farming > agricultural firms) (together with developing infrastructure: roads)



How such experiences relate to my research

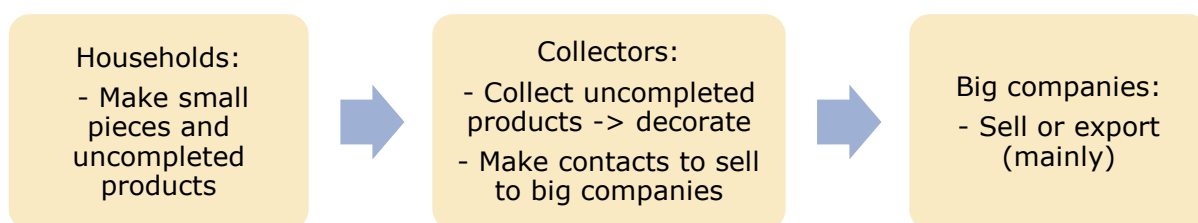
- Since my research focuses on economic transition and rural areas in Vietnam and Myanmar, I have come up with the idea of aging labor force in agriculture from such experiences.
- **Question:**
 - Given the importance of agriculture in Vietnam's social-economy, what should be done to deal with agricultural aging workforce?
- Studying agricultural aging labor force is another assignment.

Livelihood in rural areas and peri-urban areas in economic transition period of Vietnam (toward sustainable development)

*Dinh Le Na | University of Social Sciences and Humanities
of Vietnam National University, Vietnam*

The transition from the planned economic form to the market-based economy has created many changes in urban and rural life. For rural areas, the impact created changes in the livelihoods of households, moving from subsistence agriculture to market orientation. From an agricultural perspective, it is a shift in terms of land use and livelihoods, from doing land-related jobs, farming gradually shifting to handicrafts and services in suburban areas and industries in urban areas.

The shift in rural livelihoods can be observed in the peri-urban areas of Hanoi. Chuong village, who make conical hats and Phu Vinh village, with bamboo making, is now the place where agricultural production activities become secondary. People still work in their fields to earn enough food for their families' demands, but their income is mostly from processing or trading handicraft products. The production network of handicraft products can be envisioned in Phu Vinh village as follows:



The above model demonstrates the creativity in the production organization of farmers in the vicinity of Hanoi. For a year, at times when it was imperative to take care of rice or cash crops, they would go to the field. In other times, they do handicraft production. In this fieldtrip, this is particularly bamboo and rattan products in Phu Vinh village.

Decreasing livelihood activities related to agriculture and gradually shifting to non-agricultural activities is a common feature of many other areas. This happens similarly in Vietnam.

First of all, it is necessary to clarify the characteristics of the size of agricultural land and the relevance of productions methods in different rural areas of Vietnam. In the North, temporarily from Ha Tinh province, the rice field is a combination of small fields with an area of 1000m² to 2000m², enough to meet the needs of a household. This is legalized in the Land Law that defines a minimum plot of land for each rural household. In the South, along with the tradition of wet rice cultivation, with large plot areas (up to hectares) and mechanized farming methods, Southern farmers have been involved in the process of marketizing agricultural products for a long time. Rice is harvested and delivered directly to the mill and sold to the market. While harvesting process in the North is still quite manual, the rice is harvested, move to home, dried at home and used in the family.

Meanwhile, in the Central Highlands region, most of the land is used to grow industrial crops, typically coffee. "Farm" in this area is known as "coffee farm". Area in hectare, ten or hundred hectares. Of course, farmers no longer use land just to serve family needs. Agricultural products are mainly used for trading and market participation. The status of self-sufficiency in the family is almost gone.

However, the challenges faced by rural areas are similar. The phenomenon of leaving rural sphere lead to the issues of lack of labor and agricultural knowledge fading. Regarding agricultural land, many agricultural lands have not only been able to produce in 6 months/year due to lack of water. The quality of agricultural land is also declining and infertile soil because of chemical fertilizer and intensive farming. Although it is not a new problem, the value obtained, the agriculture has been and still depends heavily on wholesales, creating a situation of unstable and low prices.

To find out solutions to the current situation of rural Vietnam may require a lot of diverse and profound researches. However, some initial directions may need to be considered based on Bourdieu's theory of Social capital

Social capitals are different from areas of Vietnam. In the North, the subsistence agriculture makes stable and independent household. They bring the remarkable values are (record in Phu Son, Anh Son, Nghe An): "Tương trợ" - help in difficult situations in life, "Đổi công" - help each other in turn without money paid toward union (đàn kết), "Đạo hiếu" - children try to pay back parent's efforts and take care parent when they getting old.

In the Central Highland (Jrai people), with larger household's land lot, subsistence agriculture makes more stable and independent household. However, their social capitals are quite different due to their indigenous cultures: "Equality in inherit": each girl has lands when they get married: a small rice field, a land for house (at least) and a land for coffee planting and; "Important female role in society": mother make order and keep power in financial decision, "Independence": all people try to work depend on their abilities (kids, elders, weak health) and find ways to earn money (sell vegetables, work in field).

Thus, facing the same issues, each rural area in each region of Vietnam will have different potential advantages and disadvantages. Therefore, to find a solution to the problem toward sustainable development, it is necessary get the overall view, start in understanding local rural areas. Then, we can find the suitable solution for local-based development.

An example: my current project in Lâng Loan Village.

- Action planning and community-based development: strategy toward sustainable ecosystem and apply traditional living style
- Combine economic with social and cultural development: indigenous traditional methods in planting (organic products) and processing.
- Sustainable life first, sustainable economic development will come.

Livelihood in rural areas and peri-urban areas in economic transition period of Vietnam (toward sustainable development)

Dinh Le Na
University of Social Sciences and
Humanities, HCMC

Content

- Economic transition
- Livelihood in peri-urban areas
- Livelihood in rural areas
 - Challenges
 - Advantages
 - Suggestion for sustainable development

Economic transition

Planned
economy

Subsistence
agriculture

Market-
oriented
economy

```
graph LR; A[Planned economy] --> B[Market-oriented economy]; C[Subsistence agriculture] --> B;
```

Economic transition – agricultural perspective



Rural areas
Working in
agriculture

Peri-urban
areas
Used to work
in agriculture

Urban areas
No longer work
in agriculture

Economic transition

Livelihood in peri-urban areas (Hanoi)

- Traditional handicraft villages:
 - Farming: main occupation
-> sub occupation
 - Handicraft: sub occupation
-> main occupation
 - Chuông Village: coconut leaves hats
 - Phú Vinh Village: bamboo handicrafts



Livelihood in peri-urban areas (Hanoi)

- Create a system (bamboo handicraft)
 - Households: Make small pieces -> uncompleted products
 - Collectors:
 - Collect raw products -> decorate
 - Make contacts to sell to big companies
 - Big companies: Sell or export (mainly)

⇒ **Creative and sustainable**

Livelihood rural areas

- The North (Hà Tĩnh to the North) :
 - Small rice field: rice for family demand (1000 m² – 2000 m²/household)
 - The Central Highlands:
 - Coffee and other commercial tree farm ('farm' means 'coffee farm')
 - The Mekong Delta (the South):
 - Large rice field and fruit garden: products for sell
- 1 ha to hundreds ha**

Challenges – rural perspective

- Leaving rural sphere
 - Lack of labor
 - Agricultural knowledge fading
- Agricultural land
 - Farming in 1 season (6 months/year): lack of water and infertile soil (chemical fertilizer and intensive farming)
- The unstable and low price of agricultural products: depends on wholesales

Livelihood rural areas

Problems when face to challenges

How to development in sustainable ways?

Answer?

- Is homestay or village-stay? Or tourism is worth enough for sustainable development?
 - The disorientated of Phu Son Committee in strategy of homestay tourism.
 - Villagers not understand clearly (Phu Son and Noc Lang Loan).
- Is labor export? Legal or illegal? (die young)
- Is industrial factories?
 - Who will invest in remote areas?

Rural advantages – The North

- Social capitals:
 - Tương trợ - Help in difficult situations in life
 - Đồi công – Help each other in turn without money paid toward union (đoàn kết)
 - Đạo hiếu – Children try to pay back parent's efforts and take care parent when they getting old.

Rural advantages – The North

- Subsistence agriculture: stable and independent household.
- Natural and cultural capitals:
 - Not too specific (compare to hotspots for tourist) but can count

Rural advantages – The Central Highland (Jrai people)

- Social capitals:
 - Equality in inherit: each girl has lands when they get married: a small rice field, a land for house (at least) and a land for coffee planting and.
 - Important female role in society: mother make order and keep power in financial decision
 - Independence: all people try to work depend on their abilities (kids, elders, weak heath) and find ways to earn money (sell vegetables, work in field)

Rural advantages

– The Central Highland (Jrai people)

- Subsistence agriculture with land: more stable and independent household.
- Natural capitals:
 - Fertile soil (still)
 - Large land

Sustainable development

- The overall view, start in understanding local rural areas
- Local-based development
 - Organic agriculture
 - Farming stay

Làng Loan Village (Nóc Làng Loan)

- Action planning and community-based development: strategy toward sustainable ecosystem and apply traditional living style
- Combine economic with social and cultural development: indigenous traditional methods in planting (organic products) and processing.
- Sustainable life first, sustainable economic development will come

Rural areas in Vietnam



THANK YOU FOR GREAT
SEMINAR

ありがとう *Arigatou gozaimasu*

谢谢! *xiè xiè*

ขอบคุณ *Rhxbkhun*

Terima Kasih

Salamat

Cảm ơn

Report

Muhammad Bahrul Ulum | University of Jember, Indonesia

It was a great experience to be part of this 43rd Southeast Asia Seminar 2019 entitled, "Economic Growth, Ecology, and Equality: Learning from Vietnam." Given that the seminar offered discourses on Southeast Asian studies from diverse perspectives and disciplines that focus on Vietnamese development, I learned much throughout this one-week program. There are several points for which I have got experiences from this event. First, I started to have broad networks across Asian countries, specializing in Southeast Asian Studies. In particular, I have new networks across Southeast Asian countries from Indonesia, Malaysia, Vietnam, the Philippines, and Thailand. I have made an intensive communication with them and the possible academic cooperation and collaboration on the multidisciplinary studies on Southeast Asian researches. I am indebted to the Center for Southeast Asian Studies (CSEAS) Kyoto University that held this successful event. I also want to express my gratitude for being rigorously selected at this annual event. Second, I have more understanding of Vietnam. Since this is my first intensive workshop focusing on Vietnamese development, I have had more invaluable knowledge to study and further research that significantly contributes to my research field. I am interested in studying the regulatory regime of economic development under post-socialist Indonesia, and it is relevant to the case of Vietnam today. From this seminar, I hope my new insights will help me to specialize in my field in a comparative study between the two countries.

What have I learned from this event?

Vietnam is a new emerging economy, and the prediction shows that Vietnam will be the new balancing power in Southeast Asia. This country has a robust development in the economic sector, and many figures and researches have asserted the promising economic development and investment in Vietnam. One of the essential impetus for this development is ushered by the combination of liberalization and central economic planning, applied by the Vietnamese government. On the other hand, numerous challenges face contemporary Vietnam, mainly when the economic agenda has boosted national growth. Sustainable development is amongst the central theme to debate. It can be exemplified by the way the government has fostered to realize food security. Over the years, Vietnam has recorded its progress in establishing food security. However, the lucrative potential for agriculture has declined due to industrialization and housing demands. Amidst its agricultural productivity, the country has gradually become difficult without breakthroughs in agricultural innovations and its social agenda that providing certain lands for agriculture.

Learnings from Anh Sơn, Nghe Anh

By considering Vietnam as a net exporter of food, particularly rice products, it may be expected that this country will benefit from international prices. However, this does not apply to all people because less than half of Vietnamese households are net sellers (Tran Mạnh Hùng, 2009). This fact also applies to households in Anh Sơn, Nghe Anh. Households in the region mostly produce food for their consumption. They are lack of skills in cultivating new crops, and the government regularly conducts classes for farmers in the region on agricultural management.

In Anh Sơn, Nghe Anh, rice is the main crop. Households in the region cultivate rice to meet household stock for consumption, and they also diversify food cultivation to maize, cassava, and sugar cane. The main problem to plan crops is water. The irrigation system is still a challenge in the region. The availability of water strongly causes the cultivation of crops other than rice. In order to meet their basic welfare, the government provides healthcare insurance support.

Muhammad Bahrul Ulum
University of Jember, Indonesia
Hanoi, November 14th, 2019



Food Security in Indonesia and Vietnam: Learnings from Anh Sơn, Nghe An

Food Security

IMPORTANCE OF FOOD

Food is the commodity directly contributing to people, and it plays an important role in the sustainability of humankind. Sukarno, the first president of Indonesia, argued that food is about the death and survival of Indonesia as a nation.

This importance is subsequently emphasized in the achievement targets of the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which include the reduction of world hunger as a common problem in the international arena (Iwan Hermawan, 2013).

Definition of food security (FAO: 2012):

Food availability: the ability to supply sufficient quantities of foods of appropriate quality through domestic production and import.

Food access: access by individuals to adequate resources (entitlements) to acquire the appropriate food for a nutritious diet.

Utilisation: people have an adequate diet and can access clean water, sanitation and healthcare in order to meet all their physiological needs. This highlights the importance of non-food inputs in food security.

Stability: an individual or a family must have access to adequate and safe foods at all times, without the risk of running out of food as a result of sudden shocks such as an economic or climate crisis, or cyclical events such as seasonal food insecurity or crop failure.

Food Security in Southeast Asia



Food is also a common and problematic issue for ASEAN countries, especially those that produce large amounts of food but consume it in large numbers, such as Indonesia, the Philippines, and Malaysia.

There has been an agreement at the ASEAN level starting with the Agreement on ASEAN Food Security Reserve (ASFR). Such an agreement is regarded as the principal agreement signed by the first five-member states: Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Thailand, and Singapore. This agreement was signed in 1979 and reflected the importance of food reserves at the regional level (Gautama, et.al, 2019).

Further plans regarding the issue of food security are included in the ASEAN Economic Community Blueprint 2025.

The first plan is to identify infrastructure investment needs to increase production and reduce post-production losses to meet projected future demand and ensure food security, review existing investment programs and answer investment needs in the food and agriculture sector.

The second goal is to develop new and appropriate technologies, best practices, and management systems to ensure food security and address health/ disease and environmental problems, especially in the rapidly growing aquaculture, livestock, and horticulture.

Food Security in Indonesia



Indonesia has a long-considerable problem with food production, even if it has a large amount of land for agriculture and gained acknowledgment of food self-sufficiency from FAO in 1984.

Food security has become a common serious topic in Southeast Asia. Many countries in Southeast Asia like Indonesia, Malaysia, and the Philippines, that produce large amounts of food but consume it in large numbers, have struggled to supply for food by both producing and/ or importing food for their domestic consumption.

THE PERIOD OF SUKARNO

There was a number of programs on food self-sufficiency planned by Sukarno's administration, as follows:

1. The establishment of rice centre under *Yayasan Badan Pembelian Padi* (1956-1964);
2. Food diversification, corn was included as the staple food along with rice (1963);
3. The introduction of *Panca Usaha Tani* by providing quality seeds and improving tillage management (1964).

THE PERIOD OF SUHARTO

In the early years of Suharto's administration, Indonesia was under economic depression due to political instability.

Suharto applied the green revolution as a means to expand food production. Other policies are as follows:

1. The establishment of the specialized food agency under Suharto's control;
2. Building a synergy of village cooperatives (KUD);

The system collapsed due to corruption and the 1997 Asian financial crisis.

LIBERALIZATION

Since the 1997 Asian financial crisis, Indonesia has liberalized the food market. In the early period, there had been a number of deregulation. As a consequence, the government could no longer intervene food market and control food prices.

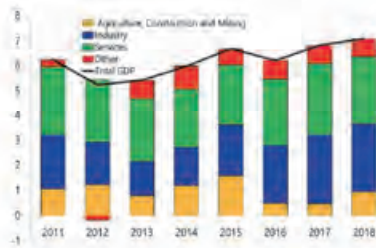
Indonesia could not sufficiently provide food from domestic production so that food security was gained by importing food, to ensure availability and access. Indonesian farmers lack of support from the government.

Food Security in Vietnam



Extensive market reforms since the dawn of the *doi moi* era in 1986, and strict commitment to macroeconomic stability more recently, have laid the ground work for rapid, inclusive growth that averaged 6.6 percent per annum during 2014–18 and reached a 10-year high of 7.1 percent in 2018.

Strong growth
Strong economic growth is led by the service sector and industrial activity.
(year-on-year percent change)



Sources: National authorities, and IMF staff calculations

Land reform has become one of the keys to Vietnam's rapid economic growth from a command economy to a market economy. Vietnam revised land laws (1988, 2001, 2003)

Household farmers get long-term land use rights for agriculture under Government's regulations (Decrees 1993 and 2001), in order to protect agricultural land and promote the development of the agricultural market. These policies have turned Vietnam from a net food importer (in the late 1970s and early 1980s) to a net food exporter (from the 1990s) (James A. Giesecke, et al, 2013).

Water is seen as an important resources for rice production in Vietnam. The government sets policies on water resources for promoting agricultural production. Water resources are protected by a number of policies (2006, 2009, 2012).

Farmers get low benefits from rice production, even if rice is one of the important chains in Vietnam. The government encourages companies to buy rice to ensure farmers get at least 30% profit (FFTC-AP, 2014).

Learnings from Anh Sơn, Nghe Anh



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This fact also applies to households in Anh Sơn, Nghe Anh. Households in the region mostly produce food for their own consumption. They lack of skills in cultivating new crops, and the government regularly conducts classes for farmers in the region on agricultural management.



In Anh Sơn, Nghe Anh, rice is the main crop. Households in the region cultivate rice to meet household stock for consumption, and they also diversify food cultivation to maize, cassava, and sugar cane.

The main problem to plan crops is water. The irrigation system is still a challenge in the region. The cultivation of crops other than rice is strongly caused by the availability of water.

In order to meet their basic welfare, the government provides healthcare insurance support.

Learnings for Indonesia

Unlike Vietnam, Indonesia has accepted liberalization but it considerably fails in nurturing the land reform.

Indeed, Indonesia enacted Law 5/1960 on the Basic Agrarian Law that aimed for underpinning land reform. Since the communal massacre against the Indonesian Communist Party (PKI) that advocated the redistribution of land, however, there has been a lack of support to nurture agrarian reform in Indonesia.

To some extent, efforts to support fair land distribution have been contested to the negative claim on the PKI movement. On the other hand, this claim is used with an aim to nurture a market - oriented economy that is linked to oligarch interests.

Almost every effort that seeks to improve the social relations of production in the agrarian sector will be dealt with violently by the state apparatus.



Indonesia has entered into privatization to the management and exploration of natural resources.

In fact, Indonesia adopts socialism, as outlined in the 1945 Constitution. The concept of socialist constitutionalism in Indonesia is now understood under liberal interpretation so that the important production in Indonesia is jointly vested to private actors, with the limited number of government's control .

INTRODUCTION

Vietnam is experiencing rapid economic growth and predicted to be the 20th largest economy in the world by 2050 (PricewaterhouseCoopers, 2017). The economic shift initiated by Doi Moi reform initiative in 1986 with the aim of creating a government driven free-market economy has led Vietnam to new heights of economic development. However, this also creates new struggle for Vietnam as often experienced by newly developing economies in maintaining the right balance between economic growth with ensuring the sustainability of such rapid growth. This new dilemma of Vietnam does not only affect the economic dimension of the country but also the social aspect of the society. As such, the opportunity given by the 43rd Southeast Asia Seminar on "Economic growth, ecology, and equality: Learning from Vietnam" which is organised by CSEAS, Kyoto University together with Central Institute for Natural Resources and Environmental Studies, Vietnam National University (VNU-CRES) on 7th until 13th November is a highly valuable experience for 11 young researchers from six different countries (Malaysia, Thailand, Vietnam, Japan, Indonesia, and the Philippines). The first day of the seminar on the 8th November started off with knowledge sharing of Vietnamese experience of development from Vietnamese scholars from VNU-CRES and Vietnam Academy of Agricultural Science. The sessions allowed the participants to gain in-depth knowledge about the host country and provided the foundation for them to have a better understanding of their fieldwork context. The participants were also exposed to relevant research areas by CSEAS scholars through their presentations in the afternoon. The interdisciplinary approach by this seminar is attractive and unique as it did not only focus on social sciences areas alone but include natural sciences research perspectives through the presentations.

In the second day of the seminar, the participants were divided into two groups in which I had the opportunity to visit two of the village crafts assigned; 1) Lang Chuong making conical-hat village and 2) Phu Vinh rattan-bamboo craft village. In Lang Chuong, we visited a family who is still in the business and considered as artisan of the village. We were shown on the conical hat craft making and how it is being maintained and passed down from one generation to another. We then proceeded to Phu Vinh rattan-bamboo craft village in which the village operated as a cooperation with specific groups specialize in different parts of the craft. We also had the opportunity to buy the craft directly from the sources. Few issues identified in both villages are that they do not have enough skilled human resources to cater to increasing demands especially for the Phu Vinh rattan-bamboo craft village and most of the crafts require delicate skills that are not easily passed down to younger generations. We proceeded with fieldwork trip to Nge Ahn Province on the third day where we stayed for three nights.

Our fieldwork in Nge Ahn began with visit and briefing to one of the District in Nge Anh Province which is Ahn Son District Office. We were briefed by the highest authority in the district on the background of the District, the operation of it, and the plan for economic development of the District. We then proceeded to the Xa Phuc Son Commune Office for knowledge sharing session with the Commune members. Stimulating discussions and Q&A session took place in both offices as it is a valuable opportunity for foreign young researchers to have access to the authority. We then proceeded with fieldwork trip to villages in the area. We were divided into few groups and tasked to interview two houses. The field trip of the day ended beautifully with impromptu traditional dance session by the villagers and the researchers. The warm welcome of the people leave the participants with beautiful memories of this particular field trip. The following day, we visited a watermelon farm and a village at the Lao-Vietnamese border for fieldwork before we returned to Hanoi.

The final day of the seminar in Hanoi, all the participants presented their findings and the relevance of the seminar to their research. It has been academically stimulating experience as it is the first time I have joined an academic seminar of this nature. The combination of academic discussions with fieldwork experiences within a week has given me the opportunity to relate the theoretical perspectives with empirical data. It also allows me to grasp the information more effectively as well as build greater strength of network with all the researchers and scholars that I was acquainted with during the seminar. I would like to thank CSEAS, VNU-CRES, the organising committee as well as the participants for the incredible experience I had throughout the seminar's period.

What is next?

**SOUTHEAST ASIA SEMINAR: ECONOMIC GROWTH, ECOLOGY, AND
EQUALITY**

LEARNING FROM VIETNAM

RABI'AH AMINUDIN, DEPT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY MALAYSIA

14 NOV 2019

INTRODUCTION

- Yesterday, Moody's announced cut for its global sovereign outlook for 2020 to 'negative' from stable
- Countries such as Malaysia, Singapore, and Vietnam that are highly dependent on trade for growth are expected to face slowdown in economies
- Reasons- Unpredictable political climate (e.g. US-China trade tension, rising tension between Korea and Japan, India and Pakistan)
- Developing countries are at risk as the rising tension will lead to unpredictable economic and financial environment that will hamper the development progress made so far
- How will this affect the people on the ground especially marginalised groups in the society



What have I learnt? A LOT!

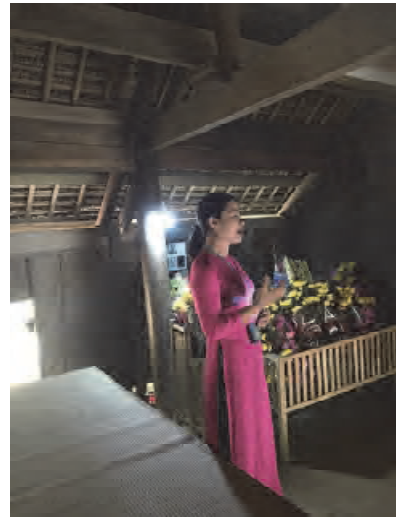
Issues

- Addressing income inequality
- Modernisation Vs Environmental protection
- Climate change
- Resources ownership (i.e. land, power and authority, manpower, infrastructure)
- Urbanisation and lifestyle changes
- The inclusion of marginalised groups
- Introduction of new industries such as eco-tourism
- Challenges to overcome (investment, awareness, external factors such as Act of God)
- Gap-policy formulation and implementation



What have I learnt? A LOT!

- Changes in Vietnamese society
 - Strong commune value
 - Struggle to adapt for people (and livestock) with lack of access to resources (skills, education) in the rapid modernisation process
 - Increased regulations and changes in law have affected how people lead their life
 - Migration in search of better life– internal and external resulted in shortage of labour, gender imbalance



HOW IT RELATES TO MY RESEARCH? Gendering Trade Policy

- Women, especially in developing regions are often marginalised in the decision-making process and more often than not, have a large gap in terms of their economic participation due to various reasons such as socio-cultural and economic reasons.
- Trade policies need to be more gender sensitive as women active roles in trade also are often masked by the fact that their involvement in trade usually happen in Small Medium Enterprises (SMEs) and the impacts of trade policies to female traders are different in comparison to men. Secondly, women's participation in economic activities are more likely to be vulnerable, unstable, and lowly protected which means there are discrepancies of legal, economic, and social protection provided to women and men by established institutions

- Women are also powerful consumer groups especially with the increasing female participation in economic activities and the shift of women as homemakers to working women. There is a need to understand women as group that have purchasing power and what are the factors that influence their economic decisions in the households

Chúc sức khỏe



Presentation title: *Insights and observations on urbanization, rural-urban migration, and globalization (post-1986 Doi Moi economic reform)*

Marvin Lagonera | C40 Cities Climate Leadership Group, Philippines

In this report, I share some broad and preliminary insights and observations from our fieldwork in craft villages located in the peri-urban area of Hanoi as well as local villages in Anh Son district, Nghe An province. During the fieldwork, I focused my inquiry on broad thematic areas of urbanization, rural-urban migration, and neoliberal development. The focus on these topics emerged as a mix of my topics of interest, but also from common yet diverse rural-urban migration narratives and experiences that emerged from household interviews during our fieldwork. Through the lens of migration, I was also able to get some ideas or snapshots of family, religious, social and cultural aspects of their daily life.

In terms of regional context and trends, it would be good to note that the upward trend of urbanization is expected to continue across the Southeast Asian region until 2050, including in Viet Nam. According to the World Bank Data Bank, by 2050, urban population is expected to grow to 69.4% of population in the Philippines, 54.9% in Viet Nam and 65.9% in Indonesia. In Viet Nam, there are various reports showing increased rural-urban migration trends. According to the government report *Migration and Urbanization in Viet Nam: Viet Nam Population and Housing Census 2009*, there was a sharp increase in inter-provincial migration compared to inter-district migration from 2004-2009. In Nghe An province, there was an increase in (1) rural-urban migration and (2) the size of inter-provincial migrant population. Bigger cities and provinces have received a high number of inter-provincial migrants from 2004-2009.

During our fieldwork, it was quite interesting to note that in the various households we interviewed, there were common but diverse experiences relating to migration, from rural-to-urban, inter-district or inter-provincial, or sometimes, going abroad. During the course of the interviews, the family members mentioned various economic factors, such as higher salary in bigger cities like Ho Chi Minh, labor-intensive work in rural village, and lack of demand for locally-produced woven products. Officials from Nghe An province also described the expansion of services-based economy in the province, such as the commercial (hotel, restaurants), entertainment services, and eco-tourism sectors, which opened up many new opportunities in the urban center. Other migration factors mentioned include education in big cities (including vocational training) and marriage-related decisions to move.

At the same time, there are various enabling social or physical networks or circuits that seem to facilitate movement from rural to urban areas. These include village trainings from recruiters, microloans targeting rural families who would like to send a member abroad, but also physical networks such as improved road transport infrastructure across provinces in Viet Nam.

One common thematic response from the families was the increased risks and anxieties associated with increased migration. These come in the form of economic risks and anxieties such as higher levels of debt from their payments for pre-employment arrangements, physically risky jobs such as construction, and lack of job security. However, these risks also include various forms of individual anxieties such as stress from physical risks encountered by family members, decrease in personal communication among parents and children, and lack of land security and health insurance.

Moving forward, it would be interesting to continue to understand how urbanization, rural-urban migration, and globalization continue to interact with each other. These are broad and complex topics, but what the interactions with Vietnamese villages showed me was the complex and diverse effects of migration(s) on the daily lives of the rural families. With urbanization expected to continue to rise together with economic growth, these broader trends will put pressure on various sectors including rural families, communities and villages in Viet Nam.

Insights and observations on urbanization, rural-urban migration, and globalization (post-1986 Doi Moi economic reform)

Marvin Lagonera

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Outline

- 1. Urbanization trends in Southeast Asia (e.g. Indonesia, Philippines, Viet Nam)**
 - Observations in Viet Nam and Nghe An Province
- 2. Neoliberal development and labor-oriented rural-urban migration**
- 3. Conclusion and further questions/areas of research**

Urbanization trends in Southeast Asian countries (e.g. Indonesia, Philippines, Viet Nam)



Source: World Bank Data Bank

- Increasing urbanization in Southeast Asian cities, with some of the most populated cities such as Metro Manila (12.9 million), Jakarta (10.3 million), Bangkok (9.3 million); Ho Chi Minh City (7.3 million), and Kuala Lumpur (6.8 million), Hanoi (3.6 million)
- By 2050, urban population is expected to grow to 69.4% of population in the Philippines, 54.9% in Vietnam and 65.9% in Indonesia
- Close link between urbanization and post-1986 Doi Moi economic reforms (e.g. central planning to a market economy and development of private sector) → same as post-1989 EDSA revolution (Philippines)

Observations in Viet Nam and Nghe An Province (Anh Son district)

Table 2.4: Provinces with the smallest and largest number of net inter-provincial migrants, 2004-2009

Unit: people

Province	Urban	Rural	Total	Province	Urban	Rural	Total
Thanh Hoa	6,122	-192,107	-198,279	Quang Ninh	16,696	-4,906	11,791
Nghe An	6,361	-124,215	-117,854	Gia Lai	4,453	8,249	12,702
An Giang	-2,920	-85,476	-88,396	Ba Ria-Vung Tau	21,347	-664	20,683
Thai Binh	-4,101	-77,253	-81,354	Hai Phong	26,451	-2,580	23,872
Nam Dinh	242	-78,521	-78,379	Dak Nong	6,270	22,511	28,780
Ben Tre	-5,718	-70,715	-76,433	Da Nang	66,672	-3,575	63,097
Ha Tinh	-1,269	-68,954	-70,222	Dong Nai	78,680	72,370	151,050
Dong Thap	-863	-66,534	-67,397	Ha Noi	156,983	135,443	292,426
Tien Giang	-2,327	-61,599	-63,926	Binh Duong	90,428	366,632	466,070
Ca Mau	-4,045	-56,411	-60,456	Ho Chi Minh City	778,113	127,218	905,331

Source: Migration and Urbanization in Viet Nam
Viet Nam Population and Housing Census 2009

- Viet Nam: There is a sharp increase in inter-provincial migration (province to province) more than inter-district migration (district to district)
- Expanding commercial sector vis-à-vis agricultural sector such as in Nghe An
- In Nghe An, there was clear increase in (1) rural-urban migration and (2) the size of inter-provincial migrant population
- Bigger cities and provinces have received a high number of inter-provincial migrants over the last five years

Neoliberal development and labor-oriented rural-urban migration

Key questions:

1. What are the factors causing rural-urban migration?
2. What are the processes that enable rural-urban to urban migration?
3. What are some of the consequences and development issues associated with it?

1. Key observations on some factors that are causing rural-urban migration:

- Pull factors or economic opportunities in urban centers
 - Cheap labor as a comparative advantage for peri-urban and rural villages (in one family, daughter based in HCMC is earning 10,000,000 VND)
 - Examples of jobs available in other provinces (and Laos): construction, manufacturing and industrial factories
 - High-risk jobs: accident in construction (for example, Bà's husband supposedly met an accident in Laos)
 - Expansion of services-based economy in Nge Anh: commercial (hotel, restaurants), entertainment services, and eco-tourism
- Push factors or lack of opportunities in rural areas
 - It takes 4 hours to more than one day to finish a product (An Sonh district). In one case, it took Bà 10 days to finish a product
 - Bà used to make woven products but no one was buying so she stopped!
- Other external factors and motivations for rural-urban migration
 - Education in big cities -> but not necessarily 4-year Bachelor's education. In one family interview, son went to a 2-year vocational training
 - Marriage

Neoliberal development and labor-oriented rural-urban migration

Key questions:

1. What are the factors causing rural-urban migration?
2. What are the processes that enable rural-urban to urban migration?
3. What are some of the consequences and development issues associated with it?

2. Key observations on the processes that enable rural-urban migration:

- New 'circuits' or 'processes' are being employed to facilitate movement of cheap labor from rural to urban areas or migration abroad:
 - 3 training workshop was held for rural village (son to be sent to Taiwan) where rural families have to spend up to 7,000 USD upfront cost
 - Rural banks that have introduced loaning mechanisms although at disproportionate interest rates (11 percent)
- Developed transportation systems
 - New port between Laos (production of agricultural crops) and Vietnam (manufacturing centers)
 - But also throughout Vietnam – remarkably integrated road transport infrastructure connecting provinces
- Social capital network – one household interviewed mentioned that there are relatives in another province
 - Relative = someone from the village?

Neoliberal development and labor-oriented rural-urban migration

Key questions:

1. What are the factors causing rural-urban migration?
2. What are the processes that enable rural-urban migration?
3. What are some of the consequences and development issues associated with it?

3. Key observations on some of the consequences and development issues associated with rural-urban migration:

- Families in rural areas are left in high levels of debt
- Various forms of anxieties disrupting families as basic social unit
 - Health problems
 - There has been an increasing lack of communication between parents and son/daughter(-in-law) → not seeing for months, years
 - Emotional anxieties and distress (Bà mentioned her 'worst' moment in her life was when husband supposedly got into an accident in Laos)
 - Health problems not being addressed – income and savings not enough!
 - Uncertainties on land ownership and tenure (Redbook is taking a long time to process)
 - It is also becoming a factor for rural-rural migration

Conclusion and further questions/ areas of research

- **Attention to neoliberal capital accumulation in examining labor-oriented rural-urban migration in Viet Nam and other Southeast Asia countries (Philippines)**
 - Stark wage inequality between urban centers and rural Viet Nam
 - Vulnerable and insecure jobs leading to health issues, debt, housing: how can cities address these?
- **Anticipate urbanization development pressures -> How this should inform urban policy?**
 - Urban planning and protection of rural migrants in urban villages (e.g. housing?)
 - Planetary pressures: Climate change, energy demand
 - New forms of migration such as climate refugees (compounded vulnerability)?
 - "Right to the City" in Vietnam? Ability to form associations and peoples organizations in urban areas?
 - ASEAN economic integration?
- **Need to increase rural economic opportunities but also enhance land rights/security**
 - Land ownership
 - New opportunities such as eco-tourism to benefit locals (handicraft and woven products)
 - Improving mechanization in rural areas (where there are labor-intensive jobs)

Summary Report

Danesto Anacio | University of the Philippines Manila, Philippines

Economic growth, ecology and equality is something that resonates well with me as environmental scientist since these are important factors that play a role in sustaining development efforts across various scales. Viet Nam, which has undergone rapid development based on personal anecdotes when I visited Ho Chi Minh (Saigon) last 2015, is a good case to study for the interaction of these variables. My utmost gratitude to Kyoto University, through the Center for Southeast Asian Studies (organized through Professor Yanagisawa Masayuki and Ms. Motoko Kondo) for allowing me to participate in the 43rd Southeast Asia Seminar to further widen my perspectives regarding development issues not only in Southeast Asia but in any administrative region worldwide. I would, therefore, like to share my observations about my experiences during the said seminar.

I would start with the role governance systems play in dictating development concerns. As a nation founded on socialist-communist ideologies, Viet Nam appears to rely on neo-liberal methods to promote economic growth. This initial thought arose from an observation that the government controls, at the same time, allows a certain degree of privatization and participation in free market systems to share its produce in a national and global scale. Craftsmen and other artisans are in a certain position to be controlled by state policies (such as the establishment of artisan villages) to market their goods, but also have the agency to freely participate in local, national, and international markets (such as the case of Mr. Hia who exports their silk products). In reflection, I like to further pursue the role of empowered administrative governance levels as a key enabler in allowing such phenomenon to exist.

Next is the system of healthcare, which I presume to be based on socialized insurance systems. Respondents have shared that healthcare is free in government clinics, but the quality is perceived to be of poor quality. This is where culture comes into play, specifically through the access and practice of alternative medicine. Such practices are unregulated and freely operate with significantly higher costs amidst the existence of socialized healthcare insurance. There may be other factors, aside from culture, that lead citizens to prefer traditional medicine, but there is a need to strengthen the role of modern healthcare institutions to provide its services to the people. However, I'm not saying that traditional medicine be relegated, but on the contrary, should be strengthened, too, because alternative medicines are based on cultural knowledge and natural resource bases. If these are unnoticed in the name of development, the quality and efficiency of such medical practices will be negatively affected. At the same time, such alternative medical practices are not enough to provide healthcare. Modern healthcare systems should be strengthened to provide equitable and quality service for Viet Nam's citizens.

A related health issue is the current African Swine Fever (ASF) epidemic. It is good to know that there are state efforts to control the disease, including the involvement of Kyoto University. For this aspect, I'd like to highlight the role of information flows for development issues because in the case of the Philippines, several misconceptions are prevalent for ASF, prompting the release of IEC materials by the Department of Health. In the case of Viet Nam, it appears that village residents in our case communities were informed by their commune and state personnel regarding the disease through house visits. This demonstrates a commendable hands-on, personal approach (which is highly effective) for informing citizens.

Another observation pertains to harnessing ecological resources and its entailed activities. I am amazed by the landscapes we visited because I saw almost no idle lands! There is always something planted, whether a vegetable, ornamental, or woody plant, or a field is currently in the state of being prepared for another cropping or had just been harvested from. This is the case for peri-urban and rural areas. On the other hand, the maximized use of lands for agricultural practices entail a form of substance use. While it has been shared to us during the seminar that organic farming is being promoted, additional efforts by the government should also include solid waste management, and other smarter approaches to agriculture. The high regard for eco-tourism has been discussed repeatedly by various commune leaders in Nghe An, but I would like to emphasize the role of culture to counter the inevitable ecological

and social costs of tourism. Carrying capacities should be carefully studied to allow a certain number of tourists per area per time. Additionally, a good sense of cultural identity should be in place to allow the presentation of cultural dances and other practices without being modified negatively just to suit a tourist's demands.

Finally, I would end with an observation about Vietnamese urban social dynamics. I'd say that economic growth allowed citizens to obtain motorized transport more easily. This led to the increase of motorbikes plying the streets, and increased probabilities of traffic jams, traffic-induced stress (such as patience-related and irritability-associated issues arising from idle time in traffic), and traffic accidents. Surprisingly, I was amazed how a traffic accident I witnessed was quickly resolved. There are many factors in play which I like to enrich in a future study. Urban social life is important for discussions pertaining to economic growth, ecology, and equality because how we relate with our urban environments (ecology and equality) is very much affected by our notions of development, culture, and other social variables (economy and sociology).

Reflections on Healthcare Systems, Natural Resources, and Social Dynamics in Hanoi and Anh Son, Viet Nam, and Philippines

dane

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and

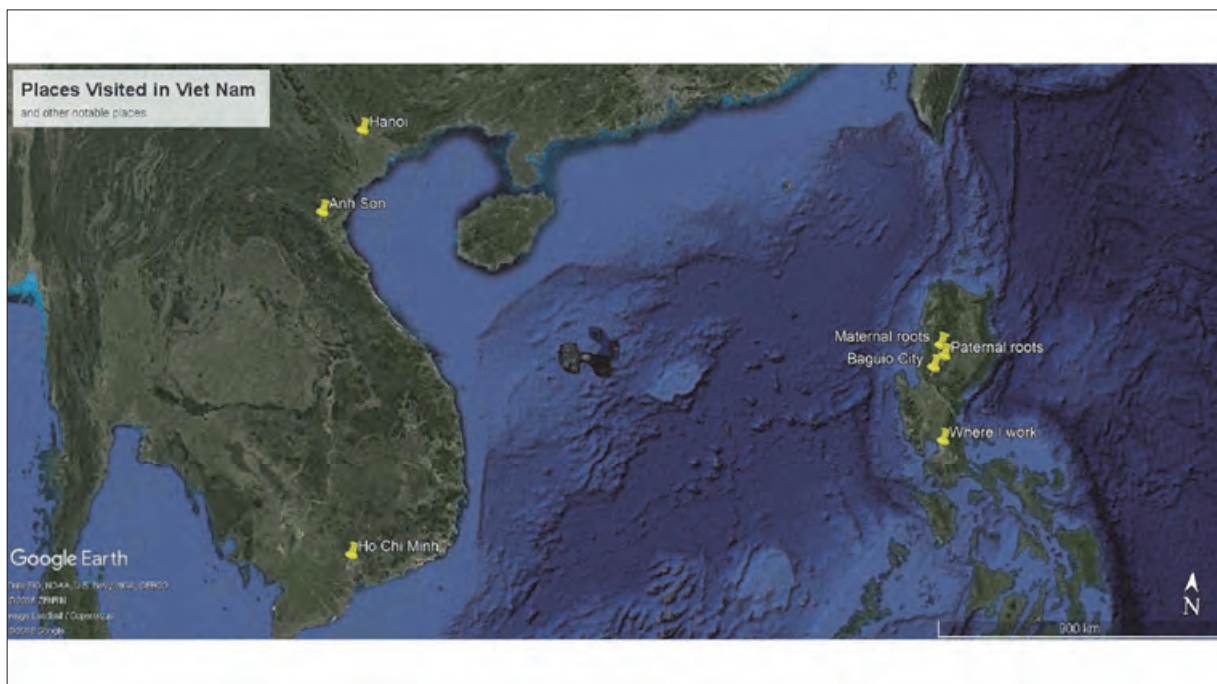
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University of the Philippines Manila

13 November 2019 {revised 30 December 2019}

More on my positionality

- ~30 years young
- Indigenous person / ethnic minority
- Lived early years in rural areas (Sagada, Mt. Province; and Bokod, Benguet (~6 years), rest of life in urban settings (Baguio City, Quezon City, Los Baños, Laguna)
- Lived and applied indigenous knowledge and perspectives in daily lifeways
- Formal training: Biology, Conservation Biology, and Environmental Science
- 2nd visit in Viet Nam, first time as tourist in Ho Chi Minh (2015)



Administrative Divisions

	Philippines	Viet Nam
Republic	Headed by President (Executive), Vice President, Senators (24) or Upper Legislative House, Departments (analogous to ministries)	State
Region (N=17)	No administrative head, may have 5-9 Provinces	Province
Province (N=81)	Headed by Governor, with several municipalities/cities	District
Municipality (N=1,488) / City (N=146)	Headed by Mayor, may have a Congressman/woman (representative of Lower Legislative House), with 5 to 100+ barangays	Sub-district
<i>Barangay</i> (N=42,045)	Headed by Captain/ <i>Kapitan</i>	Commune
<i>Purok/Sitio</i> (informal subdivision)	Designated <i>Purok/Sitio</i> heads by Captain/ <i>Kapitan</i>	Hamlet or Ward [?]

Governance Systems & Development

- Concepts I'm reflecting on:
 - Is there a relationship between a level of decentralization in governance and management of resources (?), since it appears to be an important factor for Viet Nam.
 - Socialist systems operating in neoliberal modes... it appears Viet Nam allows a certain degree of influence from market forces, instead of the state directly controlling economic affairs...
 - It appears there is a stronger and more unified governance system at the commune level, as compared to the barangay level in the Philippines, in terms of resource mobilization and directions for development... probably a key factor for Viet Nam's growth.

Quality of Life, Resource Bases, and Healthcare Systems in northern Viet Nam

Respondents



Reflections

- Hospitals not so crowded (as compared to Philippines)
- Health insurance appears to have wider coverage (Philippines aims through RA 11223 of 2019)
- Case of Tian: nearest clinic 5 km away but prefers traditional medicine for liver problem, at 400,000 VND per month, as compared to free healthcare in clinic



Current PH issues on ASF

- ASF still an issue in the Philippines, similar to Viet Nam (as mentioned by Ms. Loc)
- But misconceptions appear to be less prevalent in Viet Nam, compared to PH, since PH requires massive IEC campaigns to correct ASF misconceptions
- State interventions in Viet Nam played a good role to minimize the spread of ASF through rapid response

DOH REITERATES:

**AFRICAN SWINE FEVER
NOT A THREAT
TO HUMAN HEALTH**



 Universal Health Care
Alamin mo, karama sa alla
 711-1001
 711-1002
 

 OfficialDOHgov
 doh.gov.ph

Maximizing productivity, inevitable consequences



- The prevalence of idle lands in Viet Nam is rare, everything is planted with something(!), not the case in the Philippines (a lot of idle lands). What are the key factors for such realities??



- While productivity is increased, inevitable but preventable use of pesticides persist, also similar in the Philippines.



<http://www.marketmanila.com/wp-content/uploads/2010/06/1184.jpg>

- Maximizing natural resource bases with minimal artificial input is prevalent everywhere, including Philippines (shown in two photos) and Viet Nam.



https://live.staticflickr.com/6056/5910846564_38913cbaac_b.jpg



- The use of land (everything is planted with somethings) is really amazing for me. As far as my eyes can see, all the lands are planted with something, especially rice. Not so much in Philippines, unfortunately.

The screenshot shows the Philstar Global website interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with the Philstar logo and various menu items like HOME, HEADLINES, OPINION, NATION, WORLD, BUSINESS, SPORTS, ENTERTAINMENT, LIFESTYLE, and OTHER SECTIONS. Below the navigation bar, there are social media icons and a search bar. The main content area features a large image of stacked rice bags with a person in the background. The headline reads "Philippines beats China as world's biggest rice importer" with a sub-headline "The Philippines is set to reach its record high rice imports at three million metric tons this year, beating China's requirements after Manila opened the floodgates to rice importation." The article is attributed to Louise Maureen Simon and dated November 11, 2019. To the right of the main article, there is a "Recommended" section with a thumbnail image and a "Commentary: The Philippines' complicity in creating China's vision of regional order" article. At the bottom of the page, there is a cookie consent notice.



- There is big push for ecotourism, but it needs careful analysis and preparation to sustain its benefits while maintaining the very scenery that makes it popular in the first place.



- The role of social cohesion and cultural identity is crucial for countering overtourism, shown here in the case of my mother's hometown in Sagada, Philippines.



Issues on Traffic-induced Stress

- I'm surprised of the minimized incidence of road rage in Ha Noi. I witnessed a crash between motorcycles but in less than 3 minutes, the involved parties picked up their bikes and continued their ways. That is not the case in the Philippines, most probably, they would argue in raised voices with one another, and wait for a policeman to file a report?
- How come? Is it a national policy not to argue with one another? Is it Vietnamese social culture? Is it because of efficient insurance systems? More research is needed... which is important for a rapidly urbanizing area relying on motorized transport.



**Effective natural resource management in Phúc Sơn:
Lesson learned to the sustainable water management for ecotourism in Vietnam's
border village**

Chatubhoom Bhoomiboonchoo | Naresuan University, Thailand

Local officers Nghe-An province have a policy to support eco-tourism. However, it might cause the over exploitation of water resource, in particular, the villages, closing to PDR Lao's border which always face water shortage. Therefore, the effective way to manage fishery sustainably at Phúc Sơn can be a good lesson for border villages to manage water sustainably. I argue that 8 principles of Ostrom still a good starting point to consider for manage water sustainably. To obtain sustainable water management, I propose that local people at the border villages.

1. Villagers and state officers of the commune should work together to define the clear boundary of water resource, governed by each local village.
2. Each village should try to follow, is to know the water supply capacity in each area and try not to over exploit it, particularly, when the area is filled with the huge number of tourists. This might prevent the water conflict between agriculture sectors a tourism sector too. I think that the most important character that support the sustainable water management.
3. To manage water for agriculture sector and tourism sector sustainably, local people in each area should cooperate to create water utilization plan, water utilization rules. Furthermore, water utilization rules need to be flexible and can be adjusted to fit with local conditions such as the number of population, the weather/ climate change, the volume of water supply in each season.
4. The monitoring system should be carry on by local people for their own benefits, especially, the people in the lower riparian area or the people who face water shortage should be elected or selected to be the water guard to monitor water utilization of each person in such area.
5. The sanction for the water utilization rules violator should be provided gradually and compatible with the offence that such violator did.
6. The water conflict between each water users or between each community should be settled promptly and easily in commune administrative level.
7. The rights to use water and manage water according to the local social contract/ local tradition/ water agreement need to be recognized by government.
8. The regime to utilize water need to be connected with the external water management regime of Vietnam.

**Effective natural resource management in
Phúc Sơn: Lesson learned to the sustainable water
management for ecotourism in Vietnam's border
village**



Photos are available from
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qc-1WH9qvoo> and
<https://unsplash.com/photos/NP8gd2KUfw>

Dr. Chatubhoom BHOOMIBOONCHOO
Faculty of Law, Naresuan University

- Meaning of common pools resource & 8 principles to govern common pool resource of Elinor Ostrom
- Effective fishery management of Phúc Sơn
- Lesson learned to manage water for sustainable ecotourism
- Conclusions
- Bibliography

Meaning of common pools resource & 8 principles to govern common pool resource of Elinor Ostrom

1. Clearly define boundaries.
2. Congruence between appropriation and provision rules local conditions.
3. Collective choices arrangement.
4. Monitoring.
5. Graduated sanctions.
6. Conflict resolution mechanism
7. Minimal recognition of rights to organize.
8. Nested enterprises

The photo is available from https://www.researchgate.net/figure/Characteristics-of-urban-forests-that-makes-it-a-common-pool-resource_tbl1_333648445

		Level of Subtractability	
		High	Low
Difficulty of exclusion	High	Common-pool resources (e.g. street trees)	Public goods (e.g. public parks with trees)
	Low	Private good (e.g. private trees)	Toll good (E.g. private parks with trees)

Source: Adapted from Ostrom, 2005, p.24

Effective fishery management of Phúc Sơn by customary law

8 principles of Ostrom	Fishery management of Phúc Sơn
Clearly define boundaries	✓
Congruence between appropriation and provision rules local conditions	✓
Collective choices arrangement.	✓
Monitoring	✓
Graduated sanctions.	Not clear data
Conflict resolution mechanism	✓
Minimal recognition of rights to organize.	✓
Nested enterprises	✓

Lesson learned to water management for sustainable ecotourism

8 principles of Ostrom	Fishery management of Phúc Sơn	Lesson learned to water management for sustainable ecotourism
Clearly define boundaries	✓	✓
Congruence between appropriation and provision rules local conditions	✓	Survey Physical data of water resource to know the limitation of water before using
Collective choices arrangement.	✓	Participatory rules creation and adjustment process/ community planning
Monitoring	✓	Monitoring effectively
Graduated sanctions.	Not clear data	Fine & sanction should be a graduated sanction
Conflict resolution mechanism	✓	Clear and easy to access dispute settlement mechanism
Minimal recognition of rights to organize.	✓	Water management rules needs to be recognized by local government/ commune
Nested enterprises	✓	Co-management agreement with other community

Conclusion

- 8 principles are not theory and should avoid to apply it as a blueprint thinking because of the differences in each place. However, the successful system to govern natural resource always has 8 characters according to 8 principles.
- The effective implementation of customary law to conserve aquatic culture in Phúc Sơn also has some of 8 principles.
- Therefore, the new water management for tourism should have characters of 8 principles as a starting before adjusting it in the long term.
- Vietnam has a lot of social capital and human resources which are ready to be trained in skills necessary for poverty alleviation purpose.

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Thank you very much indeed for your kind attention.

“Small but Beautiful”

Livelihood Analysis of Vietnamese Ethnic Minority

Reflection of Field Research Anh Son District, Nghe Anh Province, Vietnam

Aryasatyani Dhyani | Chulalongkorn University, Thailand

Anh Son District, which located in Nghe Anh Provinces are claimed to be the poorest district in Vietnam. Covering area of 60.000 km² is a home of 110.000 populations which 8.000 among them are ethnic minorities. Sharing direct border with Lao PDR this area known for heroic contribution during 1930s Vietnam Revolution. With beautiful natural topographic of greenish mountains and clear streams, local government plan to developed as ecotourism center.

Livelihood Assesment of Xa Phuc Son Commune

Livelihood defined as “the capabilities and assets (including both material and social resources) and activities required for a means of living. A sustainable livelihood defined as capabilities to cope and recover from stress and shocks, maintain or enhance capabilities and assets, and provide livelihood opportunities for the next generation”(Chambers and Conway, 1992). Based on interview from households in Anh Son district agriculture is the main livelihood for local people there.

The first household interviewed is a woman whose livelihood is mainly based on agriculture. With 1.500 square metres lands which divided into growing rice, maize, and sugarcane. Her household consist of five family members including her daughter, son in law and two grandchildren. Her grandchildren are receiving ethnic minority scholarship under government subsidy. As income from agriculture is not enough and uncertain. Sugarcane is newest crop that she grow only started 3 years ago. This is because there is a sugar company that come and promoting the sugarcane seeds and fertilizer then promise in buying the first crop as high as 900.000 VND/ ton. However nowadays sugarcane crops only 670.000 VND/ ton.

Second household is with only 1.500 square metres lands which divided to grow rice and maize. With only 400 kgs rice production each season this household are classified as poor family under government standard. Under government subsidy healthcare and electricity cost are covered although is not enough. Another income came from selling pomelo oranges which her daughter grow at the in laws home. She enjoy weaving the traditional materials, and nowadays government sometimes asking the traditional ethnic dancing group to performed in occasion in central district. She really enjoy to be part of community and waiting the subsidy from government to realize the ecotourism plan.

Demographic Changes and Migration Out

The third household we interview is located at different commune of Anh Son District. Compared to the first commune we visited the other day this commune have concrete permanent houses. A man who owning large 10.000 square metres agricultural lands, which divided into rice, acacia plantation, and 5000 sqm² tea plantation. He also still mentioned that this situation is difficult of only depends on agricultural crops and not having immediate cash for daily needs. He have five children which 4 among them already move out having own family and working in various works like constructions, textile factories in cities. However, the problem of his children that migrate out and working in the city are also facing economics difficulties there, hence instead of getting remittances from his childrens, he needs to send some of his income to help his childrens in the city.

The Spirit of Communalities “Doi Khong”

The migrating out of manpower from the village because the difficulties to get a job and small income from agriculture are happening in Anh Son District, just like in another Southeast Asia peri-urban villages. Many youngsters looking for a job in other neighbouring country like Malaysia Thailand, Singapore but not everyone earn enough to help their family back in the village. This also causing another social problems in the village which is the drain of manpower. Community must survived in performing the social functioned and everyone must support each other by voluntary working help neighbourhood or in Vietnamese known as “doi khong” or “pai e joi” (tai ethnic language which come from ไปให้ช่วย (thai language means go to help). The same tradition of sharing the works in togetherness also known in Indonesia as “gotong royong”. This is small but beautiful things of living in the community is to sharing and caring.



Session with Xa Phuc Son Sub-District Office



Interviewing Household of Xa Phuc Son Commune



Nature beauty attraction of Anh Son District



The lady member of Anh Son ethnic dance group



Traditional ethnic house at Xa Phuc Son Commune



Semi permanent house at Xa Phuc Son Commune



Natural color used in coloring weaved fabric at the craft village



Farmers mixing pesticide to spray the small piece of flower farms he owned



Silk weaving scarf product of craft village



All participants after successfully presenting their field research results

CENTER FOR SOUTHEAST ASIAN STUDIES, KYOTO UNIVERSITY

SOUTHEAST ASIA SEMINAR

43RD
2019

Defining "Equity"
Re-Defining "Development":
Political Ecology and Sustainable Livelihood Analysis
of Anh Son Vietnamese Ethnic Minority and
Balinese, Indonesian Indigenous Community

By:
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Defining “Livelihood”

- “the **capabilities + assets** (including both material and social resources) and activities required for a means of living.
- A **livelihood is sustainable** which can cope with and recover from stress and shocks, maintain or enhance capabilities and assets, and provide sustainable livelihood opportunities for the next generation”
(Chambers and Conway, 1992)
- “The **activities, assets, and the access** that jointly determine the living gained by an individual or household.” (Ellis, 1999)

Livelihood Assessment Household 1, Anh Son District

- Assets:
 - 150 mter2 : Rice farms
 - 350 mter2 : Maze farms
 - 720 mter2 : Sugarcane Farms
 - Livestocks : Chicken (not much)
- 5 persons lived (daughter, son in law, 2 grandchildren)
- Her cultivating land narrow down since 1982 → relocated here
- Rice and Maze → self consumption
- Main income → Sugarcane
- Now price drop to 670.000 VND/ tons
- Just 3 years grow sugarcane, bcz sugar company come promote seeds + fertilizer and promise to buy crop at 900.000 VND/ tons

Social Capitals (H.1)



- She was leader of community weaving group (before Doi Moi)
- No longer weaving as the community no longer wear traditional clothes & material expensive.
- She chosen as “weaving artisan” by government in Gov ‘eco-tourism plan’
- 2 grandchilds (10 y & 12 y) are studying high school at Vinh City under “Ethnic Minority Scholarship”
- She have exchange activities with Lao sides in the border

Livelihood Assessment Household 2, Anh Son District

- Assets:
 - 1000 mter2 : Rice Farms
 - 500 mter2 : Maze Farms
 - Livestocks : 2 cows
- Stay with Husband (as 2 childrens
1 boy 1 lady move out fr village)
- Her household classify by Gov as
“poor family”
- Rice production : 800 kgs/ year →
self consumption
- Problem of water scarcity for
agriculture.

Social Capital (H.2)



- She used to do weaving, but now
only for family used.
- Her son finish study secondary
school, as family could not afford
further.
- Receive Gov health insurance → but
not enough for better quality
medicines.
- Electricity subsidy from gov
- At 2016 : sell original wooden house,
change to semi-permanent building.
- She is member of “dance group”
under Gov ‘eco-tourism’ plan.

Livelihood Assessment Household 3, Anh Son District

- Assets: 10,000 mter2 land
 - 2500 mter2 : Rice Farm
 - 2500 mter2 : Acacia Farm
 - 5000 mter2 : Tea Plantation
 - Livestocks : 2 cows, 40 chickens
- Start 5-6 years planting tea because Gov allowed clear cut forest
- Rice → self consumption → water scarcity → depend on rain
- Having 5 childrens → 4 already married and move out → does not finish secondary.
- 400 – 500 kgs tea → 40.000 VND/ kg
- Acacia → 10 Million VND for 2500 m2

Social Capital (H.3)

- Income sources: agriculture, timber logging, animal hunting, labour exchange with other neighbour acacia farms.
- Children not sending remittances → ask extra money.
- His income enough, but no extra cash, and income irregular
- House build at year 2000
- Have 3 motorcycles



Balinese Indigenous Ecological Knowledge

- The importance of ecological knowledge in SEA is to understanding the **relationship between: water, agriculture, farmers (people), and states** (Riggs, 1992).
- Balinese philosophy "*Tri Hita Karana*"
(3 Sources Of Harmony)
- Consist of:
 1. **Perahyangan**
- *Harmony of Human and Gods/ Spirits*
 2. **Pawongan**
- *Harmony of Human and other Human (Social Relations)*
 3. **Palemahan**
- *Harmony of Human with Nature*



“Tri Hita Karana”

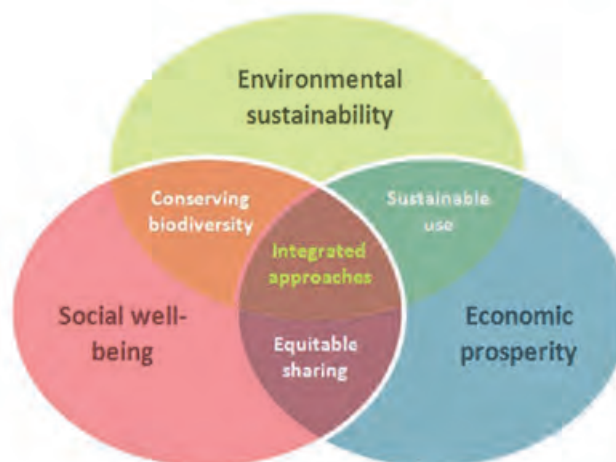


Is **Balinese Philosophy (Way of Life)** since 10 Century

Meaning:
Balance of Three (3) Realms as the Source of Happiness

RESULTS:

Balinese Indigenous Knowledge of Sustainability

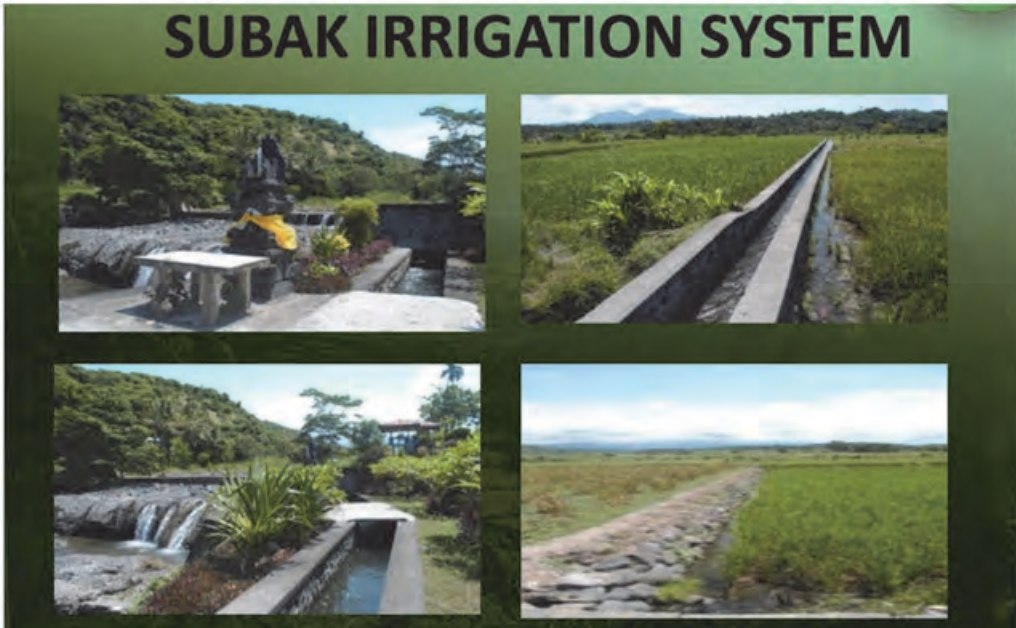


Ontology of Water for Balinese Culture

- In Southeast Asia, **water provided a bridge between communities** (Rigg, 1992)
- In Bali, linkage between water and religion traced from Hindu-Buddhist history, which survived and known also as "**Tirtha Religion**" (*the holy water religion*).
- Balinese Hindu Dharma run on fundamental of **Yadnya (rituals)** – **means holy sacrifice with pure heart.**
- the presence of holy water is the most important part of all Balinese ceremonies
- **Water is "purifying element"** & building of life and all the living beings are at the mercy of God



SUBAK IRRIGATION SYSTEM



SUBAK “Indigenous Water Society”

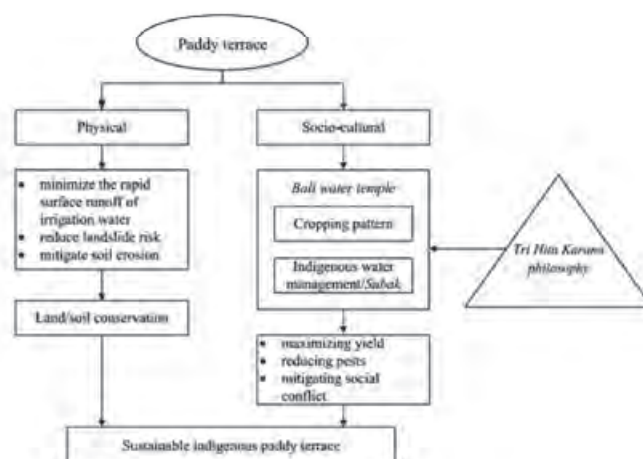
- Balinese “**Subak**” traditional irrigation society, which manages water distribution at local level (Geertz, 1980).
- indigenous agro–ecology in Bali has been controlled by an adaptive, democratic management system based on a unique social and religious institution – **the subak system, and water temples**. (Lansing, 2007)
- Subak tradition have survived in Bali at least for 900 years old, **since 9 century** (Christie, 1992).
- Year 2012 SUBAK system in Jatiluwih awarded as “**UNESCO's world heritage list as a site of outstanding universal value to humanity**”.



Subak “function”

1. Fair and systematic **resources (water) distribution** for the community members.
2. Communal **maintenance** of facilities and features of Subak (technical function)
3. **Resources mobilization** (human power, materials, financial) to manage the Subak system.
4. Avoiding and solving **conflict** related with water distribution and social issues.
5. **Ritualistic** function, to perform regular spiritual community.

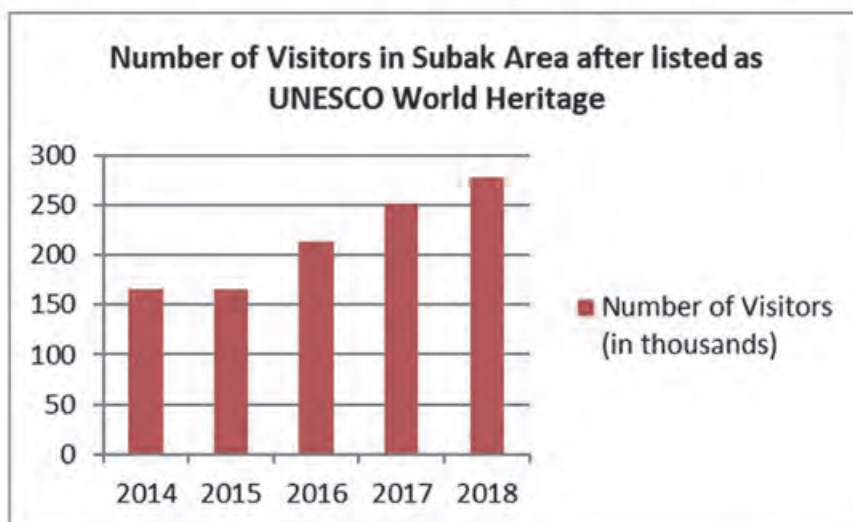
Diagram of the Subak System in Bali’s paddy terrace based on Balinese Tri Hita Karana philosophy of Harmony



General Problem Statements

- "Increasing disruption in water circulation, some areas allowing only 1 rice crop per year instead of 2 to 3; **recently over 50% of Tabanan's new reservoir initially built for wet rice farming, has been diverted to south Badung for Tourism** (Cole,2012).
- **An estimated 60% of Bali's water is consumed by the tourism industry** (Cole, 2016)
- **60% of Bali's watersheds are declared dried** (Bali Environment Commission, 12 September 2011);
- Lack of management and overconsumption of water can cause aquifers to face groundwater depletion and land subsidence. **Researchers estimates Bali will run dry by 2020.**
- **"Local people need to buy water 10 USD per tank"** (metrotvnews.com)

Rising Visitors as Threat for Subak



Pict 1 : Tourists trekking around Subak Heritage Area



Pict 2: farmer put fences to protect their rice field from tourist intervention






Strengths of Subak System

1. Adaptive toward technology development
2. Adaptive toward the dynamics of localities
3. Flexible in internal management
4. Autonomous good governance

Weaknesses of Subak System:

1. Vulnerable from external intervention/ pressures
2. No political power
3. Weak organization (only based on communalities)



Challenges for Subak's Sustainability

1) Difficult to survive with small income of being farmers.

- Farmer only able to get 500 USD each harvest period (around 125 USD per-month)

2) Higher Land Taxes

- Government apply higher Land & Building Tax level for the area that "developing", therefore the surviving rice field in "hot spots" must pay higher taxes.

Challenges for Subak's Sustainability

3) Water scarcity due to diverted water used from sources for tourism, commercial, business



4) Pollution from water sources



Challenges for Subak's Sustainability

5) Local government systematically raise the authority of Subak socio-cultural organization

- *Sedahan Agung* → was structure under provincial regent's who manage the issues about Subak.
- Nowadays → Gov. erase the "sedahan agung" authority.
- Sites: Subak Jatiluwih → under Tourism Destination Office authority.

6) National policy support privatization of water resources.

- **Indonesia's Law 7 Year 2014** about "Water Resources" supporting the privatization capitalism of water resources.

5 Thesis of Political Ecology

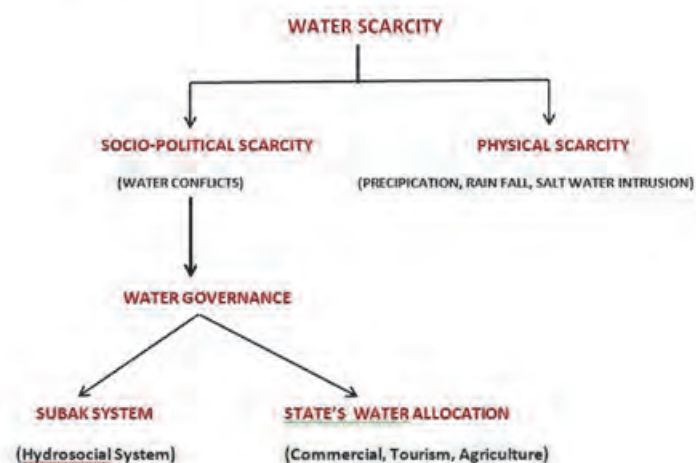
1. Environment degradation & marginalisation
2. Conservation & Control
3. Environment Conflict & Exclusion
4. Environmental Identity → Social Movements
5. Objects & Actors → Knowledge Production

(Indigenous Ecological Knowledge >< Mainstream Sciences)

Political Ecology :

To understand the complex relationship between nature and society through a careful analysis of what one might call forms of access and control over resources

Balinese Water Issues



Dhyani (2019)

Dynamic of Water Political Ecology in Bali, Indonesia

(Based on regime/ political timeline)

Component	Kingdom (Ancient)	Colonialism (Dutch)	New Orda (Suharto Rezime)	Reformation	Post-Reform (present)
Actors	King	Colonials	Central Government	Local Government (decentralization)	Local Government + Private Corporations
Power and Economics Model	Tributary	Taxes Trading	Economic growth Development Agricultural modernization	Economic growth, Equality	Competitive markets
Orientation	Kingdom prosperity	Taxes Colonial income	National GDP	Local economic Growth	Profit oriented, Free Market competition
Ideology	Feodal Otoritarian	Capitalism	Otoritarian Exploitation	Profit Exploitation	Profit Capitalism

Common Finding

Anh Son, Vietnam and Bali, Indonesia

- Change of agrarian livelihood, caused by:
 - Government Policies (Top-Down Mechanism)
 - Migration Out of Younger Generation
- Water scarcity → absolute (Natural scarcity) and social scarcity (access and limitation)
- Practicing Indigenous local knowledge
- **Values of communality** → help each other
 - “*Doi Cong*” (Vietnamese);
 - “*Pai e Cho*” (Thai Dam Ethnic) → “ไปให้ชาย” (Pai Hai Cuay-THAI)
 - *Gotong Royong* (Indonesia)

Localizing SDGs (Endogenous Development)



- The ethnic minorities that defined as “extremely poor” are just fine and **happy (sufficient)** on their own, consuming own crops, etc.
- **EQUITY >< Modernity**
- **Community sense >< economic growth standard**
- **Vietnam = Doi Khom**
- **Bali = Tri Hita Karana Philosophy**
- **Thailand = Sufficiency Economic Philosophy (SEP)**
- **Bhutan = Gross National Happiness**

‘Small is Beautiful’

- E.F. Schumacher's (1973) : Philosophy of "**enoughness**", appreciating both human needs and nature limitations, and appropriate use of technology.
- Recommendations:
 1. **Small scale production** → small scale is manageable, large scale will caused environmental and social problems.
 2. **Ethical** → economics for the matter of people, ethics **in production and consumption**.
 3. **Humanist Technology** → technology that creative not displacing people.





VNU-CRES
VIỆN TÀI NGUYÊN VÀ MÔI TRƯỜNG
VNU-CENTRAL INSTITUTE FOR NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES



Center for Southeast Asian Studies
Kyoto University

Cảm ơn rất nhiều (thank you)



Rethinking the Role of Identity and Privacy Rights in the State-Village Relations in Vietnam

Visakha Phusamruat | National Institute of Development Administration, Thailand

"On one travelling website, photos of yellow flowers, gerbera, strikingly represent Tay Tuu flower village. The space, once a green field of vegetable plantation had been redesigned to be a site for high-tech farmland supporting eco-tourism. Now what? The traditional flowers were replaced with foreign flowers: Lily, Bell and Rose -- for export. Mr. X's flower land, once three times larger in size, now was taken away and redistributed to serve the new demands of the ever-expanding city. Striving to make the most from his last piece of land, Mr. X sought a shortcut: applying chemicals for time-saving and selecting only high-profit flowers. He also rented other businesses' lands outside the village to grow flowers. What Mr. X did was "just to keep the land in the village". Most Flowers travelled from other lands to sell at the village. At 4 pm, Mr. X's worker performed the evening daily routine; chemicals were springing in the field, and the remaining was dumped in the waterway."

"At Mr. Y's artisan house in one of the oldest silk weaving village, workers were packing the silk blanket and scarves, preparing to deliver them to stores. The space on the wall was covered with certificates and rewards received from national and local government for the most creative mind in lotus-weaved products. The idea of lotus silk from Burma was introduced to the Mr. Y's wife, trained in agriculture with an entrepreneurial mindset. Still, despite time and effort spent on extracting lotus thread, lotus-silk was hard to sell compared to traditional silk due to its much higher price, and not produced fast enough to export. A short walk from the store, the artisan's house pops up in the middle of modern designed houses and small manufacturing facilities with high rise walls and closed gates. Inside was a woman weaving the silk threads. Smoke came from pots dyeing silk-woven clothes, using natural colors extracted from tree leaves and peels. What we have done is good for the environment; what has come from nature can be returned to nature, a staff member told us."

"In the rural area where he was raised as a young boy, memories of President Ho and his family were kept in the way they should be and always had been at historic site of President Village. Visitors and tourists would pay him their respects with bright yellow flowers. The local guides lead us from one place to another, provide us with narratives, and warn us about those areas restricted from photo-taking. The guards were placed at the center pavilion with the image of President Ho at the center. One might notice some changes. The garden at the entrance was replanted with vegetables, where once there was a pomelo tree, guava and mango grove."

"Experience adventure, the indigenous people and an Eco and spiritual tour", is the plan of the district government for the hamlets. Buk's house was not full; her son works abroad, and her husband works in another city, so Buk is left alone with her daughter-in-law and her grandson. Buk's hobby is to sing and dance and is not shy to perform to strangers. If she had the necessary support and resources, she would not hesitate to run a restaurant and cooking class for visitors. Buk and the village guide arranged a traditional dance and invited us to join in. Young kids, each with a smartphone, watched us dancing, snapping photos and videoing. Not far from Buk's hamlet, Kaew, a kind of fast-growing tree good for logging, would be found in the villagers' backyards. The uncle, owner of a new tiled floor, suffered from poor sight and health issues, making him unable to work. Sons and their wives who work in the town send money to support the family."

The information from the fieldwork in Hanoi and Nghe An province illustrate how the way of life and identity of villagers in peripheral urban and rural areas has been significantly affected by the recent developmental projects proposed by the Vietnamese central and local governments. The challenges are on preserving the old *versus* paving the way for the new demands of the city, the changing functions and weakened role of the villages within the new plan, as well as how to restore the power balance in the village-state relation.

In the peri-urban areas, changes in policy and area planning have caused great uncertainty to the existing businesses, their survivals and job security in the area. Relocation, state's taking back lands, and new neighbors directly threaten the village identity, which depends greatly on the area long history and traditional reputation, availability of networks built over decades until becoming established as village. Place identity is the key resource besides the product quality to keep flower and silk villages alive and remains attractive to visitors, thus enabling them to market their products and generate income. In response to such changes, some chose to take sustainable way to revive and rebrand the business. However, the other, in resisting to survive and keep the name in the village, may take a departure from sustainable goals, causing long-term effects on environment and goodwill, and declined numbers of visitors in the long run. The villages would go through better transitions if they have more active voice in policy changes and been provided with proper remedies for those affected by the policy.

Villages in the rural area close to the border are assigned with new tasks to impress visitors with "experience adventure." Threats to villagers and the community come from their exposure to the outside. As villagers generate the experience to visitors, they are also shaped by experience received from visitors through allowing contact, immersing in their traditions, observing their way of living, thoughts and memories, or how they might change their behaviors to appease the outsider. Take for instance some values and meanings attached to the traditional performance may be altered from the originals. One might doubt if the tradition is part of their life, or just a means one makes a living as a group performer. The function of identity has changed from identifying if one should belong to or be excluded from a certain group, to be a resource for generating income.

The nature of challenges on village identity found in the rural area are different from those encountered by the peri-urban in two aspects. For rural village, threats go to the inner core of their identity. Those are not only how they make for a living, but how they form and understand themselves as a group, shares biological connection, persona, character, language, memories and ways of life inherited from previous generations. Another different aspect is on the tendency that the new demands will preserve, freeze and frame rural villagers' images into their old way of living. Doing so may prevent them from making choice to adopt modern lifestyle or give up living the traditional image. It is from this view that the state intervention has such powerful impact at individual and community levels that it could override their autonomy, free will, self-determination, fundamental rights as a person, collectively defined as a group. To rebalance the power, more space should be allocated for hearing villagers' voice, seeking mutual goals and shared visions with the villagers as well as opportunities to access to resources to fulfil policy goals. The plans should be made upon their voluntariness to continue the tradition and open to the outsider. Choosing to become part of the sight of nation's historic scene, villagers should gain more abilities to control the conditions of exposure. Those are, such as, when to welcome guests, when to reserve some uninterrupted time and respect for rituals or the ceremonies restricted to only members of the group, and their chosen way to tell their stories. These conditions are necessary to ensure that their sentimental values are preserved and placed in the right context, not leaving in the hands of businesses and policymakers.

Understanding privacy rights from autonomy and freedom to self-development perspectives, the cases call for rethinking privacy in two ways. First is the function of privacy in protecting group and community identity in the society. Whether and to what extent privacy can go beyond the basis of protecting individual autonomy, to ensuring ability to self-control and decision-making as a group to protect their collective border of identity. Second, whether privacy rights can be exercised collectively through a community body, which enables them to participate in policy-making affecting community identity development. Based on such perspectives, privacy is valued in keeping the balance between the power of the State and villages, through mediating dependence, autonomy and coordination within such relation. Vietnam's socialist ideal asks us to rethink privacy meanings in a community-driven society, in resistance to changes, in times of identity re-building and transition, and the implications for collective rights to privacy.



Where have all the flowers gone...


CSEAS Seminar,
Hanoi, Vietnam, 2019

Visakha Phusamruat


hanolocaltour.com

Hanoi Local Tour
Hanoi Travel with Locals

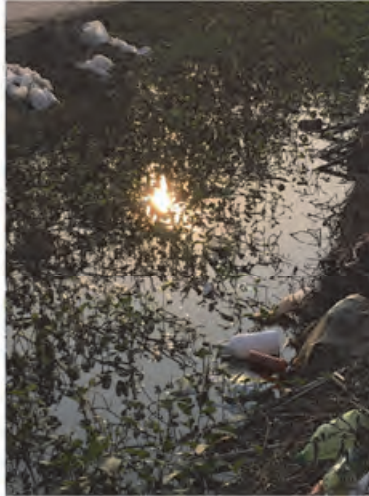
...many of the gardens have also started with colorful flowers. Besides traditional flowers such as roses, dahlias, daisies, gerberas, many new species are also grown like lily flowers, sunflowers ... In addition, on the full moon day and the first day every month, Tay Tuu flower village holds a market to serve the need to buy flowers of traders and the Hanoi people.



Peri-urban Hanoi



Living in Memories of the Past



Tay Tuu residents initially planted common flowers, such as daisies, violets, and dahlias, using their experience and family capital. Then they were offered loans from the city's agricultural promotion fund to invest in high-quality flowers.

The crops quickly produced good profits and the standard of living in the village improved remarkably. Just one hectare of flowers now provides each family with up to VND300-500 million (US\$14,000-24,000) per year.his business had helped create jobs for 10 farmers with salaries of from VND2-3 million (\$96-114) each per month.

April, 27/2013

<https://vietnamnews.vn/society/238744/tay-tuu-commune-profits-from-flowers.html>





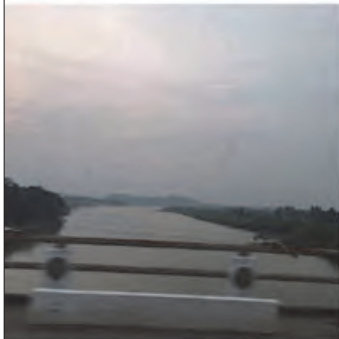
Imported
identity

Silk & Lotus-
weaving
Village





Native Homeland: Ho Chi Minh Village



Rural area project
“experience
adventure”





Buk's Airbnb



Buk's farm & garden





You are invited!

Process & Experience

- Am I an observer or myself a participant?
 - A Thai, female, never learn or expose to life in the rural area, no anthropology/ history background, research focuses on organizational behavior, city, data privacy, security and trust, trade law.
- I do not only listen passively, but myself also change the subject experience.
- Language translation
- Being part of something larger than yourself i.e. landscape, issue, LIFE

What I have learned throughout the seminar

- Village Identity-building process/motivation
- Exposure, changes of border, experienced space, identity
- Role of law in protecting collective identity and ordinary livelihood

How the experience informs my research

- My problem: What could be the basis for extending privacy rights to protect individuals from surveillance in public space?
- Why it is *not* a problem
 - No one cares/ space are publicly accessible.
 - Prevailing understanding – nothing to hide, no harm done by exposure
 - Subject's own consent to be watched
 - Security, Public safety



Being filmed & framed & Fixed

Performance theorist: "identity" is constituted by performances that are directed at different audiences.

"Surveillance seeks to constitute **individuals as fixed texts** upon which invariant meanings can be imposed. **The struggle for privacy is recast as the individual's effort to assert multiplicity and resist norming.**"

Julie E. Cohen, Privacy, Visibility, Transparency, and Exposure, 75 U. Chi. L. Rev. 181-201 (2008)

Privacy as Rights to self-narrative

Privacy Self-defense

- Collective/individual action
- Organized public opposition can play an important role in effectively resisting excessive Internet monitoring. (Bennett et al., Transparent lives, 2014)

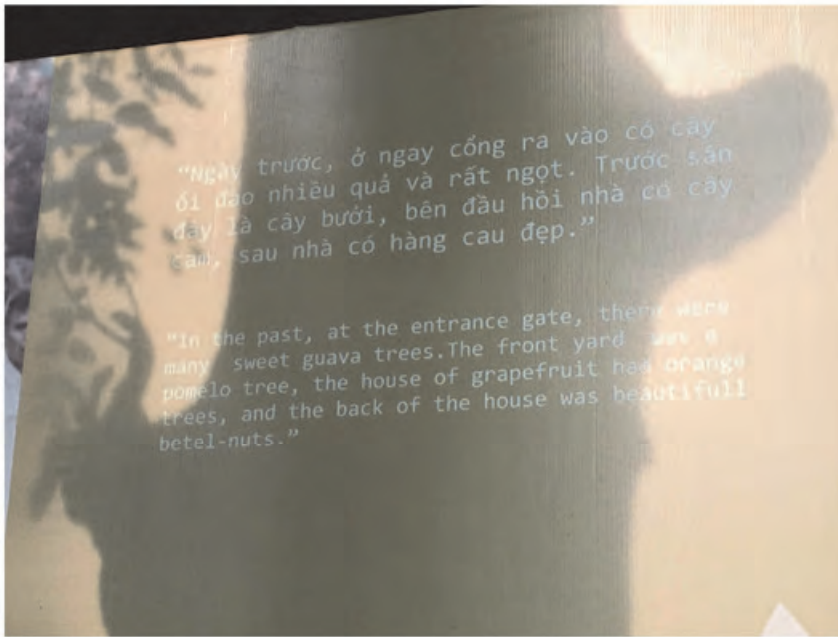
The role of law in protecting identity and livelihood

Resources allocation:

If someone contributes to the forming of collective identity, they should be respected of their contribution part either in terms of resources allocation, maintaining lifestyles, or participating in governance.

Human rights basis: dignity, private life, autonomous self





Gone to flowers, every one
oh when will they ever learn?

Summary Report

Unang Mulkhan | Lampung University, Indonesia

The 43rd Southeast Asia Seminar "Economic growth, ecology, and equality: Learning from Vietnam provided a great combination of productive activities through lectures, field works and workshop. I have gained knowledge on the progress of Vietnam on the current issues on economy, ecology, gender and equality. Lectures from experts enriched me with information on local context and global challenges that we are facing such as on the issues of new technologies and new economies, sustainability and climate change, globalization as well as poverty and urbanization. From the fieldwork, I have learned the business practice of Small Medium Enterprises (SMEs) in Vietnam and their roles in the local economy. The practice of SMEs can be reflected from places which were visited, namely, Làng mây tre Đan phú vinh (Phu Vinh bamboo rattan), Làng nón chuông (Conical Hat village), Làng lụa Hà đông (Silk village) and Làng hoa Tây lưu (Tay luu flower village). Thus, I was able to analyze the local economy and value chains in the community using Sustainable Local Economic Development (SLED) point of views. I found that local enterprise agglomerations and clusters are needed. Furthermore, there is the need of new policies and develop instruments which can support local artisans' businesses.

For the case of SMEs in Vietnam, the idea of the multi-stakeholder initiatives is important to increase the SMEs' efficiency and innovation capability through considering the concept of substantive economy which can be linked to production and distribution in order to strengthen human and nature. The concept of embeddedness is also relevant to the case of Vietnam where social action is essential situated in social context that provides meaning and regulatory framework for the SMEs. To this point, the SMEs can be inserted in external production networks or value chains with multi-stakeholder interventions in order to strengthen their positioning in global supply chains. In practice, I propose four steps in assesing sustainable local economic development in Vietnam. First step is to understand the current situation or position of the local community in relation to economic aspect. Several studies can be conducted in this step such as defining local boundaries through LED analysis, mapping territorial competitiveness, setting up governance rules and regulations, understanding actors, networks and capacities, as well as zooming in on sectors, clusters, value chains, and entrepreneurship. Second step is to know where is the direction or goal through determining vision, objective, target group(s) where they are conditioned by local history and specificities at macro and micro levels. Third step is to set strategies to achieve the goals such as through place and actor-based strategic options, entrepreneurship and SMEs development, value chains/clusters/ innovation systems, institutional development, transition management, and infrastructure, building business incubators, BDS/finance, government arrangements and processes. Fourth step is to monitor and evaluate all aspects on agreed goals and strategies through systematic assesment and evaluation. These all steps can also be implemented in the community in Nghe An province, especially in Cao veu village of Anh Son sub-district and Kim tien village of Phuc son sub-district in how villagers can organize themselves through the idea of eco-tourism as the local government aimed.

In conclusion, the seminar has provided best practice and context of Vietnam as the most economically-robust countries in Southeast Asia that shifted from a socialist regime to a market-oriented economy. Thus, to some extent, the seminar has contributed to the direction of Vietnam to have better strategy through cluster development, innovative capacity, building network synergies, and creating agglomeration externalities through the balance of growth, ecology, and equality.

SUSTAINABLE LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: LEARNING FROM VIETNAM

Dr Unang Mulkhan

Research and Development Center For Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
Lampung University, Indonesia. E-mail address: unang.mulkhan@fisip.unila.ac.id
On the 43rd Southeast Asia Seminar – CSEAS Kyoto University
In Hanoi, Vietnam - 13 November 2019

INTRODUCTION

- Local Economic Development (LED) is defined as a process in which partnerships manage local + other resources in order to stimulate the economy of a territory. While, Sustainable Local Economic Development (SLED) is the advancement of LED in which SLED is a vehicle to achieve sustainable improvement in quality of life. The principle of SLED is what is good for the economy should be also good for social and environment.
- SLED focuses on the role local institutions, actors and networks within a bounded economic space. SLED is a normative practice where SLED has a structure and guidelines. However, SLED also focuses on territorial learning processes, what challenge(s) to address, and what choices to make?



STRUCTURE OF SLED



However, remember, we are now facing local and global challenges

- Local challenges and opportunities are always unique.
- Five contemporary global challenges: GREAT INSECURITY
 - I. New technologies, new economies
 - II. Sustainability and climate change
 - III. Resilience: dealing with shocks and crises in times of globalization
 - IV. Inequality (and poverty)
 - V. Urbanization: premature urbanization?

Thus, there are two further questions to be discussed: first is that are those global challenges also local challenges? and the second is that what are specific local challenges?

To some extent, we can theoretically reflect local and global challenges to the concept of Polanyi, K. (1944): *The Great Transformation*, in order to formulate strategies for SLED. They are:

- Reciprocity: obligational transfer of goods and services (eg giving in expectation of a similar return)
- Embeddedness: social action is "situated" in a social context that gives it meaning and regulatory frame.
- Substantive economy: relations of production, distribution and between humans and nature.

ANALYSIS OF CASE STUDY 1: Làng mây tre Đan phú vinh (Phu Vinh Bamboo Rattan); Làng nón chuông (Conical Hat village)

Some facts/current situation:
Survival(ist) Not Growth-Oriented: Street economy, Community of the poor, Micro-enterprise, Necessity-driven, Informal own-account proletariat, Sub-subsistence), Female majority, Embedded in networks of family and kin, often run by idle labour, with interruptions, and/or part-time. "Structural Holes" Burt (2004): The broker ends up with power and control over the flow of information and favors between groups. Local market/ survival cluster and Captive GVC/ weak cluster.

There is the need of Sustainable cluster/Strong GVC

Conical-Hat & Rattan-Bamboo Craft Villages

Social Solidarity Economy (SSE)
Organization can be a model through cooperatives, mutual association, solidarity finance, and collaborative economy.

There is the need for monitoring and evaluation using targets and indicators agreed



ANALYSIS OF CASE STUDY 2: Nghe An: Cao Veu Village, Anh Son Sub-district; Kim Tien Village, Phuc Son Sub-district

Some facts / current situation:
Substantive eco-approach where local community plays roles as producers, consumers and workers in the local economy. There is also lack of know how, technology and equipment and inquiries on local development planning

There is the need of Sustainable Local Economic Development, through Cross-border mobility and transaction and Eco-tourism

Nghe An

Propose instruments of Social Solidarity Economy through cooperatives, mutual association, fair trade networks and farmers' markets, social enterprise, various grassroots income generating activities, solidarity finance, and collaborative economy.

There is the need for monitoring and evaluation using targets and indicators agreed



Conclusions

From the fieldwork, concepts, references and data, it can be concluded into two aspects:

- Vietnam provides best practice on the most economically-robust countries in Southeast Asia that shifted from a socialist regime to a market-oriented economy.
- However, in the case of local economic development, there is the need to be economic, social and cultural sustainable through cluster development, innovative capacity, building network synergies, and creating agglomeration externalities through the balance of growth, ecology, and equality.

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“DOAN KET-TUONG TRO”
(Connect each other-helping each other)

Any question or feedback is welcome and appreciated!

Remarks

“Six days might be too short for the seminar”. This is one of the opinions from the organizing committee. Ideally, the longer the better. We could, however, get to know each other, we could learn about Vietnam, we could get information on rural-urban differences through fieldwork, and we could finally somehow deepen our own knowledge on relationship between economic growth and inequality. Although this report does not show any answers to cope with the issues caused by the socio-economic gap under the economic growth, I believe that these attempts during the seminar could be an important basis for us to do so.

On behalf of the 43rd Southeast Asia Seminar, I would like to express my deepest gratitude for all participants and colleagues to join the seminar and also readily share their own presentation files and field notes for the final report of the seminar. I would like also to express my sincere and special thanks to Kondo Motoko for her great support to manage the seminar as well as to edit the final report.

Yanagisawa Masayuki

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