

Development and Environment in Southeast Asia

GEOGRAPHY/ ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES 557

3 credits

September 5 – December 12, 2018

Classes: 2:30-3:45 pm, Tuesday and Thursday
SCIENCE HALL 350

Course Lecturer:

Ian G. Baird

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Office Hours: Tuesday and Thursday, 1:45-2:15 pm, or by appointment (via e-mail)

Introduction

Southeast Asia has experienced considerable economic growth in recent decades, and while the socio-economic conditions for much of the region's population have improved materially, economic development has come at a cost—some would argue a very high cost—and has certainly been uneven. Many countries are facing a range of worsening environmental and social problems, and the wealth gap between the rich and poor has steadily widened and shows no signs of narrowing. Often, the interests of governments, large corporations, and urban business people have come into conflict with those of farmers, fishers, Indigenous peoples and other rural peoples who are heavily reliant on natural resources for their livelihoods. Human rights have sometimes been sacrificed to make way for economic and political interests.

Taking a critical but hopefully balanced approach, this course examines the complex relationships between development, politics, environment, and society in Southeast Asia. Drawing on a wide variety of case study material from different parts of the region, and covering various theoretical perspectives, the course will be especially focused on the poorer nations, often referred to as 'developing countries'. However, the relationship between richer and poorer nations, and the challenges facing both, will be discussed. But to a large extent this course covers what might be called 'Third World Political Ecology', with a regional focus on Southeast Asia. Political ecology is a widely expanding interdisciplinary field that is usually conceptualized as combining political economy with ecological approaches. In addition, political ecology has become increasingly attentive to discourse analysis, geopolitics, history and socio-cultural issues.

Throughout the course a number of development themes and discourses, including those related to 'poverty alleviation', 'food security' and 'participation in development' will be investigated. Some of the specific topics that will be considered include social movements and non-government organizations (NGOs) in Asia; exclusion and inclusion; ethnic identities and resources; international development aid; road development;

forestry; land tenure; swidden agriculture and plantations; protected area management; wars and resources; freshwater and marine fisheries management; coastal aquaculture; internal resettlement; large-scale economic land concessions, land acquisitions, and land alienation; and energy production, with an emphasis on hydro-electricity.

Prerequisites

There are no prerequisites for this course. The course is only open to juniors, seniors and graduate students.

Class Texts

Hall, Derek, Philip Hirsch, and Tania Murray Li 2011. *Powers of Exclusion: Land Dilemmas in Southeast Asia*. University of Hawai'i Press, Honolulu.

Forsyth, Timothy and Andrew Walker 2008. *Forest Guardians, Forest Destroyers: The Politics of Knowledge in Northern Thailand*. University of Washington Press, Seattle.

Other readings will be posted as PDFs on Canvas.

Evaluation and Assignments

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| Papers | 25% |
| Responses | 10% |
| Abstracts | 9% |
| Forsyth & Walker review | 10% |
| Hall et al. review | 11% |
| Exam | 20% |
| Participation | 15% |

100%

1) Papers: 10% per paper for the 1st paper, and 15% for the 2nd paper (25% total for two papers). Students will be required to write two papers during the course. The first paper is due at the beginning of class on Thursday, September 25th. The first version of the second paper will be due at the beginning of class on Thursday, October 4th, and the final version of the second paper should be handed in at the beginning of class on Tuesday, November 13th. Marks will be deducted for late submissions of both drafts and finals without adequate justification, and if you show up late for class and hand your paper in either during class or at the end of class, it will be considered that your paper is one day late. Therefore, you are better to delay your submission by a day than to miss all or part of a class trying to complete the paper so it can be handed in on its due date but late. Attending class is important. The first paper will be no longer than 1,000 words. The second paper will be no longer than 2,000 words. This exercise is designed to help

students develop their abilities to write concisely. Details of these three writing projects will be presented during class.

2) Reviews: 5% each (total of 10%). Students will be expected to review two first versions of paper #2 written by other students and write 500-1,500 word critical but constructive reviews of these drafts. These reviews will be due Tuesday, October 16th and Tuesday, October 23th. More details will be provided in class.

3) Abstracts: 3% each x three (9% total). Students will have to write 200-word abstracts describing three classes over the course of the semester. The student can choose the classes. More information will be provided in class.

4) Walker and Forsyth Book Review: 10%. A book review of *Forest Guardians, Forest Destroyers: The Political Knowledge in Northern Thailand* that is no more than 1,000 words will need to be written. The book review is due Tuesday, November 7th.

5) Hall et al. Book Review: 11%. A book review of *Powers of Exclusion* that is no more than 1,200 words will need to be written. The book review is due Tuesday, November 27th.

6) Exam: 20%. The only exam for the course will take place on Tuesday, December 4th. The exam will cover the lecture material and required course readings up to the time of the exam. It will not be enough to concentrate either exclusively on the reading material or the lecture material. Students will need to have a good understanding of both to be successful.

7) Participation/Attendance: 15%. Attendance is important, including staying the full duration of classes, and fully participating. Students are expected to engage in class discussions and other activities, while not overly dominating other students. Students who satisfy these requirements can expect to be awarded all 15 marks. One mark will be subtracted for each absence (unless authorised for medical or compassionate reasons), and a half a mark will be subtracted for being late. At the end of the course, the overall depth and quality of student participation will be evaluated. A sign-up attendance sheet will be circulated at each lecture.

Good writing is important: I appreciate good writing, and will reward those who demonstrate their ability to write well and concisely.

Students are not allowed to use mobile phones, tablets and laptop computers in class, except under exceptional circumstances and with permission in advance.

Graduate Students

Graduate students taking this course are required to complete all the assignments required for other students, but are graded separately from other students, and are also required to made paper #2 3,000 words (not including references) (or its equivalent, see Professor for details) as compared to 2,000 words for other students.

Grading

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| 90-100 | A |
| 82-89 | AB |
| 74-81 | B |
| 66-73 | BC |
| 58-65 | C |
| 51-57 | D |
| 50 and below | F |

Attendance, participation, and improvement will also be counted in determining the final course grade. Students whose grade is on a borderline will be given a higher grade if they have excellent attendance records, participated in discussions, and showed improvement over the course of the term. *Students who plagiarize will be given a failing grade on the assignment and steps will be taken according to University of Wisconsin-Madison policy. Students are responsible for educating themselves regarding UW-Madison's regulations in relation to plagiarism. If you are unclear what constitutes plagiarism and what does not, feel free to ask me.*

Important Dates

Thursday, September 25th – Paper #1 due
 Tuesday, October 4th – Paper #2 (1st version) due
 Tuesday, October 11th – First reviews of Paper #2 due
 Tuesday, October 23th – Second reviews of Paper #2 due
 Tuesday, November 6th – Book review of Forsyth and Walker due
 Tuesday, November 13th – Paper #2 (2nd and final version) due
 Tuesday, November 27th – Book review of Hall et al. (2011) due
 Tuesday, December 4th - Exam

Late assignments will be docked 10% for each day that they are late. There are no exceptions to this apart from cases of serious health problems or other documented emergencies that prevent completion of the assignment. Students who miss the mid-term exam cannot make it up unless their failure to take the exam was caused by a serious health problem or other documented emergency.

Course Schedule

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| 1 | Thursday, September 6, 2018 | <p>Course Introduction: Development and Environment in Southeast Asia: Development, Discourses, and Social Movements</p> <p>Introduction to Political Ecology; review of course syllabus</p> |
| 2 | Tuesday, September 11 | <p>Introduction to the Physical Geography, Climates, Countries and Peoples of Southeast Asia (the uplands and the lowlands)</p> <p>Scott, James C. 2009. Chapter 1, <i>The Art of Not Being Governed: An Anarchist History of Upland Southeast Asia</i>. Yale University, New Haven.</p> <p>Vanderveest, Peter 2003. Racialization and citizenship in Thai forest politics. <i>Society and Natural Resources</i> 16: 19-37.</p> <p>Video - Mekong: The Mother (Mekong River Commission) (in-class)</p> |
| 3 | Thursday, September 13 | <p>Struggles over Knowledge: Scientific and Indigenous</p> <p>Agrawal, Arun 1995. Dismantling the divide between indigenous and scientific knowledge. <i>Development and Change</i> 26: 413-439.</p> <p>Hirsch, Philip 2004. The politics of fisheries knowledge in the Mekong River Basin. Pages 91-102 in Welcomme, Robin & T. Petr (eds.), <i>Proceedings of the Second International Symposium on the Management of Large Rivers for Fisheries</i>, Volume 2, FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific, Bangkok, Thailand, RAP Publication 2004/16.</p> <p>Video - Pak Mun and “Thai Baan” Research, SEARIN (Thailand) (2002) (in-class)</p> |
| 4 | Tuesday, September 18 | <p>Resource Tenure: Rethinking the Tragedy of the Commons</p> <p>Hardin, Garrett 1968. The tragedy of the commons. <i>Science</i> 162: 1243–1248.</p> <p>Baird, Ian G. 2010. Private, small groups or communal: <i>Dipterocarpus</i> wood resin tree tenure and management in Teun Commune, Kon Mum District, Ratanakiri Province, northeastern Cambodia. <i>Society and Natural Resources</i> 23(1): 1-16.</p> <p>Additional (not required):</p> <p>Baird, Ian G. 2010. Open to all?: Reassessing capture fisheries tenure systems in southern Laos. Pages 57-75 In: Ruddle, Kenneth. & A. Satria (eds.), <i>Managing Coastal and Inland Waters: Pre-Existing Aquatic Management Systems in Southeast Asia</i>. Springer, Dordrecht, Heidelberg, London and New York.</p> |

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| 5 | Thursday, September 20 | <p>The Political Ecology of Swidden Agriculture</p> <p>Cramb, Robert A., Colfer, C. J. P., Dressler, W., Laungaramsri, P., Trung, L. Q., Mulyoutami, E., Peluso, N. L., and Wadley, R. L. 2009. Swidden Transformations and Rural Livelihoods in Southeast Asia. <i>Human Ecology</i> 37: 323–346.</p> <p>Dove, Michael R. 1983. Theories of swidden and the political economy of ignorance. <i>Agroforestry Systems</i> 1(1): 85-99.</p> <p>Additional (not required):</p> <p>Delang, Claudio O. 2002. Deforestation in northern Thailand: The result of Hmong farming practices or Thai development strategies? <i>Society and Natural Resources</i> 15: 483-501.</p> <p>Walker, Andrew 2001. The ‘Karen consensus’, ethnic politics and resource-use legitimacy in northern Thailand. <i>Asian Ethnicity</i> 2(2): 145-162.</p> <p>Conklin, Harold C. 1975 (originally 1957). <i>Hanunóo Agriculture: A Report on an Integral System of Shifting Cultivation in the Philippines</i>. Elliot’s Books: Northford, Connecticut.</p> |
| 6 | Tuesday, September 25 | <p>Internal Resettlement: From the Uplands to the Lowlands and along Major Roads</p> <p>Vanderveest, Peter 2003. Land to some tillers: Development-induced displacement in Laos. <i>International Social Science Journal</i> 55(175): 47–56.</p> <p>Evrard, Olivier and Yves Goudineau 2004. Planned resettlement, unexpected migrations and cultural trauma in Laos. <i>Development and Change</i> 35(5): 937-962.</p> <p>Additional (not required)</p> <p>Baird, Ian G. and Bruce P. Shoemaker 2007. Unsettling experiences: Internal resettlement and international aid agencies in the Lao PDR. <i>Development and Change</i> 38(5): 865-888</p> <p>Paper #1 due</p> |
| 7 | Thursday, September 27 | <p>Road Development: Opportunities and Threats</p> <p>Warr, Peter 2008. How road improvement reduces poverty: the case of Laos. <i>Agricultural Economics</i> 39: 269-279.</p> <p>Clais, Pierre-Yves 2006. Between Stung Treng and Ban Lung Town, farewell to trees. <i>Cambodia Daily</i>, April 7, pg 23.</p> |

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| | | <p>Additional (not required):</p> <p>Baird, Ian G. 2008. Reflecting on changes in Ratanakiri Province, northeastern Cambodia. <i>Watershed</i> 12(3): 65-71.</p> |
| 8 | Tuesday, October 2 | <p><i>Powers of Exclusion</i></p> <p>Hall, Derek, Philip Hirsch and Tania Murray Li 2011. <i>Powers of Exclusion: Land Dilemmas in Southeast Asia</i>. University of Hawai'i, Honolulu (chapters 1 and 2).</p> |
| 9 | Thursday, October 4 | <p>Wars and Resources</p> <p>Korf, Benedikt 2011. Resources, violence and the telluric geographies of small wars. <i>Progress in Human Geography</i> 35(6): 733-756.</p> <p>Woods, Kevin 2011. Ceasefire capitalism: military–private partnerships, resource concessions and military–state building in the Burma–China borderlands. <i>Journal of Peasant Studies</i> 38(4), 747-770.</p> <p>Additional (not required):</p> <p>Le Billon, Philippe 2000. The political ecology of transition in Cambodia 1989-1999: War, peace and forest exploitation. <i>Development and Change</i> 31(4): 785-805.</p> <p>Baird, Ian G. and Philippe Le Billon 2012. Landscapes of political memories: War legacies and land negotiations in Laos. <i>Political Geography</i> 31(5): 290-300.</p> <p>Baird, Ian G. 2013. The monks and the Hmong: The special relationship between the Chao Fa and the Tham Krabok Buddhist Temple in Saraburi Province, Thailand. Pages 120-151 In Vladimir Tikhonov and Torkel Brekke (eds.), <i>Violent Buddhism – Buddhism and Militarism in Asia in the Twentieth Century</i>. Routledge, London.</p> <p>Baird, Ian G. 2012. Lao Buddhist monks and their involvement in political and militant resistance to the Lao People's Democratic Republic government since 1975. <i>Journal of Asian Studies</i> 71(3): 655-677.</p> <p>1st version of Paper #2 due</p> |
| 10 | Tuesday, October 9 | <p>After the drop: the work of regional expression in contending with low rubber prices (Guest Speaker: Will Shattuck)</p> <p>Rigg, Jonathan, Albert Salamanca, and Eric C. Thompson. 2016. "The puzzle of East and Southeast Asia's persistent smallholder." <i>Journal of Rural Studies</i> 43: 118-133.</p> |

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| | | Walker, Andrew. 2012. <i>Thailand's Political Peasants: Power in the Modern Rural Economy</i> . Madison: The University of Wisconsin Press. Chapter 1: "Thailand's persistent peasantry". |
| 11 | Thursday, October 11 | <p>Xe Pian – Xe Nam Noy: A Troublesome Dam Even Before It Broke</p> <p>Green, W. Nathan & Ian G. Baird 2016. Capitalizing on compensation: Hydropower resettlement and the commodification and de-commodification of nature-society relations in southern Laos. <i>Annals of the American Association of Geographers</i> 106(4): 853-873.</p> <p>Baird, Ian G. 2013. Remembering old homes: The Houay Ho Dam, the resettlement of the Heuny (Nya Heun), and the struggle for space. In Oliver Tappe and Vatthana Pholsena (eds.), <i>Haunted Landscapes and Ambiguous Memories: Interactions with the Past in Laos, Vietnam and Cambodia</i>. University of Singapore Press, Singapore.</p> <p>Roberts, Tyson R. and Ian G. Baird. 1995. Fish and Fisheries Impact Assessment for the Xe Pian – Xe Namnoy Dam in Pakxong District, Champasak Province. Wildlife Conservation Society, Vientiane (Executive summary, conclusion and recommendations, and scan the rest).</p> <p>First Reviews of Paper #2 due</p> |
| 12 | Tuesday, October 16 | <p>Politics of Agrarian Reform Implementation in North Sumatra, Indonesia (Guest Speaker: Zhe Yu Lee)</p> <p>Warman, R. 2016. Decentralization and forestry in the Indonesian Archipelago: Beyond the big bang. <i>South East Asia Research</i> 24(1): 23-40.</p> <p>Warren, C., & L. Visser 2016. The local turn: An introductory essay revisiting leadership, elite capture and good governance in Indonesian conservation and development programs. <i>Human Ecology</i> 44(3): 277-286.</p> <p>Additional (not required):</p> <p>Welker, M. 2012. The green revolution's ghost: Unruly subjects of participatory development in rural Indonesia. <i>American Ethnologist</i> 39(2): 389-406.</p> <p>Astuti, R., & A. McGregor 2017. Indigenous land claims or green grabs? Inclusions and exclusions within forest carbon politics in Indonesia. <i>The Journal of Peasant Studies</i> 44(2): 445-466.</p> |

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| 13 | Thursday, October 18 | <p>The Political Geography of the Lower Sesan 2 Hydropower Project in Northeastern Cambodia (Guest Speaker: Akarath Soukhaphon)</p> <p>Baird, Ian G. 2016. Non-government organizations, villagers, political culture and the Lower Sesan 2 dam in northeastern Cambodia. <i>Critical Asian Studies</i> 48(2): 257-277.</p> <p>Wyatt, Andrew B. & Ian G. Baird 2007. Transboundary impact assessment in the Sesan River Basin: The case of the Yali Falls Dam. <i>International Journal of Water Resources Development</i> 23(3): 427-442.</p> <p>Baird, Ian G. 2009. Best practices in compensation and resettlement for large dams: The case of the planned Lower Sesan 2 Hydropower Project in northeastern Cambodia. A report prepared for the Rivers Coalition in Cambodia (RCC), Phnom Penh, Cambodia, 138 pp. (skim this as background)</p> <p>Videos: Our concerns about the Lower Sesan 2 dam (videos that villagers made themselves) (watch before class) http://intercontinentalcry.org/our-concerns-about-the-lower-sesan-2-dam/</p> <p>Optional:</p> <p>Hirsch, Philip 2004. The shifting regional geopolitics of Mekong dams. <i>Political Geography</i> 51: 63-74.</p> |
| 14 | Tuesday, October 23 | <p>Commercial Logging, Patronage and Corruption in Laos</p> <p>Hodgdon, Ben 2008. Frontier: The political culture of logging and development on the periphery in Laos. <i>Kyoto Journal</i> 69: 58-65.</p> <p>Baird, Ian G. 2010. Quotas, powers, patronage and illegal rent seeking: The political economy of logging and the timber trade in southern Laos. <i>Forest Trends</i>, Washington DC., USA.</p> <p>Hall, Hirsch and Li 2011. <i>Powers of Exclusion</i> (chapter 4)</p> <p>Second Reviews of Paper #2 Due</p> |
| 15 | Thursday, October 25 | <p>Large-Scale Rubber Concessions in Southern Laos</p> <p>Barney, Keith 2009. Laos and the making of a relational resource frontier. <i>The Geographical Journal</i> 175(2): 146-159.</p> <p>Baird, Ian G. 2011. Turning land into capital, turning people into labor: Primitive accumulation and the arrival of large-scale economic land concessions in Laos. <i>New Proposals: Journal of Marxism and Interdisciplinary Inquiry</i> 5(1): 10-26.</p> |

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| | | <p>Baird, Ian G. 2017. Resistance and contingent contestations to large-scale land concessions in southern Laos and northeastern Cambodia. <i>Land</i> 6(16), 19 pp. (published online)</p> <p>Additional (not required):</p> <p>Baird, Ian G. 2010. Land, rubber and people: Rapid agrarian change and responses in southern Laos. <i>Journal of Lao Studies</i> 1(1): 1-47.</p> <p>Kenney-Lazar, Miles 2012. Plantation rubber, land grabbing and social-property transformation in southern Laos. <i>Journal of Peasant Studies</i> 39 (3-4): 1017-1037.</p> <p>NGO Forum on Cambodia. 2006. <i>Land Alienation in Indigenous Minority Communities. Ratanakiri Province, Cambodia</i>, 46 pp.</p> |
| 16 | Tuesday, October 30 | <p>The Making of Indigenous Peoples and Communal Land Rights in Cambodia</p> <p>Baird, Ian G. 2013. ‘Indigenous peoples’ and land: Comparing communal land titling and its implications in Cambodia and Laos. <i>Asia Pacific Viewpoint</i> 54(3): 269-281.</p> <p>Li, Tania Murray 2002. Ethnic cleansing, recursive knowledge and the dilemmas of sedentarism. <i>International Social Science Journal</i> 54(3): 361-371.</p> <p>Additional (not required):</p> <p>Baird, Ian G. 2011. The construction of indigenous peoples in Cambodia. In Leong Yew (ed.), <i>Alterities in Asia: Reflections on Identity and Regionalism</i>. Routledge, London.</p> |
| 17 | Thursday, November 1 | <p>Indigenous Peoples and Conservation</p> <p>Colchester, Marcus 1999. Forward. Pages 10-17 in Colchester, Marcus and Christian Erni (eds.), <i>From Principles to Practice. Indigenous Peoples and Protected Areas in South and Southeast Asia</i>, Proceedings of the Conference at Kundasang, Sabah, Malaysia, 14-18 December 1998, IWGIA Document No. 97, Copenhagen.</p> <p>Therriault, Noah 2011. The micropolitics of Indigenous environmental movements in the Philippines. <i>Development and Change</i> 42(6): 1417–1440.</p> |
| 18 | Tuesday, November 6 | <p>Forsyth, Timothy and Andrew Walker 2008. <i>Forest Guardians, Forest Destroyers. The Political Knowledge in Northern Thailand</i>. University of Washington Press, Seattle.</p> <p>Book Review of Forsyth and Walker (2008) due</p> |

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| 19 | Thursday, November 8 | <p>The Global Land Grab Meta-Narrative, Asian Money Laundering and Elite Capture: Reconsidering the Cambodian Context</p> <p>GRAIN, <i>Seized! The 2008 Land Grab for Food and Financial Security</i>. GRAIN Briefing (Barcelona, Spain: GRAIN October 2008) (look at key conclusions and sections related to Cambodia)</p> <p>Baird, Ian G. 2014. The global land grab meta-narrative, Asian money laundering and elite capture: Reconsidering the Cambodian context. <i>Geopolitics</i> 19(2): 431-453.</p> |
| 20 | Tuesday, November 13 | <p>The World Bank and the Nam Theun 2 dam</p> <p>Browse the World Bank's Nam Theun 2 dam material at www.worldbank.org and International River's Nam Theun 2 dam material at www.internationalrivers.org.</p> <p>Baird, Ian G., Bruce P. Shoemaker & Kanokwan Manorum 2015. The People and their river, the World Bank and its dam: Revisiting the Xe Bang Fai River in Laos. <i>Development and Change</i> 46(5): 1080-1105.</p> <p>Baird, Ian G. & Noah Quastel 2015. Re-scaling and reordering nature-society relations: The Nam Theun 2 Hydropower Dam and Laos-Thailand electricity networks. <i>Annals of the Association of the American Geographer</i> 105(6): 1221-1239.</p> <p>Lawrence, Shannon 2009. The Nam Theun 2 controversy and its lessons for Laos. Pages 81-114 in Molle, Francois, Tira Foran, and Mira Kakonen (eds.), <i>Contested Waterscapes in the Mekong Region: Hydropower, Livelihoods and Governance</i>. Earthscan.</p> <p>Additional (not required):</p> <p>Manorum, Kanokwan, Ian G. Baird & Bruce Shoemaker 2017. The World Bank, hydropower-based poverty alleviation and Indigenous Peoples: On-the-ground realities in the Xe Bang Fai River Basin of Laos. <i>Forum for Development Studies</i> 44(2): 275-300.</p> <p>Final Version of Paper #2 Due</p> |
| 21 | Thursday, November 15 | <p>Cumulative Impacts Across Sectors: Links between Large-scale Hydropower and Plantation Development</p> <p>Robbins, Paul 2001. Tracking invasive land covers in India, or why our landscapes have never been modern. <i>Annals of the Association of American Geographers</i> 91(4): 637-659.</p> |

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| | | Baird, Ian G. & Keith Barney 2017. The political ecology of cross-sectoral cumulative impacts: Modern landscapes, large hydropower dams and industrial tree plantations in Laos and Cambodia. <i>Journal of Peasant Studies</i> 44(4): 769-795. |
| 22 | Tuesday, November 20 | <p>Sand Removal in Cambodia: Land reclamation in Singapore</p> <p>Global Witness 2009. Koh Kong Sand and Box 8 about Singapore reclamation. Pages 31-32 in <i>Country for Sale</i>. http://www.globalwitness.org/media_library_detail.php/713/en/country_for_sale</p> <p>Also Global Witness' response to Cambodia's ban on sand exports: http://www.globalwitness.org/library/campaign-success-global-witness-welcomes-cambodia-sand-export-ban</p> <p>Also, look at various newspaper articles about sand dredging from the <i>Phnom Penh Post</i>. The course instructor will send these along via e-mail.</p> |
| 23 | Tuesday, November 27 | <p>Powers of Exclusion (ending)</p> <p>Hall, Hirsch and Li 2011. <i>Powers of Exclusion</i> (chapters 5-8)</p> <p>Book reviews of <i>Powers of Exclusion</i></p> <p>Book Review of Hall et al. <i>Powers of Exclusion</i> due</p> |
| 24 | Thursday, November 29 | <p>Coastal Communities, Fisheries and the Fishing Industry</p> <p>Pomeroy, Robert, John Parks, Kitty Courtney, Nives Mattich 2016. Improving marine fisheries management in Southeast Asia: Results of a regional fisheries stakeholder analysis. <i>Marine Policy</i> 65: 20-29.</p> <p>Stobutzki, Ilona C., Geronimo T. Silverstre and Lens R. Garces 2006. Key issues in coastal fisheries in South and Southeast Asia, outcomes of a regional initiative. <i>Fisheries Research</i> 78: 109-118.</p> <p>Fahn, James 2003. The coast: on the edge. (part of) Pages 175-184 in <i>A Land on Fire. The Environmental Consequences of the Southeast Asian Boom</i>. Westview, Boulder, Colorado.</p> |
| 25 | Tuesday, December 4 | Exam (in-class) |
| 26 | Thursday, December 6 | <p>Mangrove Forests, Shrimp Aquaculture and Rural Livelihood</p> <p>Environmental Justice Foundation 2007. Smash and grab: Conflict, corruption and human rights abuses in the shrimp farming industry. Environmental Justice Foundation in partnership with WildAid. London and San Francisco, 36 pp.</p> <p>Vanderveest, Peter, Mark Flaherty and Paul Miller. 1999. A Political Ecology of Shrimp Aquaculture in Thailand, <i>Rural Sociology</i> 64(4): 573-596.</p> |

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| | | <p>Additional (not required):</p> <p>Goss, Jasper, Mike Skladany and Gerad Middendorf 2001. Goss Jasper, Skladany M, Middendorf G. 2001. Dialogue: shrimp aquaculture in Thailand: a response to Vandergeest, Flaherty and Miller. <i>Rural Sociology</i> 66(3): 451-460.</p> <p>Vandergeest, Peter, Mark Flaherty and Paul Miller 2001. Response to Jasper Goss et al, A Shrimp Aquaculture in Thailand: A Response to Vandergeest et al. <i>Rural Sociology</i> 66(3): 461-464 (including second response from Goss et al.)</p> |
| 27 | Tuesday, December 11 | <p>Dolphin-safe Tuna: Localisms in environmental certification of global commodity networks</p> <p>Baird, Ian G. and Noah Quastel 2011. Dolphin-safe tuna from California to Thailand: Localisms in environmental certification of global commodity networks. <i>Annals of the Association of American Geographers</i> 101(2): 337-355.</p> <p>Fahn, James 2003. Global issues: north vs. south, green vs. brown. Pages 256-267 in <i>A Land on Fire. The Environmental Consequences of the Southeast Asian Boom</i>. Westview, Boulder, Colorado. (sections: Tuna vs. dolphins, shrimp vs. turtles, trade vs. environment; and Supachai man of the south at the WTO sections)</p> |

* Note that during the course it is possible that some of the lectures will have their dates changed, or contents altered. I will try to provide as much advance warning of changes as possible, but if you are away for a few days, you may want to send me an e-mail to confirm that there have been no changes since you last attended class.