



ISE 2026

The 5th International Conference
**International Security
and the Environment**

ABSTRACT BOOK

“Navigating Conflicts and Global Challenges”

Friday, August 21, 2026

Kantary Hills Hotel, Chiang Mai, Thailand

Organized by
The Faculty of Political Science and Public Administration,
Chiang Mai University, Thailand

The 5th International Conference International Security and the Environment (ISE 2026)

“Navigating Conflicts and Global Challenges”

August 21, 2026

Chiang Mai, Thailand

ABSTRACT BOOK

Organized by



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ABOUT POL CMU



The Faculty of Political Science and Public Administration, Chiang Mai University, established in 1965, is one of Thailand's leading institutions for education and research in political science, public administration, and international relations. For more than six decades, the Faculty has been committed to academic excellence, continuously advancing its curricula to respond to evolving national, regional, and global challenges.

The Faculty currently offers four undergraduate degree programs and two master's degree programs, designed to equip students with interdisciplinary knowledge, analytical thinking, and practical competencies for careers in the public, private, and international sectors. Supported by distinguished faculty members and an extensive network of international academic partners, the Faculty fosters an innovative learning environment that promotes academic collaboration, research excellence, and global engagement.

Committed to developing future leaders, the Faculty strives to cultivate graduates who possess intellectual competence, ethical integrity, social responsibility, and the ability to contribute meaningfully to sustainable development and the international community.

ABOUT THE CONFERENCE

Rationale

The International Conference on **International Security and the Environment (ISE)** was established in 2022 as an international forum for advancing interdisciplinary scholarship on contemporary global issues through the perspectives of political science, public administration, international relations, and related disciplines. Held annually by the Faculty of Political Science and Public Administration, Chiang Mai University, the conference reflects our enduring commitment to fostering academic excellence, strengthening international partnerships, and promoting research that contributes to sustainable development and societal well-being at the local, national, regional, and global levels.

Since its inception, ISE has evolved alongside the rapidly changing global landscape, with each conference addressing timely issues that shape our world. The inaugural conference in 2022 was held under the theme "**International Security and Environment**," establishing the foundation for interdisciplinary dialogue on pressing global concerns. This was followed by "**Global Challenges in the Age of Humans**" in 2023, "**Climate and Environmental Change: Problems, Solutions, Resistance**" in 2024, and "**Politics and Power in a Changing World**" in 2025. Together, these themes reflect the conference's continuing effort to respond to emerging political, environmental, and societal challenges through collaborative research and knowledge exchange.

The 5th International Conference on International Security and the Environment (ISE 2026) continues this tradition under the theme "**Navigating Conflicts and Global Challenges**." Against a backdrop of geopolitical tensions, economic uncertainty, rapid technological transformation, and shifting political and cultural dynamics, the conference provides a platform for scholars, researchers, policymakers, and practitioners to exchange ideas, present innovative research, and explore practical solutions to today's interconnected challenges. By bringing together participants from diverse countries and disciplines, ISE 2026 aims to strengthen international academic networks, encourage interdisciplinary collaboration, and reaffirm the Faculty's commitment to generating knowledge that advances effective governance, sustainable development, and peaceful, resilient, and inclusive societies.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The 5th International Conference on International Security and the Environment (ISE 2026) is made possible through the collective vision and commitment of its academic partners. The Organizing Committee proudly acknowledges the Faculty of Political Science, Burapha University, and the College of Public Affairs and Policy, Khon Kaen University, whose valued partnership has strengthened the intellectual foundation and collaborative spirit of this conference.

More than institutional support, their contribution represents a shared belief in the power of academic dialogue to confront complex global challenges and inspire meaningful change. Through this partnership, ISE 2026 brings together diverse perspectives, expands scholarly networks, and advances knowledge capable of creating impact from local communities to the global arena.

KEYNOTE SPEAKER



Professor Katherine Bowie

University of Wisconsin–Madison, USA

Dr. Katherine Bowie is Vilas Distinguished Achievement Professor Emerit in the Department of Anthropology at the University of Wisconsin-Madison and is former President of the Association of Asian Studies. She received a BA with Distinction from Stanford University and her MA and PhD from the University of Chicago. She has served as Director of UW-Madison's Center for Southeast Asian Studies, Eisenhower Fellow to Thailand, Fulbright Scholar, President of the Midwest Conference of Asian Affairs, and multiple years on the organizing committees for the Council of Thai Studies (COTS). Her publications include *Rituals of National Loyalty: An Anthropology of the State and the Village Scout Movement in Thailand* (Columbia University Press, 1997); *Voices from the Thai Countryside: The Necklace and Other Short Stories of Samruam Singh* (University of Wisconsin Southeast Asia Series, 1998), and *Of Beggars and Buddhas: The Politics of Humor in the Vessantara Jataka in Thailand* (University of Wisconsin Press, 2017). Her articles have appeared in such journals as *American Anthropologist*, *American Ethnologist*, *Journal of Asian Studies*, *Modern Asian Studies*, *History of Religions*, and *Comparative Studies in Society and History*.

PANELIST



Mr. Suwaphan Tanyuwardhana

Former Director

The National Intelligence Agency, Thailand

Former Minister

Minister of Justice, Thailand

Mr. Suwaphan Tanyuwardhana is a distinguished Thai public administrator and former senior government official with extensive experience in national security, intelligence, public administration, and public policy. He earned a Bachelor's degree in Political Science from the Faculty of Social Sciences in 1975. Throughout his civil service career, he served in several key leadership positions, including Director of the National Intelligence Agency and Deputy Director of the National Intelligence Agency. He also served as Counselor at the Royal Thai Embassies in Phnom Penh, Cambodia, and Canberra, Australia, strengthening Thailand's international cooperation and diplomatic engagement.

Following his civil service career, Mr. Suwaphan held several ministerial positions in the Thai government, including Minister Attached to the Prime Minister's Office and Minister of Justice. He chaired numerous national committees on government administration, consumer protection, public information, and social development. From 2019 to 2024, he served as a Senator of Thailand, contributing to parliamentary committees on foreign affairs, human rights, sustainable development, and the protection of constitutional institutions. His distinguished career reflects decades of leadership in governance, national security, public administration, and legislative affairs.

PANELIST



Professor Tyrell Haberkorn

University of Wisconsin–Madison, USA

Dr. Tyrell Haberkorn is the Plaenert-Bascom Professor of Southeast Asian Studies in the Department of Asian Languages and Cultures at the University of Wisconsin-Madison. She researches and writes about state violence and dissident cultural politics in Thailand from the end of the absolute monarchy in 1932 until the present. She is the author of three books, most recently *Dictatorship on Trial: Coups and the Future of Justice in Thailand* (Stanford University Press, 2024). She is currently writing a history of political imprisonment in Thailand that combines archival research, court observation, translation, and transgressive historiography to imagine the nation otherwise. She has received fellowships from Fulbright, Fulbright-Hays, Association for Asian Studies, Australian Research Council, Einstein Forum, the Radcliffe Institute for Advanced Study, the Institute for Advanced Study at Central European University, the John Simon Guggenheim Foundation, the National Endowment for the Arts, and the American Council of Learned Societies.

PANELIST



Associate Professor Prajak Kongkirati

Faculty of Political Science, Thammasat University

Dr. Prajak Kongkirati is an Associate Professor at the Faculty of Political Science, Thammasat University. He has previously served as Associate Dean for Research and Academic Services, Head of the Government Department, and Chair of the Southeast Asian Studies Center at the East Asian Institute, Thammasat University.

He received the 2026 National Outstanding Researcher Award in Political Science from the National Research Council of Thailand.

From June – November 2025, he was a Visiting Fellow at Osaka Metropolitan University. From December 2025-June 2026, he was a Japan Foundation's JFSEAP Visiting Fellow at the Center for Southeast Asian Studies (CSEAS), Kyoto University.

He serves on the editorial boards of Asian Democracy Review, Thammasat Review of Economic and Social Policy, and New Mandala (the Australian National University). He serves on the executive committees of several research foundations in Thailand, including the Foundation for the Promotion of Social Sciences and Humanities Textbook Project, the Foundation for Democracy and Development Studies, and the Thailand Development Research Institute (TDRI).

Dr. Prajak's research and publications focus on Thai politics, political conflict and violence, party and electoral dynamics, and democratization. His recent works include Thailand: Contestation, Polarization, and Democratic Regression (Cambridge University Press, 2024); "Power without the Polls: Thai-Style Authoritarian Fragility amid the Defeat of Military-Backed Parties," Contemporary Southeast Asia 45, no. 3, 2023: 406–13; "From Illiberal Democracy to Military Authoritarianism: Intra-Elite Struggle and Mass-Based Conflict in Deeply Polarized Thailand," The ANNALS of the American Academy of Political and Social Science (2019), and When We Vote: Dynamics of Electoral Politics and Democracy in Southeast Asia (Matichon, 2019), a book recognized with an award from the National Research Council of Thailand.

PANELIST



Dr. Sirada Khemanitthathai

Faculty of Political Science and Public Administration,
Chiang Mai University

Dr. Sirada Khemanitthathai is a lecturer at the School of International Affairs, Faculty of Political Science and Public Administration, Chiang Mai University. She earned her PhD in Politics and International Studies from SOAS and a Bachelor's degree in International Relations at the Faculty of Political Science, Chulalongkorn University. Her research interests include contemporary Myanmar politics, Thai–Myanmar relations, and the politics of international migration. Her ongoing research examines border security along the Myanmar–Thailand border in the aftermath of the 2021 coup, as well as multiple studies on Myanmar's displaced people in Thailand.

CONFERENCE SCHEDULE

Time	Topic
8.00 – 9.00 a.m.	Registration
9.00 – 9.10 a.m.	Welcome Remark by Professor Pongruk Sribanditmongkol, M.D., Ph.D., President of Chiang Mai University
9.10 – 10.10 a.m.	Keynote Speech Topic “Of Teak, Elephants and Khruba Srivichai: The Historical Role of International Security and Environment in the Formation of Modern Thailand” by Professor Katherine Bowie
10.10 – 10.25 a.m.	Refreshment
10.25 a.m. – 12.00 p.m.	Roundtable Discussion “Justice, Identity, and Resilience: New Legal Frontiers in Protecting Vulnerable Populations and Strengthening State Accountability Panel Rationale” Moderator: Dr. Sirada Khemanitthathai <u>Panelist:</u> 1. Mr. Suwaphan Tanyuvarhana 2. Professor Tyrell Haberkorn 3. Associate Professor Prajak Kongkirati
12.00 – 1.00 p.m.	Lunch
1.00 – 2.30 p.m.	Panel Session • Room 1: Green and Sustainable Development • Room 2: New Challenges on the Environment • Room 3: Security, Politics and Historical Dynamics • Room 4: Energy, EV, and AI Transformation
2.30 – 2.45 p.m.	Refreshment
2.45 – 5.00 p.m.	Panel Session (Continued) • Room 1: Green and Sustainable Development • Room 2: New Challenges on the Environment • Room 3: Security, Politics and Historical Dynamics • Room 4: Energy, EV, and AI Transformation

ROOM 1: DOI NUA

GREEN AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

1.00 - 5.00 p.m.

**Room 1: Doi Nua
Green and Sustainable Development**

Chair: Dr. Matthew Robson

Discussant: 1) Assoc. Prof. Yoojin Lim
2) Assoc. Prof. Paruedee Nguitragool

Paper Presentation

1. Determinants and Constraints of Climate Change Adaptation Among Smallholder Farmers: Evidence from the Mountainous Region of Azad Jammu and Kashmir, Pakistan
[Saba Kabir, Budsara Limmirankul, Sukit Kanjina, and Yaovarate Chaovanapoonphol]
2. The relationship between Sustainable Development Goals and Agricultural Debt in Thailand
[Primprapa Masopmo]
3. Balancing Nature and Nurture: Understanding People's Willingness to Conserve the Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services of Lagonoy Natural Biotic Area (LNBA), Camarines Sur, (the Philippines)
[Enrico Replan]
4. Principles of Future Land-Use Policy Design for Emerging Border Cities: A Comparative Zoning Analysis between Khon Kaen and Bueng Kan
[Rasita Dasri, Thammawat Intachakra, and Phongphon Homkularb]
5. Orphaned by Design: Institutional Mechanisms of Policy Absence in Thailand's Climate Displacement Governance
[Jarukit Kanokjaros and Hamad Hasul Khan]
6. The Current Landscape and Way Forward for Green Transition Through Small Modular Reactor Integration in Southeast Asia
[Narong Kiettikunwong]

Determinants and Constraints of Climate Change Adaptation Among Smallholder Farmers: Evidence from The Mountainous Region of Azad Jammu and Kashmir, Pakistan

**Saba Kabir^[1], Budsara Limnirankul^{[2]*}, Sukit Kanjina^[3],
and Yaovarate Chaovanapoonphol^[4]**

Abstract

Climate change poses increasing risks to smallholder agriculture in mountainous regions, where farming systems and rural livelihoods depend heavily on climate-sensitive natural resources. However, empirical evidence on the intensity of adaptation and the structural constraints shaping farmers' responses in such marginal environments remains limited. This study examines the determinants and constraints of climate change adaptation intensity among smallholder farmers in Azad Jammu and Kashmir (AJK), Pakistan. Primary data were collected in 2025 from 220 farm households across two districts using a multistage sampling survey. Adaptation intensity was measured based on the number of climate change adaptation strategies adopted by each household. Principal Component Analysis (PCA) was used to construct composite indices representing economic and institutional, technical, and social constraints, and an ordered logit model was employed to analyze determinants of adaptation intensity. The results indicate that 82.7% of households adopted at least one adaptation strategy. However, adoption is concentrated in relatively low-cost practices such as crop rotation, manure application, improved seed varieties, and water harvesting, while capital-intensive measures particularly irrigation technologies remain limited. Econometric results show that household labor availability, farm size, and farmer age significantly increase adaptation intensity, whereas economic and institutional constraints significantly reduce it. Technical constraints are not statistically significant. The findings suggest that structural and institutional barriers, rather than awareness alone, limit effective climate adaptation in mountain farming systems, highlighting the importance of strengthening governance and institutional support for climate resilience in vulnerable mountain regions. Strengthening agricultural extension services, improving farmers' access to financial resources, and reinforcing local social networks are therefore essential for enhancing climate resilience among vulnerable smallholder communities.

Keywords Climate Change Adaptation, Smallholder Farmers, Adaptation Intensity, Mountainous Agriculture, Pakistan

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The relationship between Sustainable Development Goals and Agricultural Debt in Thailand

Primprapa Masopmo^[1]

Abstract

Thailand has recognized the essential of SDGs framework localization. Thailand is continuously advancing and advocating sustainability, to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals. The SDG2, which is “to End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture”, recognizes its linkage with agricultural sector. Thai agricultural sector has long suffered from debt issues. The issue of indebtedness in Thai agricultural sector is related to social dimension in concept of food security and sustainable agriculture. The issue often underestimated for its crucial role in achieving the SDG2. These situations turned to research purposes of this article. It aims to (1) study the situation of agricultural debt in Thailand, and (2) demonstrate the relationship between the SDG2 and agricultural debt in Thailand. The research employs qualitative method, including documentary research and content analysis.

The finding showed that most of the agricultural households have been facing of trapping persistent debt issues, which could in turn effect their development and economic prospects. The research would contribute to the comprehensive understanding of the situation of agricultural debt in Thailand and the relationship between the SDG2 and the agricultural debt in Thailand.

Keywords Sustainable Development Goal, Sustainable Agriculture, Agricultural Debt, Thailand

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Balancing Nature and Nurture: Understanding People's Willingness to Conserve the Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services of Lagonoy Natural Biotic Area (LNBA), Camarines Sur, (the Philippines)

Enrico L. Replan^[1]

Abstract

The Lagonoy Natural Biotic Area (LNBA), a protected area located in the Caramoan Peninsula, Camarines Sur, Philippines, represents a critical ecosystem characterized by high biodiversity and the provision of essential ecosystem services that support both environmental stability and local livelihoods. This study examines the complex dynamics influencing biodiversity conservation within the LNBA, particularly the interplay between human development and ecological preservation. Findings indicate that individuals' and communities' willingness to engage in conservation practices is shaped by an interaction of cultural values, socioeconomic conditions, and levels of environmental awareness. These factors collectively influence decision-making processes and behaviors related to natural resource use. The results further reveal a persistent trade-off between economic development and environmental sustainability, wherein efforts to improve livelihoods may inadvertently place pressure on ecosystem integrity. The study highlights the role of both scientific and traditional knowledge systems in enhancing conservation outcomes. Integrating these knowledge forms was found to strengthen community understanding and participation in sustainable practices. Additionally, effective conservation strategies were associated with targeted community engagement, adaptive policy interventions, and the promotion of sustainable livelihood alternatives. Overall, the findings underscore the importance of achieving a balanced approach to resource management, where economic and ecological objectives are aligned. Such an approach is critical for ensuring the long-term sustainability of the LNBA and similar protected areas.

Keywords Biodiversity conservation, Ecosystem services, Protected areas, Resource management, Sustainable livelihoods

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Principles of Future Land-Use Policy Design for Emerging Border Cities: A Comparative Zoning Analysis between Khon Kaen and Bueng Kan

Rasita Dasri^[1], Thammawat Intachakra^[2], and Phongphon Homkularb^[3]

Abstract

This study argues that applying uniform spatial regulations to emerging border cities creates structural policy mismatches that hinder contextualized and sustainable spatial growth. Bueng Kan province is currently navigating an urban planning vacuum as it drafts its first comprehensive city plan under the new Town Planning Act (2019). Therefore, this research aims to analyze constraints and propose appropriate principles for future land-use policy design specifically tailored for emerging border cities. Employing a comparative documentary analysis, the study utilizes the comprehensive land-use matrix of Khon Kaen—a fully developed regional hub—as a standard benchmark to evaluate against Bueng Kan’s border-trade and agricultural development strategic trajectory. The findings reveal that adopting rigidly standardized metropolitan frameworks would impose severe spatial constraints in three key dimensions: 1) Commercial and Logistics Zones: Unlike Khon Kaen, Bueng Kan acutely requires specific zones permitting border warehouses and distribution centers, 2) Urban-Agricultural Interface: Bueng Kan needs a flexible buffer zone accommodating small-scale agricultural processing to sustain its traditional economic base, and 3) Waterfront Areas: Setback regulations must uniquely balance Mekong River landscape conservation with tourism economy promotion. The article concludes that Bueng Kan strictly requires a context-specific land-use matrix. The major contribution of this research is generating a comparative baseline framework that will directly serve as a foundational tool to facilitate an actionable, participatory spatial policy-design process involving government, private, and civil sectors in the forthcoming phase.

Keywords Land-Use, Comprehensive Plan, Policy Constraints, Border City, Bueng Kan

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Orphaned by Design: Institutional Mechanisms of Policy Absence in Thailand's Climate Displacement Governance

Jarukit Kanokjaros^[1] and Hamad Hasul Khan^[2]

Abstract

Despite 3.3 million documented displacement movements between 2008 and 2024 and over 11 million individuals at risk, Thailand has no systematic policy provisions for climate-induced internal displacement (CIID). This persistence cannot be attributed to information deficits, institutional incapacity, or resource constraints, given the country's demonstrated capacity for hazard-responsive governance. Applying B. Guy Peters' Empirical Institutionalism, this study conducts documentary analysis of 23 Thai-language policy documents (2015-2025) across four principal agencies: the Department of Climate Change and Environment (DCCE), Department of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation (DDPM), Royal Irrigation Department (RID), and the National Strategy framework. A six-dimensional analytical framework operationalizes recognition, vulnerable population identification, operational mechanisms, resource allocation, coordination structures, and legal protections. CIID recognition is absent or merely rhetorical in 22 of 23 documents, with no analytical dimension advancing toward adequate provision across any agency or planning cycle, and legal protections universally absent. Three mechanisms, template inheritance, fiscal consolidation, and epistemological filtering, perpetuate this absence annually through institutional inertia operating independently of actor intent. These findings extend Peters' framework beyond policy origin by specifying how orphaned policy status is actively reproduced through mimetic isomorphism, positive feedback loops, and professional epistemic formation. The study contributes to non-decision scholarship by demonstrating that policy absence is a systematic, institutionally produced outcome sustained by the same self-reinforcing dynamics as positive institutional arrangements.

Keywords Climate-Induced Displacement, Empirical Institutionalism, Policy Gaps, Institutional Fragmentation, Orphaned Policy Issues, Thailand

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The Current Landscape and Way Forward for Green Transition Through Small Modular Reactor Integration in Southeast Asia

Narong Kiettikunwong^[1]

Abstract

Escalating global geopolitical tensions and a precarious reliance on imported fossil fuels demand a unified shift toward resilient, zero-carbon baseload power in Southeast Asia. Small Modular Reactors (SMRs) represent a highly viable solution to ensure energy security and bridge the gap left by intermittent traditional renewables, yet realizing this potential requires a harmonized regional approach rather than isolated national efforts. This study evaluates the current status quo of SMR readiness across the region to serve as a foundational baseline for establishing a cohesive energy framework. To achieve this, the research systematically maps national energy policies, existing infrastructure capabilities, and regulatory environments, employing a comparative gap analysis to assess overall preparedness. The assessment reveals a deeply fragmented landscape where nations exhibit drastically varying levels of technological readiness, policy maturity, and institutional understanding. This uneven terrain acts as a significant barrier, preventing the safe and cohesive integration of advanced nuclear technology across shared borders. Addressing these disparities necessitates the proactive establishment of unified certification mechanisms, shared safety indices, and standardized regulatory measures to align stakeholder expectations. To facilitate this, the research isolates the exact structural and policy deficits that currently prevent cross-border alignment. Identifying these precise gaps directly informs the next step for each Southeast Asian country to prepare its country-specific landscape for coordinated adoption. Formulating these shared mechanisms will transform fragmented national plans into a secure regional energy bloc, acting as an essential precursor to safely integrating this technology and driving a resilient energy transition.

Keywords Small Modular Reactors, Energy Security, Green Transition, Energy Standardization, Energy Transition

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ROOM 2: DOI SUTHEP 1

NEW CHALLENGES ON THE ENVIRONMENT

1.00 - 5.00 P.M.

Room 2: Doi Suthep 1
New Challenges on the environment

Chair: Assoc. Prof. Patamawadee Jongruck

Discussant: 1) Asst. Prof. Chatthip Chaichakan
2) Assoc. Prof. Thannapat Jarernpanit

Paper Presentation

1. Developing an Integrated Disaster Management Model in the Chiang Mai Municipality Area
[Pongkit Jino]
2. Enhancing Community Resilience through Entrepreneurial Capacity and Smart Logistics: A Case Study of Rong Wua Daeng
[Ardchawin Jaikaew, Sunisa Frenzel, Manop Chum-un, Jutaluck Saipang and Thanabordee Sirimongkasri]
3. Integrating Urban Vacant Land and Land Tax Policy for Urban Green Space Development A Pre-Carbon Credit Land Framework for Carbon Sequestration
[Narongdet Mahasirikul, Narongwit Mahasirikul, and Sirawit Rattasai]
4. Climate Change, Polar Ocean Transformations, And Fisheries Security in Asia
[Katarzyna Sypien]
5. Proactive Health Governance for Community Resilience: Bridging Physical Activity Promotion and Environmental Security in Rapidly Urbanizing Regions
[Di Shen]
6. The Limits of International Humanitarian Law in Water Conflicts: Dams Protection and Environmental Security in ASEAN
[Arlina Permanasari]

Developing an Integrated Disaster Management Model in the Chiang Mai Municipality Area

Pongkit Jino^[1]

Abstract

An Integrated Disaster Management Model is a structured framework that integrates risk assessment, institutional coordination, community participation, policy mechanisms, and technological systems to manage disasters effectively and sustainably across all phases of the disaster management cycle.

The research is proposal and study Disaster Management Model in the Chiang Mai. Chiang Mai Municipality is a key urban, economic and cultural center in northern Thailand. They faced multiple natural and urban risks intensified by climate changes. The study have Research Questions: (1) What are the impacts of disasters occurring in the Chiang Mai Municipality area? (2) What characteristics should an integrated disaster management model have in order to prevent disasters occurring at present and in the future? And (3) What operational disaster management strategies and public policy approaches should be adopted for the prevention of current and future disasters? This includes disaster management planning at the school level, the community/public level, and the policy level. And Research Objectives following (1) To study the process of urbanization and analyze the current situation and trends in disaster management, as well as to examine the opinions of communities affected by disasters occurring in the Chiang Mai Municipality area. (2) To develop an integrated disaster management model for the Chiang Mai Municipality area. (3) To propose operational disaster management approaches and public policy guidelines for the prevention of current and future disasters.

The Research Methodology have 3 main phases. Phase 1: Urban Development and Disaster Situation Analysis This phase examines the urbanization process, spatial expansion, and disaster risks within the municipal area. Phase 2: Community Impact Assessment and Stakeholder Perspectives. This phase focuses on understanding the impacts of disasters and the perspectives of local stakeholders, including residents, community leaders, government officials, and private sector representatives. Phase 3: Development of the Integrated Disaster Management model. This phase synthesizes the findings from Phases 1 and 2 in order to develop an Integrated Disaster Management Model for Chiang Mai Municipality. The study focuses on the area under the jurisdiction of the Chiang Mai Municipality, which represents the urban core of the Chiang Mai metropolitan region. The research have key information ex. Residents, community leaders, local government officials, and relevant stakeholders within the municipality.

Keywords Risk Management, Disaster Management Model, Chiang Mai Municipality

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Enhancing Community Resilience through Entrepreneurial Capacity and Smart Logistics: A Case Study of Rong Wua Daeng

**Ardchawin Jaikaew^[1], Sunisa Frenzel^[2], Manop Chum-un^[3],
Jutaluck Saipang^[4], and Thanabordee Sirimongkasri^[5]**

Abstract

Enhancing community resilience is increasingly important for rural community enterprises facing changing markets, technological developments, resource constraints, and continuous adaptation pressures. This study examines how entrepreneurial capacity development and market- and technology-related development conditions contribute to community resilience in Rong Wua Daeng Subdistrict, Chiang Mai Province, Thailand, and interprets the findings through a context-appropriate smart logistics perspective. The study draws on selected empirical evidence from a broader community-based research and development project that predominantly employed Participatory Action Research (PAR), supported by a descriptive quantitative survey of 100 community entrepreneurs and related business actors. Qualitative evidence was collected through in-depth interviews, group discussions, relevant documents, and participatory research activities. Selected evidence was reanalyzed around entrepreneurial capacity development, market connectivity and technology-related development conditions, community networks and institutional support, and conditions relevant to adaptive capacity and longer-term community resilience.

The findings indicate that Rong Wua Daeng possesses locally embedded resources, entrepreneurial activities, collective relationships, and foundations for community enterprise development. Continuing needs remain in entrepreneurial knowledge and skills, market access, innovation capability, technology-related adaptation, and the strategic connection of local resources with changing business opportunities. Community networks and institutional support functioned as enabling mechanisms for knowledge development, collective organization, resource mobilization, and access to development opportunities. The broader project also reported innovative community products and increased online marketing channels following capacity-building activities, providing limited but direct evidence of improved market connectivity. Rather than claiming the empirical adoption of advanced smart logistics technologies, this study employs a context-appropriate smart logistics perspective emphasizing accessible technology use, information, market connectivity, and coordination. The findings identify entrepreneurial capacity development, improved market connectivity, community networks, and institutional support as interrelated conditions relevant to adaptive capacity, with potential longer-term implications for community resilience. The study contributes a context-sensitive interpretation of smart logistics for resource-constrained rural community enterprises and proposes a preliminary analytical framework linking entrepreneurial capacity and enabling development conditions with adaptive capacity and community resilience.

Keywords Community Resilience; Entrepreneurial Capacity; Smart Logistics; Rural Community Enterprises; Community Networks

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Integrating Urban Vacant Land and Land Tax Policy for Urban Green Space Development A Pre-Carbon Credit Land Framework for Carbon Sequestration

**Narongdet Mahasirikul^[1], Narongwit Mahasirikul^[2],
and Sirawit Rattasai^[3]**

Abstract

Urban vacant land has become an important issue for sustainable urban development in Thailand. Although the Land and Building Tax Act B.E. 2562 was introduced to encourage more effective land use, in practice there are still gaps that allow landowners to use short-term agricultural activities to reduce tax burdens. Such practices may comply with the law, but they often provide limited benefits for the environment and long-term urban development. This study aims to develop a conceptual policy framework, referred to as “Pre-Carbon Credit Land,” to promote tree planting on privately owned vacant land in urban areas. The research applies documentary analysis, comparative policy analysis, and doctrinal legal analysis, together with scenario modeling, to examine policy feasibility and potential environmental co-benefits at the local level. In particular, the study highlights the tension between private landowners’ economic decisions and broader public goals related to urban environmental management. The findings suggest that centralized land tax mechanisms alone may not be sufficient to guide land use toward more sustainable outcomes. Local governments, however, can play a more active role by introducing supportive measures within existing legal frameworks. These may include the development of a local green space registry, the provision of technical guidance, and coordination mechanisms that encourage more appropriate land use. The scenario analysis indicates that the proposed framework has the potential to create mutual benefits. Landowners may reduce their tax burden within current regulations, while cities can gradually increase green space and improve environmental conditions without requiring large public investments. Overall, the study offers a practical policy approach that connects national regulations with local implementation and supports more sustainable urban development in the long term.

Keywords Urban Vacant Land, Land Tax Policy, Urban Green Space, Carbon Sequestration, Pre-Carbon Credit Land

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Climate Change, Polar Ocean Transformations, and Fisheries Security in Asia

Katarzyna Sypień^[1]

Abstract

Seafood systems in Southeast Asia are increasingly exposed to climate-driven ecological change and mounting pressure on marine resources, with direct implications for food security and human security. Asia accounts for around 71% of global consumption of aquatic animal foods, while Southeast Asia produces over 8 million metric tons of marine fish annually, yet more than 60% of regional fish stocks are assessed as overfished or at their biological limits. As warming oceans, shifting currents, and habitat degradation alter fish distribution and productivity, coastal states face a dual challenge of sustaining capture fisheries and maintaining the inputs required for expanding aquaculture. In this context, the polar regions are becoming a critical but underexamined node in Asia's fisheries-security equation as a source of biophysical and economic linkages that increasingly shape regional seafood supply. This paper examines the climate change-polar regions-fisheries nexus by tracing two connected pathways. First, it explores how polar ocean transformations, linked to cryosphere change, ocean warming and acidification, feed back into global marine systems in ways that affect fish migration, stock stability, and the predictability of catches in lower latitudes. Second, it analyses how declining availability of local stocks and rising demand for aquaculture feed reinforce incentives to expand distant-water fishing and to source marine inputs from high-latitude ecosystems, including Antarctic krill used for fishmeal and other products. Reported declines in krill abundance over recent decades raise concerns about ecological spillovers, given krill's role as a keystone species in food webs. The paper's central argument is that fisheries security in Asia cannot be adequately understood through a purely regional lens, because climate impacts and market responses are increasingly mediated through global commons and fragmented governance arrangements. The analysis is anchored in political ecology and global governance, focusing on how risk is distributed across states, sectors, and communities, and on how governance institutions manage competing priorities of conservation, livelihoods, and economic development. By linking climate change to polar resource dynamics and fisheries governance, the paper contributes to debates on ecological security and global challenges, highlighting the need for more integrated, multi-level approaches to managing the security consequences of environmental change.

Keywords Food Security, Fisheries Governance, Climate Change, Polar Regions, Ecological Security

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Proactive Health Governance for Community Resilience: Bridging Physical Activity Promotion and Environmental Security in Rapidly Urbanizing Regions

Di Shen^[1]

Abstract

Climate change is systematically reshaping the material foundations of community health. Across rapidly urbanizing regions, escalating heat islands, deteriorating air quality, shrinking green spaces, and intensifying extreme weather events are progressively eroding the environmental conditions that sustain routine physical activity, deepening health inequalities along lines of class, age, and neighborhood location. In response, China has elevated the active health to a pillar of national health governance under the "Healthy China 2030" framework, repositioning community-based physical activity as a preventive public health priority. Yet critical questions remain unanswered: How do climate-driven environmental transformations differently constrain residents' capacity to pursue active health across urban neighborhoods? How is active health governance enacted, navigated, and contested on the ground? And how can community sport policy advance both health equity and environmental resilience? Drawing on the sociology of sport and grounded in spatial theory and environmental justice theory, this study examines how the socio-spatial production of urban environments and the uneven distribution of climate risks and "green" sports infrastructure jointly shape community residents' active health practices. The investigation unfolds through a multi-site comparative case study across differentially resourced urban neighborhoods in Northeast China: entering community sports programs as a participant-observer to capture the embodied routines and informal negotiations of active health in everyday settings, conducting in-depth interviews and focus groups with residents, community sports administrators, and local policymakers to trace how environmental barriers are perceived, adapted to, and resisted across neighborhoods, and analyzing municipal policy documents and health governance protocols to map the formal and informal mechanisms through which active health is delivered or denied. Through this grounded process, the study centers sociospatial determinants of physical activity, illuminating how community sport governance operates as an under-theorized site of climate adaptation and human security, with direct policy implications for equitable, climate-adaptive urban health planning in the Global South context.

Keywords Active Health Governance, Community Resilience, Climate Change Adaptation, Physical Activity Inequality, Urban Health Infrastructure

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The Limits of International Humanitarian Law in Water Conflicts: Dams Protection and Environmental Security in ASEAN

Arlina Permanasari^[1]

Abstract

This article examines the limitations of International Humanitarian Law (IHL) in dealing with the dynamics of modern water conflicts, especially on dam protection and its implications for human security and environmental security in the ASEAN region. In this context, environmental security is positioned as part of a non-traditional security paradigm that includes the protection of ecosystems, the sustainability of water resources, as well as the ability of communities to survive the environmental impacts posed by armed conflict. Dams as installations containing dangerous forces receive special protection under Article 56 of Additional Protocol I 1977 to the Geneva Convention. The protection of the environment is regulated as well in Article 35 paragraph (3) and Article 55, which prohibit the use of methods and means of warfare that cause extensive, long-term, and severe environmental damage. In addition, the ENMOD Convention also prohibits the use of environmental modification techniques for hostile purposes with similar impacts. However, contemporary conflict practices show that the protection of water infrastructure still faces significant challenges. This study uses a normative juridical method supported by empirical case analysis, especially the destruction of the Kakhovka Dam and the attack on the Tishrin Dam. The attack caused collapse of the Kakhovka Dam caused devastating flooding, the displacement of civilians, and the spread of toxic sediments including heavy metals into the Dnipro River, and continued to the Black Sea. These impacts show that attacks on dams not only threaten human security through casualties and water crises, but also undermine environmental security through ecosystem degradation, long-term pollution, and disruption to the sustainability of the water resources that are the foundation of people's lives. The analysis shows that although IHL provides normative protection against dams, its effectiveness is limited by "extensive, long-term, and severe" criteria, as well as law enforcement mechanisms and attribution of responsibility. In addition, the strategic value of dams in military operations increases the risk of legitimacy of an attack within the framework of the principle of proportionality. In the context of ASEAN, these limitations need to be renewed with a regional mechanism that specifically integrates IHL with the environmental security framework, as the impact of dam damage has the potential to be transboundary and affect regional stability. This article argues that modern water conflicts reveal normative gaps. Therefore, there is a need to reinterpret the principles of proportionality and prudence by explicitly including the dimensions of environmental security and long-term ecological impacts, as well as closer integration between IHL and the international environmental law regime in order to strengthen the protection of dams as a vital civilian object in the future.

Keywords Environmental Security, Dams, International Humanitarian Law, Water Conflicts.

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ROOM 3: DOI SUTHEP 2

SECURITY, POLITICS AND HISTORICAL DYNAMICS

1.00 - 5.00 P.M.

**Room 3: Doi Suthep 2
Security, Politics and Historical Dynamics**

Chair: 1) Asst. Prof. Panuwat Panduprasert
2) Asst. Prof. Nattapon Tantrakoonsab

Discussant: 1) Assoc. Prof. Narut Charoensri
2) Asst. Prof. Atchareeya Saisin
3) Asst. Prof. Achara Banjongprasert
4) Dr. Pinsuda Wonganan

Paper Presentation

1. Chakri Reformation in Transitional Bureaucratic Government: Cultural Administration Change and Complexity During 1927 to 1928 A.D. (2470-2471 B.E.)
[Pittikorn Panyamane and Siwasin Juicharoen]
2. Modeling Determinants of Village Fund Program Implementation in Indonesia: An Interpretive Structural Modeling Approach from Evidence-Based Literature
[Ali Maskur and Anurat Anantanatorn]
3. Participation of Stakeholder Networks in Drug Prevention: Evidence from Nong Hua Wua Subdistrict, Phran Kratai District, Kamphaeng Phet Province, Thailand
[Chantanu Sanguthai and Supranee Thammaphithak]
4. Adjudicating Political Conflict: Constitutional Court, Party Dissolution, and Democratic Stability in Indonesia and Thailand
[Tri Sulistyowati]
5. Driving Success: Thailand's "Mother of the Land" Community Funds Evidence from Ban Rai Pa, Trat
[Sasipa Khuanon and Pongsatean Luengalongkot]
6. Social Protection and Sustainable Development: Data Governance Constraints and Their Implications for the Developmental Contribution of Conditional Cash Transfer in Indonesia
[Ike Arni Noventi and Noppawan Phuengpha]
7. Inclusive Education for Persons with Disabilities as a Pillar of Social Resilience in Sustainable Development: A Perspective on SDG 4
[Maya Indrasti Notoprayitno, Yulia Fitriliani, and Aswin Wihdiyanto]
8. Shrinking Aid in an Era of 'America First': USAID Retrenchment and Resilience Vulnerability among Rohingya Refugees in Bangladesh
[Young Hoon Song and Lim Yoojin]

**Chakri Reformation in Transitional Bureaucratic Government:
Cultural Administration Change and Complexity
During 1927 to 1928 A.D. (2470-2471 B.E.)**

Pittikorn Panyamanee^[1] and Siwasin Juicharoen^[2]

Abstract

This abstract is not included in this Abstract Book at the request of the presenting author.

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Modeling Determinants of Village Fund Program Implementation in Indonesia: An Interpretive Structural Modeling Approach from Evidence-Based Literature

Ali Maskur^[1] and Anurat Anantanatorn^[2]

Abstract

This study examines the structural determinants of Village Fund Program (VFP) implementation in Indonesia by integrating evidence from 34 peer-reviewed international journal articles indexed in Scopus and Web of Science. Departing from conventional expert-based approaches, this research employs an evidence-based Interpretive Structural Modeling (ISM) framework combined with MICMAC analysis to identify and analyse the hierarchical relationships among key implementation factors. The findings reveal that VFP implementation is shaped by a complex, non-linear system of interdependent variables, structured across multiple levels. Three key determinants—officer competency, amount of fund, and communication—emerge as the most independent and influential drivers with high driving power and low dependence, indicating their central role in shaping the overall system. These factors influence a range of intermediate variables, including leadership, organizational culture, and procedural mechanisms, which function as enabling processes that translate capacity into effective implementation practices. At the outcome level, governance dimensions such as accountability, transparency, and good governance are identified as dependent variables, reflecting the cumulative effects of interactions among underlying factors. The structural model demonstrates a hierarchical pattern from capacity and resource-based drivers to governance outcomes, emphasizing that successful implementation is not determined by isolated variables but by the configuration and interaction of multiple factors within the system. This study contributes to the literature by offering a configurational and evidence-based perspective on policy implementation, extending traditional frameworks through the integration of structural modeling and governance-oriented analysis. The findings offer practical implications for policymakers and local governments in designing more effective VFP implementation strategies by prioritizing capacity-building and communication systems as foundational drivers of governance outcomes.

Keywords Village Fund Program, Interpretive Structural Modeling, MICMAC, Evidence-based Governance, Indonesia

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Participation of Stakeholder Networks in Drug Prevention: Evidence from Nong Hua Wua Subdistrict, Phran Kratai District, Kamphaeng Phet Province, Thailand

Chantanu Sanguthai^[1] and Supranee Thammaphithak^[2]

Abstract

Community-based drug prevention has increasingly emphasized the role of stakeholder networks in addressing complex social problems at the local level. However, empirical evidence on how such networks operate and contribute to drug prevention in rural communities remains limited, particularly in the Thai context. This study aims to: (1) examine the participation of stakeholder networks in drug prevention, (2) identify the challenges and constraints affecting stakeholder participation, and (3) propose strategies for strengthening collaborative drug prevention in the study area.

A qualitative research design was employed. Data were collected through in-depth interviews with 21 key informants representing multiple stakeholder groups in Nong Hua Wua Subdistrict, Phran Kratai District, Kamphaeng Phet Province, Thailand. Participants included village leaders, community representatives, drug surveillance volunteers, members of the TO BE NUMBER ONE youth club, public health officers, police officers, and officials from the Subdistrict Administrative Organization. The collected data were analyzed using content analysis.

The findings reveal that stakeholder participation in drug prevention operates across five interconnected dimensions: planning, implementation, utilization of outcomes, benefit-sharing, and evaluation. In the planning stage, stakeholders collaboratively analyzed community problems and developed context-sensitive intervention strategies. During implementation, they mobilized resources, provided public education, conducted awareness campaigns, and carried out operational activities at the community level. The outcomes of these initiatives contributed to strengthening community self-reliance, enhancing social control mechanisms, and improving public safety. Participation also generated broader social benefits, including strengthened community relationships and expanded livelihood opportunities. Although formal evaluation systems were limited, stakeholders engaged in informal monitoring through community meetings, local forums, and household-level communication. Key barriers to effective participation include insufficient human resources, limited cooperation from families affected by drug-related issues, unclear role allocation among stakeholders, weak coordination mechanisms, and inadequate financial and material support. The study suggests three strategic directions: enhancing trust and safety for informants through transparent governance mechanisms, leveraging digital communication and community media to expand preventive awareness, and promoting employment and grassroots economic development to address structural drivers of drug-related problems.

Keywords Drug Prevention, Stakeholder Networks, Community Participation, Local Governance, Thailand

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Adjudicating Political Conflict: Constitutional Court, Party Dissolution, and Democratic Stability in Indonesia and Thailand

Tri Sulistyowati^[1]

Abstract

This paper critically examines the role of constitutional courts in managing political conflict through the mechanism of political party dissolution, with a comparative focus on Indonesia and Thailand. Situated within the broader discourse on democracy, constitutionalism, and conflict resolution, the study interrogates whether constitutional adjudication operates as an effective stabilizing force or, conversely, as a source of democratic distortion.

In democratic systems, political parties function as indispensable instruments of representation and political competition. Yet, when parties are deemed to threaten the constitutional order, their dissolution emerges as one of the most intrusive forms of legal intervention. Thailand represents a paradigmatic case, where the Constitutional Court has repeatedly exercised its authority to dissolve political parties, positioning itself as a central actor in political contestation. By contrast, Indonesia reflects a markedly restrained model, where the Constitutional Court has never invoked this power, indicating a different constitutional culture and institutional design.

The Thai experience reveals that expansive judicial authority may significantly recalibrate the boundary between law and politics, raising concerns over the judicialization of politics and the potential politicization of the judiciary. The recurrent use of party dissolution invites a critical reassessment of whether such intervention genuinely safeguards constitutional democracy or instead undermines political pluralism and electoral sovereignty. These dynamics underscore the imperative for clearly defined constitutional limits, rigorous evidentiary standards, and principled judicial reasoning. In the absence of such safeguards, dissolution powers risk being applied elastically, opening avenues for selective enforcement and normative abuse.

Employing a comparative legal-institutional approach, this paper argues that while party dissolution may function as a conflict-management mechanism, its legitimacy is contingent upon proportionality, institutional restraint, and robust constitutional safeguards.

Keywords Political Party Dissolution, Constitutional Court, Democratic Stability

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Driving Success: Thailand's "Mother of the Land" Community Funds Evidence from Ban Rai Pa, Trat

Sasipa Khuanon^[1] and Pongsatean Luengalongkot^[2]

Abstract

Operational success of Mother of the Land Fund is primarily driven by competent committee leadership, transparent management systems, and active member participation, which collectively strengthen sustainable community-based drug prevention. This study examines members' perceptions of "Mother of the Land Fund" operational success and analyzes influencing factors in Ban Rai Pa, Village No. 3, Noen Sai Subdistrict, Mueang Trat District, Trat Province a model community for sustainable fund management in drug prevention. The population used in this study consisted of 565 members of the mother of the land fund. The sample size was determined using Taro Yamane's (1973) formula Using simple random sampling, 234 fund members completed a five-point Likert-scale questionnaire with verified content validity and high reliability. Data analysis employed descriptive statistics and stepwise multiple regression at significance level = 0.01. Results showed members perceived operational success at very high levels. Three significant predictive factors were identified: (1) board of committee, (2) effective management, and (3) member participation, collectively explaining 66.30% of variance in operational success. Findings emphasize that competent, ethical committee members, transparent and accountable management systems, and broad member participation throughout fund operations are core drivers of drug-free, resilient communities. These insights provide practical guidance for strengthening mother of the land funds in other communities and advancing Sustainable Development Goals, particularly regarding well-being, and peaceful community development.

Keywords Driving Success, Community Funds, Mother of the Land, Ban Rai Pa, Thailand

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Social Protection and Sustainable Development: Data Governance Constraints and Their Implications for the Developmental Contribution of Conditional Cash Transfer in Indonesia

Ike Arni Noventi^[1] and Noppawan Phuengpha^[2]

Abstract

Social protection is a cornerstone of contemporary development strategies, particularly in regions marked by economic vulnerability and informal livelihoods. Conditional Cash Transfer (CCT) programs are widely utilized in developing countries to mitigate poverty and enhance access to essential services. While the poverty-reducing outcomes of these programs have been extensively documented, the institutional factors—specifically data governance—that influence their developmental impact remain under-researched. The purpose of this article is to first identify and define the distinct types of data governance constraints that affect the implementation and targeting processes of Indonesia's Program Keluarga Harapan (PKH). Second, it investigates how these limits affect the programme's developmental contribution.

Drawing on a qualitative case study involving interviews with nineteen governance actors across national and subnational levels, the analysis identifies and categorizes several recurring forms of data governance constraints. These include delayed data-updating mechanism, inconsistent civil registration records, out-of-date beneficiary databases, and restricted system interoperability. Together, these constraints reveal structural limitations embedded in the programme's administrative processes. They create a gap between rigid administrative data systems and the informal sector's continually shifting socioeconomic situations. The implications are particularly apparent in farming communities, where household earnings fluctuate due to seasonal cycles and market volatility. Periodic data systems struggle to capture these dynamics in a timely manner, affecting targeting precision and equitable assistance distribution, and ultimately determining the program's developmental contribution.

The analysis emphasizes the importance of more adaptable and integrated data systems within PKH in order to maintain its developmental impact. In environments where income volatility in the informal sector exists, enhancing the timeliness of data update methods is critical for sustaining targeting precision. According to the findings of this study, enhancing data governance competence should be viewed as an institutional investment that promotes equitable and sustainable development, rather than a technical adjustment.

Keywords Social Protection, Data Governance, Sustainable Development, Informal Economy

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Inclusive Education for Persons with Disabilities as A Pillar of Social Resilience in Sustainable Development: A Perspective on SDG 4

**Maya Indrasti Notoprayitno^[1], Yulia Fitriliani^[2],
and Aswin Wihdiyanto^[3]**

Abstract

Community welfare requires quality education as both a foundational pillar and a driving force in achieving sustainable development and societal resilience. As part of Goal 4 of the Sustainable Development Goals, quality education further reinforces the obligation to ensure that education systems are equitable, inclusive, and capable of promoting lifelong learning opportunities for all, including persons with disabilities. As stipulated in Article 24 of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, many States have impediments in meeting their human rights obligations regarding inclusive education for persons with disabilities. Persons with disabilities still encounter profound structural, attitudinal, and institutional barriers, reflecting gaps in the implementation of the right to education. This study aims to analyze how rights to inclusive education contribute to sustainable development and societal resilience by examining the intersection of rights to inclusive education, sustainability, and societal resilience. The meaningful inclusion of persons with disabilities in quality education is not only a moral imperative but also a binding legal obligation under international human rights law. This study adopts a normative legal approach by drawing on existing literature, policy frameworks, and empirical evidence. This study describes how rights to inclusive education enhance communities' adaptive capacity, strengthen resilience, and support long-term sustainability. It advocates for a re-envisioned educational framework that aligns with international human rights standards by upholding universal design, promoting reasonable accommodation, and ensuring that no person with a disability is left behind. The findings indicate that rights to inclusive education significantly enhance social resilience by reducing inequalities, even when its implementation remains constrained by sociocultural barriers. Such an approach is indispensable not only for fulfilling States' obligations under international human rights law but also for advancing sustainable development and strengthening societal resilience. Therefore, this study contributes a novel perspective by reframing the right to inclusive education as a driver of sustainability and resilience frameworks in international human rights.

Keywords Right to Inclusive Education, Persons with Disabilities, Goal 4 SDGs

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Shrinking Aid in an Era of ‘America First’: USAID Retrenchment and the Resilience Vulnerability among Rohingya Refugees in Bangladesh

Young Hoon Song^[1] and Yoojin Lim^[2]

Abstract

The renewed “America First” doctrine in 2025, marked by institutionalized efforts to slash U.S. foreign assistance, inflicted a severe and immediate shock on the global humanitarian system. This paper conducts an in-depth case study, grounded in fieldwork conducted in the Rohingya refugee camps in Cox’s Bazar, Bangladesh in July 2025, to analyze the consequences of this policy shift. We argue that the sudden funding suspension, initiated in early 2025, led to a direct “collapse of resilience,” evidenced by the closure of learning centers, mass teacher layoffs, and a systemic degradation of protection and education services. The study concludes that the U.S. policy shock’s impact is filtered by the crisis stage, exposing the humanitarian architecture’s failure to protect long-term human capital and dignity in protracted crises.

Keywords USAID Budget Cut, Humanitarian Assistance, Survival Vulnerability, Resilience Vulnerability, Refugee Camp

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ROOM 4: DOI KHUM

ENERGY, EV, AND AI TRANSFORMATION

1.00 - 5.00 P.M.

**Room 4: Doi Khum
Energy, EV, and AI Transformation**

Chair: Prof. Young Hoon Song

Discussant: 1) Asst. Prof. Kraiwuth Jaikampan

2) Asst. Prof. Orachorn Saechang

Paper Presentation

1. The Role of a National Oil Company in the Policy Process of Low-Carbon Mobility:
The Case of EV Transition in Thailand

[Tanawat Papaeng]

2. Digital Twins and 3d Scanning for Cultural Heritage Conservation Amidst
Compounding Global Crises: Balancing Preservation and Ethical Limits

[Nan Feng]

3. Entrepreneurial and Labour Market Implications of the Just Energy Transition in
South Africa and BRICS Nations

[Zamaswazi Pretty Cele, Ndivhuho Tshikovhi, and Xiaolong Zou]

4. AI Empowering Global Energy Governance: China's Role and Strategic Choices

[Xiaolong Zou and Ranru Gao]

5. Politics of the Body in the AI Era: The Reproduction of Gender-Based Violence
through Deepfake Nude Images in the Thai Context

[Arisaraporn Meeprom]

The Role of a National Oil Company in the Policy Process of Low-Carbon Mobility: The Case of EV Transition in Thailand

Tanawat Papaeng^[1]

Abstract

Emerging economies face the dual challenge of sustaining economic growth while advancing low-carbon mobility. This study examines how and under what conditions a National Oil Company (NOC) diversifies its business model and becomes involved in the policy process of low-carbon mobility in an emerging economy, focusing on Thailand's electric vehicle (EV) transition. The research centers on PTT, Thailand's state-owned enterprise (SOE) in oil and gas, and investigates its role in the development of EV policies between 2011 and 2025. This paper argues that the role of NOC in low-carbon transitions is shaped by both market pressures and political dynamics embedded in the policy process, particularly patron-client relationships in the energy sector. Policy processes and rent-seeking dynamics influence how PTT, as an energy incumbent, strategically repositions itself within the emerging EV sector. Methodologically, the study proposes an analytical framework that integrates policy process theory with political economy perspectives. Drawing on the actor-centered understanding of the Multiple Streams Framework (MSF) and rent-seeking analysis, the study examines the role of policy entrepreneurs and elite networks in shaping the EV promotion policies of Thailand. The findings show that elite networks consolidated after the 2014 political transition created policy windows that elevated EV development onto the national policy. Policy entrepreneurs, including former PTT executives, bureaucrats, and technocrats, coupled the problem, policy, and political streams to institutionalize EV promotion through policy instruments such as the establishment of the EV Board and EV3.0/3.5 incentive schemes. At the same time, rent management through technocratic and bureaucratic networks enabled PTT to secure access to subsidies and state-backed EV projects while maintaining its hydrocarbon core. The contribution is threefold. First, it proposes an analytical framework for examining the role of energy incumbents in socio-technical transitions in emerging economies by combining actor-centered MSF and rent-seeking analysis. Second, it provides empirical insights from Thailand's EV transition to illustrate how energy incumbents in developing countries engage with sustainability transitions. Finally, the findings contribute to debates on the political economy of energy transitions by demonstrating how policy processes and rent-seeking interact to shape the strategic repositioning of state-owned energy incumbents.

Keywords Policy Process, Multiple Stream Framework, EV Transition, Rent-seeking, Thailand

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Digital Twins and 3D Scanning for Cultural Heritage Conservation Amidst Compounding Global Crises: Balancing Preservation and Ethical Limits

Nan Feng^[1]

Abstract

Amidst compounding global crises—from armed conflicts and climate change to rapid urbanization—cultural heritage faces unprecedented threats that frequently outpace traditional conservation frameworks. In response, 3D scanning and digital twin technologies have emerged as indispensable tools for high-precision documentation, virtual restoration, and permanent archiving. However, while these innovations offer a critical “digital sanctuary” for at-risk sites, their rapid global deployment introduces a new layer of complexity, raising profound governance and ethical challenges that remain largely underexplored.

This paper examines the institutional limitations of current heritage governance systems and the ethical risks embedded in digital heritage practices, including data ownership and sovereignty, cultural misrepresentation, commercial exploitation, privacy concerns, unequal technological access between Global North and South, and the marginalization of local communities. Through normative analysis and cross-regional comparison, the study explores how digital technologies can be responsibly integrated into heritage governance while respecting cultural diversity, local autonomy, and collective memory.

The findings highlight that sustainable global heritage conservation requires a balanced framework that combines technological innovation, strengthened institutional coordination, clear data governance rules, and inclusive ethical guidelines. Prioritizing community participation, equitable resource distribution, and non-commercial public welfare can mitigate ethical risks and enhance the resilience of cultural heritage. This study contributes to the conference theme of navigating global challenges by proposing a governance model that integrates technology, law, and ethics, supporting more inclusive, responsible, and future-oriented cultural heritage conservation worldwide.

Keywords Global Challenges, Governance, Ethics, Digital Twin, Cultural Heritage

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Entrepreneurial and Labour Market Implications of the Just Energy Transition in South Africa and Brics Nations

Zamaswazi Pretty Cele^[1], Ndivhuho Tshikovhi^[2], and Xiaolong Zou^[3]

Abstract

The debate surrounding the existence of climate change has largely subsided, giving way to a growing focus on its socio-economic and developmental implications, particularly in developing and emerging economies. Climate-related events continue to disproportionately affect these regions, highlighting the urgency of transitioning toward more sustainable energy systems. In response, global and national policy frameworks ranging from early environmental agreements to recent initiatives such as the Just Energy Transition Investment Plan (JET-IP), have sought to address the environmental and economic challenges associated with fossil fuel dependence. This study examines the implications of the Just Energy Transition (JET) within BRICS nations, with a particular focus on labour market outcomes and green job creation. It explores how transition policies shape employment patterns, entrepreneurial opportunities, and sectoral transformation across different national contexts. Using a qualitative content analysis approach, the study analyses key policy documents and transition strategies across BRICS countries, guided by themes of climate governance, energy system transformation, and the political economy of energy transition. The findings suggest that while the JET creates new opportunities for green jobs and entrepreneurship, its impacts are uneven across BRICS countries due to differences in economic structure, energy dependence, and policy priorities. Furthermore, tensions between decarbonisation, economic development, and energy security remain central to the transition process. The study contributes to the literature by linking policy frameworks to labour market outcomes, demonstrating how the Just Energy Transition reshapes employment and development pathways in emerging economies.

Keywords Just Energy Transition, Green Jobs, BRICS Nations, Entrepreneurship, Labour Market Transformation, Climate Governance

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AI Empowering Global Energy Governance: China's Role and Strategic Choices

Xiaolong Zou^[1] and Ranru Gao^[2]

Abstract

With the deepening of global energy transition and digital technological development, Artificial Intelligence (AI) is gradually becoming a significant driving force for optimizing energy systems and innovating governance. This study focuses on the application of AI in energy systems, analyzing its role in enhancing operational efficiency, optimizing carbon emission management, and promoting smart grid dispatch. It also explores the resulting transformations in governance models and associated geopolitical challenges. The research indicates that AI not only strengthens the predictive, control, and optimization capabilities of energy systems but also facilitates a shift from experience-driven to data-driven governance. However, the application of AI simultaneously brings risks such as algorithmic opacity, data security, energy consumption, and technological monopolies. In this context, China, under its "dual carbon" goals and the "Belt and Road" Initiative, has achieved innovative practices in its energy system and governance capabilities through intelligent dispatch and digital infrastructure construction, providing valuable experience for shaping international energy governance rules. This study aims to reveal the interaction mechanisms between technological innovation and institutional change, and to provide policy references for building an inclusive and equitable global smart energy governance system.

Keywords Artificial Intelligence, Energy System and Governance, Digital Infrastructure, Global Governance, China's Practice

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Politics of the Body in the AI Era: The Reproduction of Gender-Based Violence through Deepfake Nude Images in the Thai Context

Arisaraporn Meeprom^[1]

Abstract

This qualitative research aims to: 1) analyze the mechanisms reproducing gender bias through Artificial Intelligence (AI) as a tool that perpetuates sexual myths and reduces individuals to sexual objects, and 2) examine the impact of this digital sexual violence on an individual's bodily rights. Employing a qualitative research methodology, data was collected through documentary research of deepfake nude image case studies within the Thai social context. The data was analyzed using critical discourse analysis, guided by Feminism and Hegemony Theory. The main findings reveal that AI is not a neutral technology. Instead, it operates to establish and maintain patriarchal hegemony by producing images that oppress women and marginalized genders. This phenomenon violates fundamental human rights, destroys bodily autonomy, and emerges as a new threat to human security. In conclusion, this article recommends raising public awareness regarding the dangers of AI image forgery alongside strict law enforcement. This research contributes by providing a practical guideline for protecting individuals' bodily rights in the artificial intelligence era.

Keywords Artificial Intelligence, Gender-Based Violence, Bodily Rights

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TOURIST ATTRACTIONS

Wat Phrathat Doi Suthep



Three Kings Monument



Nimmanhaemin Road



Wat Chedi Luang Varavihara



Tha Phae Gate



Doi Inthanon National Park



RECOMMENDED HOTELS

Name	Distance from the Conference Venue	Room Rate
Kantary Hills Hotel	Conference Venue	2,800-5,000 THB/night
At Pingnakorn Hotel Chiang Mai	100 m.	3,000-4,000 THB/night
Kokotel Chiang Mai Nimman	200 m.	1,500-3,000 THB/night
Hug Nimman Hotel	750 m.	1,500-2,000 THB/night
U Nimman Chiang Mai	1 km.	3,500-10,000 THB/night
Eastin Tan Hotel Chiang Mai	1 km.	2,500-18,000 THB/night
Travelodge Nimman	1.2 km.	1,500-3,500 THB/night
Stay With Nimman	1.2 km.	3,500-6,000 THB/night
Chiangmai Hill Hotel	1.5 km.	500-1,200 THB/night
Novotel Chiangmai Nimman Journeyhub	1.7 km.	2,000-4,000 THB/night
Ibis Styles Chiang Mai	1.8 km.	1,000-1,500 THB/night
ibis Chiang Mai Nimman Journeyhub	2 km.	1,000-1,500 THB/night
The Core Gallery Hote	3 km.	1,000-2,500 THB/night

HOW TO GET AROUND

Red Car (Song Thaew)



Grab

Grab Car

Emergency contact

Tel.

Medical Emergency

1669

General Emergency

191

Fire Services

199

Tourist Police

1155

MAP



EVALUATION FORM



<https://cmu.to/EVA-ISE2026>



