

Third semester manual
Joint Master's Programme in
International Humanitarian Action

Chiang Mai University
Location: Chiang Mai,
Thailand

Regional specialisation
Semester 3

version November 2022

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1. Third semester regional training learning outcomes

In conformity with the learning outcomes set out by the NOHA network, by the end of the regional training, the student:

- Has a critical understanding of the humanitarian principles and standards and the problematic nature of the dilemmas involved.
- Has demonstrated the ability to formulate adequate and ethically sound recommendations for humanitarian action grounded in the humanitarian principles and values, translating these in innovative, practical terms to policies, strategies and programme management.
- Takes responsibility for specifying clear ethical standards informed by the humanitarian principles, values and professional codes of conduct.
- Applies innovatively and strategically correct the humanitarian principles and standards to dilemmas in complex and insecure contexts.
- Has highly specialised knowledge and a critical understanding of humanitarian concepts and theories.
- Has innovative expertise on a particular current theme in humanitarian action with an interdisciplinary understanding in terms of its political, legal, anthropological, public health and management aspects."
- Has specialised skills to conceptualise, interpret and critically analyse complex humanitarian crises and interventions on the basis of a variety of sources, generating new interdisciplinary expertise to help solve complex humanitarian problems.
- Has demonstrated the ability to position one's own research findings in the broader context of humanitarian action.
- Has developed an open attitude towards acquiring new knowledge and understanding about professional and academic developments in humanitarian action."
- Has specialised problem-solving skills to promote the best and safest response in humanitarian emergency contexts in terms of personal and social implications and foreseeable harm by humanitarian interventions.
- Acts firmly and appropriately in insecure situations according to the security rules, taking into account advice from security sources and other stakeholders.
- Has demonstrated a range of coaching and management skills to carefully assess the relevant factors for decision making in terms of operative context, possible effects and risks and the best way for successful implementation of strategic decisions.
- Has demonstrated the ability to act on decisions made.
- Has adopted a reflective practice analysing personal learning goals and ways to achieve them.
- Stimulates the involvement and development of team members and partners to achieve a successful humanitarian project.
- Has highly specialised knowledge of the diversity of actors and stakeholders, their interaction and competition, and a thorough understanding of the importance of coordination between different levels in the humanitarian system.
- Has demonstrated the ability to listen to beneficiaries and stakeholders and taking into account their considerations, communicate humanitarian expertise and research findings in a structured, intelligible way to specialists and non-specialists in a multi-cultural humanitarian setting.
- Has the ability to cultivate relations of sensitive respect in terms of cultural and gender diversity and to cooperate in a quest for mutual benefit or compromise."
- Involves partners and team members in different levels of decision-making and acts responsible and accountable concerning own decisions.
- Actively contributes to team building, a balanced distribution of work, and fostering a good atmosphere and cohesion in group projects in an effort to achieve the common goal.
- Has highly specialised knowledge and critical understanding of the impact of various humanitarian action interventions on the needs and rights of crisis-affected people and their interaction with interests of relevant actors in a certain professional regional context.
- Specialised problem-solving skills combining interdisciplinary knowledge and understanding of the range of needs and capabilities of crisis-affected people in a certain regional context toward relevant, evidence-based solutions for effective response.
- Learns from past experiences, identifies opportunities to overcome humanitarian dilemmas and proposes new work methods for increased efficiency, effectiveness and stakeholder accountability in complex and unpredictable humanitarian environments.

2. Overview of semesters offered to NOHA student

Semester 3/2022

19 June – 30 November 2023

- 3 modules 20 ECTS
- Internship (course 152481 Cooperative Studies) 10 ECTS

The 3 modules are the detail followings.

Two Compulsory courses

- 166762 Forced Displacement 6.67 ECTS
- 166789 Selected topic on Development Studies 6.67 ECTS
(The Politics of Humanitarianism)

One Elective courses from the following courses

- 166741 Ethnic Politics in Southeast Asia 6.67 ECTS
- 166760 Political Ecology Analytics of Natural Resource 6.67 ETCS
And Environmental Governance
- 166711 Regionalization in Development 6.67 ECTS

Study plan at CMU

Duration	Activity
19 June – 29 September 2023	Study coursework
2 October – 30 December 2023	Internship

Due to the academic calendar of CMU is overlapping with the NOHA calendar. If the NOHA students could not arrive in Thailand in June. We will provide an online classroom for the NOHA students during the beginning of our semester.

During their stay at Chiang Mai University, the NOHA students will be able to follow three of the courses including academic activities and field trips.

The compulsory courses were designed to support the students to understand humanitarian issues in Southeast Asia and to develop their thesis.

Additionally, in October - December, NOHA students will engage in internships organised by the university in partnership with a range of local humanitarian and/or development stakeholders.

3. Introduction to the university

Chiang Mai University (CMU) was established as the first institution of higher education in Northern Thailand, and as the first provincial university in the kingdom. CMU has earned a reputation as a veritable institution maintaining high academic standards. CMU is also an established member of the ASEAN University Network, paving its way forward to be an important Education Hub in the region. Locally CMU is acknowledged as the pre-eminent centre for study the Northern Thailand and nationally recognised as one of the top four universities and one of the nine “National Research Universities”. It is also worth noting that CMU is ranked in the top 100 university’s in Asia at 92 by the by the “QS Asian Universities Ranking 2014”. These results demonstrate CMU’s academic and research strength, a prerequisite for CMU to achieve its development goal of becoming a research-oriented “World Class University.”

For more information, please visit <https://www.cmu.ac.th/en/> for more information.

The Faculty of Social Sciences was one of the first three faculties of Chiang Mai University. Since then, it has expanded substantially in terms of its teaching, research, community services and other academic activities. At present, the faculty has 34 faculty members, approximately half of whom hold a doctorate degree. The faculty offers a wide range of more than 200 undergraduate and graduate courses under various programmes with an annual enrolment of around 1,100 students; more than three-quarters of whom are undergraduates. Undergraduate students are required to complete at least 138 semester hours. In most of the programmes, students are allowed to take courses in other disciplines outside the faculty as electives or minor subjects. Graduate students must complete at least 36-42 semester hours depending on the programmes in which they are enrolled.

For more information, please visit https://www.soc.cmu.ac.th/index_eng

The Regional Center For Social Science And Sustainable Development (RCSD) of the Faculty of Social Sciences works at the regional level supporting research activities, providing affiliation to international scholars and graduate students interested in development in the GMS and offering international M.A and B.A. programs in Social Science. Our main mandates are to: enhance research capacity and build a body of knowledge on social transformation in GMS countries; offer international graduate programs focusing on social sciences and development studies; and support training and provide research grants to researchers from GMS countries. RCSD has in-house expertise of faculty members as well as graduate students working on the issues of resource management, agrarian, environmental change and conflicts. Our strength lies on our critical social science perspective in understanding how local communities negotiating changes from global, regional and nation levels.

For more information, please visit <https://rcsd.soc.cmu.ac.th/>

Facebook <https://www.facebook.com/rcsd.cmu/>

4. Contact information

University contact details	Focal person	Academic coordinator	Student coordinator
Chiang Mai University (Thailand) Regional Center for Social Science and Sustainable Development (RCSD) Faculty of Social Sciences 239 Su Thep Rd., Mueang Chiang Mai District, Chiang Mai Thailand 50200 Tel: +66 53 9435 595	Dr Arratee Ayuttacorn Email: arratee.a@gmail.com Dr Chayan Vaddhanaphuti Email : chayan1.vaddhanaphuti@gmail.com	Dr Arratee Ayuttacorn Email: arratee.a@gmail.com	Mrs Rungthiwa Hacker (Ann) Email: rungthiwa.hacker@gmail.com

5. Detailed courses descriptions

5.1 Forced Displacement (Course code: 166762)

Module coordinator: Dr. Nyi Nyi Kyaw
e-mail: nnkster@gmail.com
office location: The Regional Center For Social Science And Sustainable Development (RCSD)
office hours: 09.00-16.00

Instructors: Dr. Nyi Nyi Kyaw

Credits awarded: 6.67 ECTS
Grading: A - F
Type: Lecture, Discussion

Course Description:

This is an introduction to the global, regional, and domestic problem of forced migration and refugee studies that occurs within and beyond boundaries of nation-states. While the regional focus of the course is on Southeast Asia, especially on mainland Southeast Asia, it also provides students with an understanding of patterns and episodes of forced displacement across the world. The course draws upon as many disciplines as possible to help students to understand and be able to analyze forced displacement, which is the ideal way to learn a real-life issue like forced displacement that affects individuals, families, communities and countries. Last but not least, forced displacement is not an issue whose study should begin and end in class; therefore, students are introduced to solutions and methods that have been tested and tried to ameliorate forced displacement and will be encouraged to brainstorm other possible solutions to one or more episodes of forced displacement of their selection.

Course Content

- What Is Forced Displacement or Migration?
- Where Does Forced Displacement Occur?
- Conflict-Induced displacement
- Disaster-Induced Displacement
- Development-Induced Displacement
- Refugees
- Internally Displaced People
- Statelessness, Citizenship, and Displacement
- Illegal Migration, Human Smuggling, and Human Trafficking
- Borders, Sovereignty, and Securitization of Forced Displacement
- Gender and Forced Displacement
- Media and Forced Displacement
- Solutions to Forced Displacement: I & II

5.2 Selected topic on Development Studies (The Politics of Humanitarianism) (Course code: 166789)

Module coordinator: Dr Nyi Nyi Kyaw
office location: The Regional Center For Social Science And Sustainable Development (RCSD)
office hours: 09.00-16.00

Instructors: Dr Nyi Nyi Kyaw

Credits awarded: 6.67 ECTS
Grading: A - F

Type: Seminar, Lecture, field trips

Course Description

This course provides a rigorous, critical analysis of the politics of humanitarianism with a special focus on the Asia-Pacific. The essence of the course will be an investigation of debates between *classicist humanitarianism* that preaches insulation of humanitarianism from politics at one end of the spectrum and *political humanitarianism* that argues that politics and humanitarianism must not be disassociated at the other end of the spectrum. Both normative underpinnings and empirical practice of humanitarianism will be therefore given due attention. This course adopts an interdisciplinary lens and will discuss philosophical or normative, legal, political, (political) economic, and faith-based approaches to humanitarianism.

Course Content

- Humanitarianism
- Civilian Protection
- International Humanitarian Law
- International Human Rights Law
- Humanitarian Intervention
- Military Humanitarianism
- Geopolitics of Humanitarian Aid
- Political Economy of Humanitarian Aid
- Governmental Approaches to Humanitarianism: China, India, and Japan
- Regional Humanitarian Platforms: ASEAN
- The Role of Civil Society
- The Role of the Private Sector
- Faith-Based Versus Secular Humanitarianism

5.3 Ethnic Politics in Southeast Asia (Course code: 166741)

Module coordinator: Asst. Prof. Dr. Prasit Leepreecha,
e-mail: leesia2009@gmail.com,
office location: Department of Social Science and Development
office hours: 09.00-16.00

Lecturers: Asst. Prof. Dr Prasit Leepreecha
Asst. Prof. Dr Mukdawan Sakboon

Credits awarded: 6.67 ECTS

Grading: A - F

Type: Seminar, Lecture, Field trip

Course Description

- 1) This course aims to introduce the concept of ethnic identity seen from the essentialist and constructionist point of view. It will discuss different ways in which modern nation-states in Southeast Asia have dealt with ethnic minorities in each country.
- 2) It will examine the relationship between state and ethnic minorities in the context of development and modernization (globalization) and how the ethnic minorities have responded to changes initiated by state policy and market.
- 3) Focus will be placed on how ethnic minorities reconstruct their identity through different tactics, i.e. cultural, social, and economic capital as well as dealing with conflicts and tension from state policies and globalization.

- 4) The course aims to broaden the issues of identity politics from ethnic identity to other forms of social identities. It will examine how identity is defined and how societies use these constructions for nation-building, welfare distribution and economic development. The issues of indigenous and other forms of identity-based movements will also be discussed.

Requirements

- 1) Class participation, summary of reading material and discussion (40%) – (1) each student will bring to class a 1-2 page summary of the required reading (choose only one article for a week); (2) each student will take turn to lead class discussion: class discussion should organize by briefly presenting the paper's argument(s), followed by your questions regarding theoretical framework, methodology used in the paper, and other related issues.
- 2) Midterm report (20%) on field trip studies, as assigned by instructors.
- 3) Term paper (40%) on ethnic minorities or identity politics issues using concepts and understanding from the reading material.

Main Themes

- Concepts of Ethnicity
- Theories of Ethnicity and contemporary issue
- Ethnic Classification and contemporary issues
- Ethnic boundary and identity
- Ethnicity, myth and history
- Ethnic Minorities, State and Development
- Ethnicity in the Modern World
- The Politics of Belonging
- Religious Conversion and Ethnicity
- Ethnic Tourism
- Multicultural Society
- Indigenous People

5.4 Regionalization in Development (Course code: 166711)

Module coordinator:	Asst. Prof. Dr Amporn Jirattikorn e-mail: ampornfa@gmail.com office location: Department of Social Science and Development, Faculty of Social Sciences office hours: 9.00-16.00
Instructors:	Asst. Prof. Dr Amporn Jirattikorn Asst. Prof. Dr Ta-Wei Chu (David)
Credits awarded:	6.67 ECTS
Grading:	A - F
Type:	Seminar, Lecture, Field trip

Course Description:

This course covers different perspectives, approaches, and processes in regionalization of the Mekong. Shifting ideas of “the Mekong” will be investigated in order to understand different forces that underlie the making of this region from colonial period to the era of neo-liberalism. Current trend of economic regionalization will be discussed with its ramifications on agrarian transformation, transborder trade, environmental politic, migration, social differentiation, cultural change, and civil society in the countries of the Mekong.

Course Objectives

The course aims to provide students with the following:

- 1) to gain knowledge related to development in Southeast Asia in different dimensions: economy, security, agriculture, and infrastructure
- 2) to gain an understanding on emerging issues related with the region of Southeast Asia

- 3) to acquire concepts and be able to analyze issues related to regional development

Course Requirements and Evaluation

Thirty percents of the grade will be based on classroom participation including class attendance, presentation, and participation in group discussion. Each student is responsible for leading the discussion of one class. All students are expected to write a one-page reaction to one reading for each class. The remaining seventy percent of the grade will come from a final research paper of 20 pages.

Main Themes

- The Making of the “Region”
- Southeast Asian Regionalism and Economic Development
- China and Regionalization of Greater Mekong Sub-Region
- The Spread of Regional Insecurities
- Human Security in Southeast Asia
- Regional Securitisation in Southeast Asia
- Agrarian Transition in Southeast Asia
- Road and Regional Development in Southeast Asia
- Gender Relations under Modernization
- Health and Sexuality
- Transnational Mobility
- Transborder Trade
- Civil Society and Social Movement

5.5 Political Ecology Analytics of Natural Resource and Environmental Governance (Course code: 166760)

Module coordinator:

Asst. Prof. Dr. Chusak Wittayapak
e-mail: chusak.soc@gmail.com
office location: Department of social
science and development
office hours: 09.00-16.00

Instructors:

Asst Prof Dr Chusak Wittayapak

Credits awarded:

6.67 ECTS

Grading:

A - F

Type:

Lecture

General course description:

Political ecology is an analysis of natural resource and environmental degradation in the context of political economic configuration. It combines political economy with ecology, especially in terms of competing controls over access to, use, conservation, and ownership of natural resources and the environment. The conflicting roles of the state, market economy, civil institutions, and other social actors in natural resource management are examined with the process of political economic and ecological transformation of developing countries. Property rights over natural resources at various social settings and geographical scales are also the focal point of investigation. The contested point of views and the discourse on society-environment interactions are also brought into discussion and rebuttal.

Basic requirement:

1. Students must read the reading assignment before coming to the class.
2. Students have to attend at least 80 % of the class meeting to be eligible for final evaluation.

Evaluation:

• Journals – Students are required to write a critical reflection of the readings, about 1-2 pages. Journal should contain a brief summary of the readings, critical points, and student’s opinion. A hard copy of journal is expected to hand in during the class.

• Essays – Students will be given a question as a guideline for each essay. A total of 3 essays are required for the whole course. An essay should not exceed 10 pages, an A4 size.

Main themes

- What and why is political ecology?
- Emergence of political ecology paradigm
- Third World political ecology
- Liberation ecologies: A post-structural political ecology
- Property rights and institutions in natural resources
- Property as a Practice, Property as a Discourse, and Theory of Access
- Common property resources (CPR) and Community-Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM)
- Human Territoriality and Spatial Power
- Map, Knowledge, and Power
- Environmentalism
- Neoliberalization of Environments
- Environmentalism and environmental movement
- Politics of environmental science

6. Internship/Cooperative Studies (Course code 152481)

Module coordinator:	Asst. Prof. Dr Arratee Ayuttacorn Asst. Prof. Dr. Malee Sitthikriengkrai, Dr. Chayan Vaddhanaphuti,
Credits awarded:	10 ECTS
Student assessment:	Report/internship evaluation
Grading:	S/U
Type:	Internship

List of the organizations which students could apply to work for the internship. Students can search for other organizations out of the list below providing it is relevant to the study and inform to the course coordinator.

1. The Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact (AIPP)

Scope of interest: indigenous peoples' rights/ sustainable resources management/ indigenous movement/human rights AIPP is a regional organization founded in 1988 by indigenous peoples' movement. AIPP strengthens the solidarity, cooperation and capacities of indigenous peoples in Asia to promote and protect their rights, cultures and identities, and their sustainable resources management systems for their development and self-determination. AIPP promotes traditional knowledge, food security and biodiversity by having full control over their land, territories and resources. The goals of AIPP are : to attain full and effective participation of indigenous women and youth at all levels of decision making; to strengthen solidarity and cooperation with other social movements towards achieving equality, peace, democracy and justice.

For more information please follow this link: <https://aippnet.org/about-us/>

2. Bridging Educational Access to Migrants (BEAM)

Scope of interest: Education for migrants/ capacity building for migrants

The Beam Education Foundation was founded in 2009 to assist Burmese migrant students seeking higher level college preparation courses and advanced vocational skills training. BEAM aims to improve economic opportunities for migrant workers through capacity building, support social mobilization of migrant workers through educational access. Through cultural exchanges and programs. BEAM attempts to broaden student horizons and promote understanding of the diverse individuals and communities of Mekong region. It also helps Burmese migrants prepare for the time when they can assume leadership roles inside Burma.

For more information please follow this link: <http://beamedu.org/about-us/>

3. Chiang Khong conservation group (Rak Chiang Khong – Niwat Roykaew)

Scope of interest: local natural resources /conservation and restoration of community life in Mae-khong region / encourage the participation of local people/ Mekong river system

Rak Chiang Khong is environmental groups in Chiang khong district, Chiang rai province. It aims to protect local natural resources, conserve and revitalize local livelihood in Mae khong basin, and promote local participation. Rak Chiang Khong has lodged a protest against reefs blasting in the Mekong river, and called for suspension of the Xaiyaburi dam's construction. Recently, MeKong school is set up by Rak Chieng Khong, villagers and different stakeholders to provide learning space of ecology, culture and environment of Mekong River. Under "Field of Learning" concept, Mekong School provides knowledge on Mekong River history, local cultures and academic researches on Mekong.

4. Child's Dream

Scope of interest: disadvantaged youth in the Greater Mekong Sub-region countries

Child's dream is established in 2003 as charitable, non-profit organization supported by Swiss Association and Thai Foundation. Its mandate covers basic education, higher education and health. Child's dream geographic scope includes Myanmar, Laos, Cambodia, Thailand. The vision is empowered people responsibly shaping their communities. The mission is improving health and education for sustainable development. Child's dream designs, implements, and partners to support interventions for children and young adults. It addresses current and future needs in Myanmar, Laos, Cambodia and Thailand related to:

- Basic or essential health
- Relevant and quality education
- Responsible leaders and qualified specialists
- Values of peace and justice
- Environmental sustainability

5. Mae Tao Clinic

Scope of interest: Refugees displaced persons and migrants from Myanmar and health issues

The Mae Tao Clinic (MTC) is a health service provider and training centre, established to contribute and promote accessible quality health care among displaced Burmese and ethnic people along the Thai-Burma border. In addition to the comprehensive services provided at its onsite facilities, MTC also promotes general health through partnerships with other community based organisations. It works together to implement and advocate for social and legal services, as well as access to education for people living along the border.

For more information please follow [this link](https://maetaoclinic.org/). <https://maetaoclinic.org/>

6. Shan Women's Action Network (SWAN)

Scope of interest: child /refugees /trafficking /stateless

Shan Women's Action Network (SWAN) was set up on 28 March 1999 by a group of Shan women active in Thailand, inside Shan State and along the Thai- Burma border seeking to address the needs of Shan women. In fact, before the formation of SWAN, Shan women in various locations had already been active in a number of projects to assist women. This Shan women's network would also be able to coordinate with other women's organizations from Burma, as well as GOs and NGOs working with women locally, nationally and internationally. SWAN commits to work for gender equality and justice for Shan women in the struggle for social and political change in Burma through community-based actions, research and advocacy.

For more information please follow [this link](https://www.shanwomen.org/home). <https://www.shanwomen.org/home>

7. Help without Frontiers at Maesot, Tak province

Scope of interest: Refugees, displaced persons/education/health

Help without Frontiers provides support along the Thai-Myanmar border to displaced people that find themselves in emergency situations from which they are unable to escape without assistance; most of them are children and youth, and it gives them a chance for a better and brighter future. Help without Frontiers focuses on five core areas; Education; Youth Empowerment; Child Protection; Health; and Community Development. It aims to enhance harmony and fight the root causes of poverty and discrimination faced by marginalised populations from Myanmar, empowering them with knowledge and education to transform their lives.

For more information, please review from this website: <https://helpwithoutfrontiers.org>

8. Raks Thai Foundation, at Bangkok

Scope of interest: Health/environment/natural disasters

Raks Thai Foundation(RTF) was established in 1997 as Thai successor to Care International in promoting strong communities and assisting the disadvantaged in society. This organization focuses on health promotion, prevention of HIV/AIDS, education support, promotion of business, community enterprise and occupational development. It also works on natural resources management and the environment, it provides assistance and rehabilitation of victims of natural disasters. Raks Thai projects involve with health promotion, women occupations, children education, environment and climate change, and emergency response.

For more information, please review from this website: <https://www.raksthai.org/en/>

9. Asylum Access Thailand (AAT), at Bangkok

Scope of interest: Refugees and migrants from Pakistan and Somalia

Asylum Access Thailand (AAT), established in 2007, provides legal counsel and representation to refugees seeking asylum in refugee status determination proceedings conducted by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in Bangkok. The clients come from over 40 different nationalities. While the majority are from Pakistan and Somalia, it also includes clients from Sri Lanka, China, Cambodia, Vietnam, Afghanistan, Iraq and many other countries. To address the critical need for legal aid in dozens of languages, it trains refugees as legal interpreters.

AAT works in coalition with other Thai and southeast Asian organizations, including the Core Urban Refugee Network (CURN) and the Asia Pacific Refugee Rights Network (APRRN). Through these partnerships, it collectively advocates for changes in Thai law and policy that will create stronger protections for refugees and asylum-seekers throughout the region.

Asylum Access empowers refugees to become their own champions. By giving refugees the tools to advocate for themselves, and by encouraging host governments to expand refugees' rights and opportunities, Asylum Access works toward a world where all refugees, everywhere, can rebuild their lives. Asylum Access makes human rights a reality for refugees using three core strategies: Legal empowerment, policy reform and global systems change. Together, these strategies improve refugees' lives today and build a better world for refugees tomorrow. For more information, please review from this website: <https://asylumaccess.org/program/thailand/>

10. Mekong Migration Network (MMN)

The Mekong Migration Network (MMN), founded in 2003, is a sub-regional network of migrant support NGOs, migrant grassroots groups, and research institutes. The central goal of MMN is to promote the welfare, well-being, dignity, and human rights of migrants in the Greater Mekong Subregion (GMS), and to build mutual support and solidarity among migrants and advocates within the sub-region.

Source of information: <https://mekongmigration.org/>

11. Sakse Organization

Sakse was founded to create a self-sustaining platform for development, production, achieving and distribution of Kachin media. We are a media agency, a photo gallery, a library, a cinema, a photo archive and a film production studio. We give workshops, mentoring, Training of Trainers coaching, awards and grants.

We are focused on media development across genre in Kachin State & Northern Burma.

Source of information: <http://www.sakse.org/>

12. PlayOnside

PlayOnside, a non-governmental organization based in Mae Sot on the Thai-Burma border and registered as a non-profit organization in Spain and Norway, was founded in 2013. It mainly uses football as a powerful tool to educate and empower displaced Myanmar migrants and refugees in Thailand. At the end of each weekend,

around 1000 migrant children and young people from 27 different migrant schools gather to play, learn and compete while making new friends and expanding their networks. In 2019, PlayOnside was nominated for the FIFA Diversity Award for its work with migrant populations. Our main objectives are social inclusion, gender equality, and empowerment. <https://www.playonside.org>

13. Karen Environmental and Social Action Network (KESAN)

KESAN is a community-based, non-governmental, non-profit organization that works to improve livelihood security and to gain respect for indigenous people’s knowledge and rights in Karen State of Burma, where the violence and inequities of more than 60 years of civil war have created one of the most impoverished regions in the world. <https://kesan.asia/>

14. Assistance Association for Political Prisoners (Burma), AAPP

The Assistance Association for Political Prisoners (Burma), otherwise known as AAPP, is a human rights organization based in Mae Sot, Thailand and Rangoon, Burma. AAPP advocates for the release of all remaining political prisoners in Burma and for the improvement of their quality of life during and after incarceration. AAPP has developed rehabilitation and assistance programs for those political activists who have been released while continuing to document the ongoing imprisonment of political activists in Burma. <https://aappb.org/>

15. Asia Justice and Rights (AJAR)

Asia Justice and Rights or AJAR is a non-profit organization based in Jakarta, that focuses on strengthening human rights in Asia and the Pacific. Its mission is to build cultures based on accountability and justice, and to prevent the recurrence of state-sanctioned human rights violations. Combating impunity and building strong mechanisms to achieve accountability and respect for victims are essential elements in the quest for peace and prosperity. <https://asia-ajar.org/>

16. Human Rights and Development Foundation (HRDF)

The Human Rights and Development Foundation was established as a Foundation following the orders of the Office of the National Culture Council in 2000. It was established by human rights academics and a human rights lawyer. <http://hrdfoundation.org/?lang=en>

17. Burma News International- Myanmar Peace Monitor (BNI- MPM)

Myanmar Peace Monitor is a project run by the Burma News International that works to support communication and understanding in the current efforts for peace and reconciliation in Myanmar. It aims to centralize information, track and make sense of the many events and stakeholders involved in the complex and multifaceted peace process. <https://www.mmpeacemonitor.org/>

7. CMU Grading System

		<i>Percentage</i>
A	Excellent	85-100
B+	Very good	75-84
B	Good	71-74
C+	Fairly good	65-70
C	Fair	60-64
D+	Poor	55-59
D	Very poor	50-54
F	Fail	<50
S	Satisfactory	
U	Unsatisfactory	

8. Academic facilities

- ☑ CMU Library: <https://library.cmu.ac.th/>
- ☑ Free internet Wi-Fi in the campus: <https://itsc.cmu.ac.th/en/home>
- ☑ Research centres/Academic activities: <https://rcsd.soc.cmu.ac.th/>

In order to facilitate teaching, research and providing useful information for students, Chiang Mai University Library has strengthened its library facilities. The library has collections of approximately 43,000 textbooks, around 13,000 of which are in English. The collections also include more than 300 Thai and international current periodicals. All library holdings are catalogued electronically on a system that is accessible to users in all other libraries on campus and is linked to a variety of remote databases. The University library also provides various resources such as books, audio-visual, electronic databases, e-thesis, e-research, etc. Students could easily access catalogue of book, journals, and newspapers from library website.

The Information Technology Centre of Chiang Mai University provides internet network and free Wi-Fi to all students and staffs. The services are including computer centres, consultant and useful soft wears for students.

9. Academic Staff

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Amporn Jirattikorn

Ph.D. (Anthropology), University of Texas at Austin, 2008

Asst. Prof. Dr. Arratee Ayuttacorn

Ph.D. (Social Science), Chiang Mai University, Thailand, 2014

Asst. Prof. Dr. Chusak Wittayapak

Ph.D. (Geography), University Of Victoria, Canada, 1994

Asst. Prof. Dr. Malee Sitthikriengkrai

Ph.D. (Medical and Health Social Science), Mahidol University, Thailand, 2007

Asst. Prof. Dr. Mukdawan Sakboon

Ph.D. (Anthropology), Macquarie University, Sydney, Australia, 2009

Asst. Prof. Dr. Prasit Leepreecha

Ph.D. (Anthropology), University of Washington, Seattle, 2001

Dr. Chayan Vaddhanaphuti

Ph.D. (International Development Education), Stanford University, Stanford, California, USA. 1984

Dr. Maya Kóvskaya

Ph.D. in Political Science, University of California, Berkeley, 2009

Dr. Rangsima Wiwatwongwana

Ph.D. (Social Work and Social Policy), University of Sydney, Australia, 2013

Dr. Shirley Worland

Ph.D., University of Queensland, Australia, 2010

Dr. Siya Uthai

Ph.D. (Southeast Asian Studies), Humboldt University of Berlin, Germany, 2015

Asst. Prof. Dr. Ta-Wei Chu (David)

Ph.D. (East Asian Studies), University of Leeds, United Kingdom. 2015

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10. Useful information

Health Insurance

Even though Thailand does not require international students to buy health insurance before entering the country to study in Thailand. We strongly recommend to all international students to have health insurance for their own safety. Because having health issues or accident away from your home countries can be costly.

The main reason for this suggestion is that the welfare system for health cover in Thailand is for Thai citizen only. Holding a student status in Thailand does not give any concession prices. Non-Thai citizens including international students will pay a higher price than Thai citizens.

Purchasing health insurance in Thailand is available and there are many insurance companies. The insurance will cover for health and accidents but not for dentistry. The health insurance fee is starts from 16,000 – 20,000.Thai Baht. (The insurance fee is depend on your age and history of your health)

Accommodation

All Students at the graduate levels (Thai and non-Thai students) are recommended to rent accommodations outside of the campus. The dormitories inside the campus are limited and rooms are reserved for Bachelor students who live outside of Chiang Mai. Moreover, the rules, regulations and facilities of the university dormitories are not suitable for graduate students.

Accommodations outside campus: There are various kinds of accommodation in Chiang Mai and around the university, students could explore from Chiang Mai real estate agent websites.

Room rates is vary from 4,500-10,000 Thai Baht per month, excluding electricity and water bills. Most accommodation is partly furnished.

Students are welcome to email to our student coordinators for further enquiries.

Living costs

A monthly budget including rent should be about 25,000-30,000 Thai Baht for a comfortable life style in Chiang Mai. However, 20,000-25,000 Thai Baht is also reasonable if students are sensible for their living expenses.

Visa

Before entering to Thailand, students must contact the Royal Thai Embassy or the Thai Consulate in their country for the visa application process and requirements. We will provide documentation to support your visa application which will be forward directly to your address.

Students have to apply for a non-immigration/ Education (student) visa.

Multiple entries: this type of visa is recommended for students who are planning to travel outside Thailand more than 4 times while studying in Chiang Mai. However, you must check with the Thai Embassy whether the multiple entry is available or not.

Single entry: this visa type is the most common one for students because the application fee is lower than the multiple one. However, this visa will last for 90 days after you arrive Thailand. It means students have to apply for visa extension during their staying in Chiang Mai at the Chiang Mai Immigration office.

Do not enter Thailand with tourist visa, tourist visa is not permitted to study in Thailand and this type of visa is not allowed to change to non-immigration, Education (student) visa within Thailand.

While studying in Thailand, students must be aware of the Thai immigration laws and regulations as the followings;

1. Notification of residence (TM30)
 - The TM30 form is also called “Notification from House-Master, Owner or the Possessor of the Residence where Alien has Stayed” The TM30 notification and its underlying laws are about the obligation of a landlord (housemaster, possessor, or manager) to report the stay of a foreigner (non-Thai national) in his/her property. All foreigners staying in Thailand and their hosts should be very well aware of this. The laws with regard to the TM30 and the obligation to report a foreigner’s stay have been in place for some time since 1979, but the government has started to enforce it more strictly lately and added this as a requirement to the 90-day reporting and extension of visa. Source <https://www.thaiembassy.com/>
 - As soon as students arrive in the accommodation in Chiang Mai, students must request a prove that the landlords/house owners submit the TM30 to the immigration. The students need a copy of TM30 from the landlords/house owners for visa extension.
2. Visa extension
 - Once students arrive in Thailand, the immigration officers at the airport will give a visa stamp and permit to stay for 90 days. Students will have to extend a visa again in Chiang Mai to cover the length of the study at CMU. To extend the visa in Chiang Mai, we will provide another set of the documents for students. The visa extension fee is 1,900 baht.
3. Notification of staying over 90 days
 - For foreigners staying in Thailand for a period longer than 90 consecutive days holding a Non-Immigrant Visa or Extension of Stay, you are required by Thai Immigration to report the present address every 90 days. It is that we call “90-day reporting”. <https://www.thaiembassy.com>
4. Re-entry Permit
 - If you have an extension of stay or simple permit to stay (of a tourist or non immigrant visa), but would like to travel outside Thailand for a short period then you will need to apply for a Re-Entry permit. <https://www.thaiembassy.com>

Thai immigration process and regulations is very bureaucratic. However, we will try to help students to go through the process smoothly. Students are welcome to email to our student coordinators for further enquiries before coming to Thailand or while they are studying with us.

Useful website

<https://www.thaiembassy.com/>

Driving Licence

Students who wish to rent a car, a motorbike or a scooter while they are staying in Chiang Mai, we suggest you to do an international driving licence for both car and motorbike/scooter from your home countries. Thai traffic polices are often set up their checking points to check vehicles and driving licences. Students can also apply for a driving licence for car and motorbike. There are many website could guide you how to get Thai driving licence for example, <https://www.expatden.com/thailand/thai-driving-licence/>

