

***NTS-Asia Consortium Conference on  
“Climate Change and Sustainable Development  
Goals in the Asia Pacific”***

***PROGRAMME BOOKLET***

***30 – 31 March 2017***

***Organised by  
NTS-Asia Consortium***

***And***

***S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies  
(RSIS)  
Nanyang Technological University  
Singapore***

## CONTENTS

<i>Section</i>	<i>Page</i>
<b>General Information</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Programme</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Biographies of Keynote Speaker and Moderator</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Biographies of Conference's Panellists, Chairpersons and Discussants</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>Presentation Abstracts</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>Information on Organisers</b>	<b>29</b>
<b>List of Participants</b>	<b>31</b>

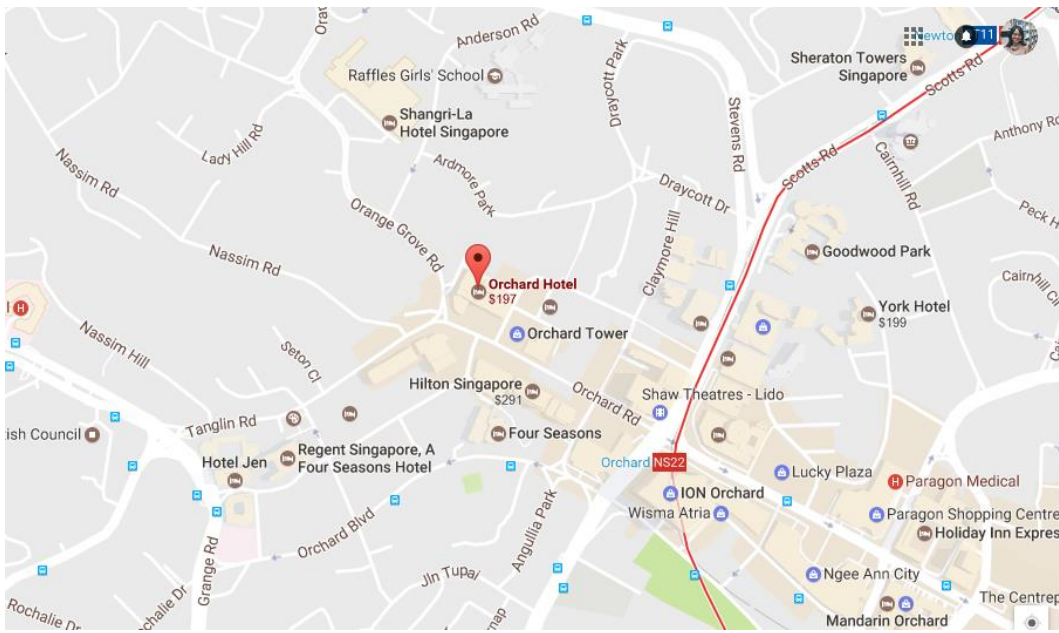
## GENERAL INFORMATION

The NTS-Asia Consortium, and the S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies (RSIS), Nanyang Technological University, welcomes you to the **Conference on “Climate Change and Sustainable Development Goals in the Asia Pacific”**.

We would like to draw your attention to the following matters:

### Conference Venue

**Ballroom 3, Level 3**  
**Orchard Hotel Singapore**  
442 Orchard Rd, Singapore 238879



### Getting there

- **MRT**

Orchard Hotel Singapore is an 8 minute walk from Orchard MRT station (see the above map).

- **Self Drive / Taxi**

Orchard Hotel Singapore is approximately 30 mins drive away from Changi Airport.

### Meals

- **Day 1 lunch (30 March 2017)**

12.15pm – 13.30pm at Orchard Café, Level 1, Orchard Hotel Singapore

- **Day 2 Lunch (31 March 2017)**

12.30pm – 1.30pm at Orchard Café, Level 1, Orchard Hotel Singapore

## **Attire**

Conference meeting: Office Attire

## **Queries**

### **Administrative and Logistics**

Charlotte Yu Yanying  
Centre Manager  
Centre for Non-Traditional Security (NTS)  
Studies  
S. Rajaratnam School of International  
Studies (RSIS)  
Nanyang Technological University  
Block S4 Level B3  
Nanyang Avenue  
E-mail: [ischarlotteyu@ntu.edu.sg](mailto:ischarlotteyu@ntu.edu.sg)

### **Programme**

Rini Astuti  
Research Fellow  
Centre for Non-Traditional Security (NTS)  
Studies  
S. Rajaratnam School of International  
Studies (RSIS)  
Nanyang Technological University  
Block S4 Level B3  
Nanyang Avenue  
E-mail: [isrini@ntu.edu.sg](mailto:isrini@ntu.edu.sg)

## **NOTE FOR PARTICIPANTS**

### **Registration**

Participants are expected to confirm their participation via email by Friday 10 March 2017 the latest.

# PROGRAMME

## Rationale for Conference

The S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies (RSIS) will host the annual conference of the NTS-Asia Consortium in Singapore on 30-31 March 2017. The theme for this conference is “Climate Change and Sustainable Development Goals in the Asia Pacific”. The conference will bring together members of NTS-Asia Consortium to discuss and take stock of the significant challenges of climate change on global development agendas. Established in 2007, NTS-Asia Consortium is a network of 31 research institutes and think tanks across Asia that aims to facilitate intellectual exchange between scholars and analysts that work on a wide range of non-traditional security (NTS) issues.

Since 2015, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) have set the tone for the future of global sustainable development, emphasizing the mutually reinforcing nature of development and security. It is therefore timely for the 2017 NTS-Asia Consortium Conference to assess the implications of climate change on the SDGs. The one and a half-day event is aimed at providing an enabling environment to discuss multidisciplinary approaches and solutions to the challenges of climate change and the SDGs. The topics covered in the meeting include the implications of climate change on food, energy and water; education, sustainable cities and life below water (fisheries)/life on land (forestry); gender, poverty and health; as well as partnership for peace and security.

The event will feature a keynote address by Dr Noeleen Heyzer, Former Under-Secretary General of the United Nations (2007–2015) and Distinguished Visiting Fellow RSIS, who will give a regional perspective on the challenges of climate change and the SDGs. A networking dinner for NTS-Asia Consortium members and invited guests will also be held on the first day of the Conference.

## List of Presentation

Thursday, 30 March 2017

Time	Activity	Speaker
8:30-9:00	Registration	N.A
9:00-9:10	<b>Opening Remarks</b>	<b>Ambassador Ong Keng Yong</b> , Executive Deputy Chairman, RSIS, NTU, Singapore
9:10-10:30	<b>Keynote address</b>	<b><u>Keynote Speaker</u></b> <b>Dr Noeleen Heyzer</b> Former Under-Secretary-General of the United Nations (2007-2015); Distinguished Visiting Fellow, RSIS, NTU, Singapore  <b><u>Moderator</u></b> <b>Ambassador Ong Keng Yong</b> Executive Deputy Chairman, RSIS, NTU, Singapore

10:30 -10:45	Coffee break / Photo session	
10:45 – 12:15	<p><b>Panel Session 1:</b>  <b>Climate Change and SDGs on Food, Energy and Water</b></p>	<p><b>Chairperson</b>  <b>Assoc Prof Mely Anthony</b>  Head, Centre for NTS Studies, RSIS&lt; NTU, Singapore</p> <p><b>Discussant</b>  <b>Mr George Hodge</b>  Programme Specialist, Pulse Lab Jakarta Indonesia</p> <p><b>Panellists</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>1. Major General Muniruzzaman (retd)</b>  President, Bangladesh Institute of Peace and Security Studies, Bangladesh  <b>“Water Security and Climate Change”</b></li> <li><b>2. Prof Imtiaz Ahmed</b>  Executive Director, Regional Centre for Strategic Studies, Sri Lanka  <b>“Energy Security and Climate Change in South Asia: a Threat Analysis for Sri Lanka”</b></li> <li><b>3. Prof Suh-Yong Chung</b>  Director, Center for Climate and Sustainable Development Law and Policy, Korea University, South Korea  <b>“Importance of Multi-Stakeholder Involvement in SDGs Implementation: Lessons from Climate Change Area”</b></li> <li><b>4. Mr Apichai Sunchindah</b>  Independent Development Specialist, Thailand  <b>“Climate Change &amp; SDGs in the Water-Energy-Food Nexus in ASEAN”</b></li> </ol>
12:15-13:30	Lunch	N.A
13:30-15:00	<p><b>Panel Session 2:</b>  <b>Climate Change and SDGs on Education, Sustainable Cities and Life below Water (Fisheries)/Life on Land (Forestry)</b></p>	<p><b>Chairperson</b>  <b>Prof Yu Xiaofeng</b>  Director, Research Center for Non-Traditional Security and Peaceful Development, Zhejiang University, China</p> <p><b>Discussant</b>  <b>Mr Apichai Sunchindah</b>  Independent Development Specialist, Thailand</p>

		<p><b>Panelists</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Dr Mary Jean Caleda</b> Associate Dean for Research and Governance Practice, Ateneo School of Government, Ateneo de Manila University, the Philippines <b>“Climate Proofing our Development Agenda”</b></li> <li>2. <b>Dr Victor Roger Savage</b> Visiting Senior Fellow, RSIS, NTU, Singapore <b>“Sustainable Singapore: Evaluating an Urban Project in Progress”</b></li> <li>3. <b>Mr Delfim Da Costa</b> Lecturer and Researcher, Faculty of Agriculture, Dept. of Agronomy, National University of Timor Lorosae, Timor Leste <b>“Free Grazing Effects on Soil Physical Properties in Raumoco Watershed in Municipalities of Lautem, Timor-Leste”</b></li> <li>4. <b>Mr Nguyen Huu Thien</b> Freelance Expert Wetland Ecology, Natural Resources Conservation, Livelihood, Climate Change, Vietnam <b>“Ecological Degradation as a Serious Non-Traditional Security Issue: The Case of the Mekong Basin”</b></li> </ol>
15:00-15:15	Tea Break	N.A



15:15-16:45	<p><b>Panel Session 3:</b>  <b>Climate Change and  SDGs on Gender, Poverty  and Health</b></p>	<p><b><u>Chairperson</u></b>  <b>Dr Tamara Nair</b>  Research Fellow, Centre for Non-Traditional  Security (NTS) Studies, RSIS, NTU, Singapore</p> <p><b><u>Discussant</u></b>  <b>Dr Rajendra Shrestha</b>  President, Nepal Council of World Affairs,  Nepal  <b>“Climate Change and SDGs on Gender,  Poverty and Health”</b></p> <p><b><u>Panellists</u></b></p> <p><b>1. Ms Athia Yumna</b>  Senior Researcher, SMERU Institute,  Indonesia  <b>“Climate Change and SDGs on Poverty,  Gender, and Health in Indonesia:  Lesson Learned and Challenges Ahead”</b></p> <p><b>2. Assoc Prof Md. Obaidul Haque</b>  Associate Professor, International  Relations of University of Dhaka,  Bangladesh  <b>"Transforming Challenges into Part of  the Solution: Climate Change Related  Migration"</b></p> <p><b>3. Mr Zaw Htet Auung</b>  Partnership Coordinator, Radanar Ayar  Rural Development Association,  Myanmar  <b>“Health Issues in Myanmar: HIV/AIDS  Sector”</b></p>
16:45-16:50	<b>Closing</b>	

Friday, 31 March 2017

Time	Activity	Speaker
8:30-9:00	Arrival of Participants	N.A
9:00-10:30	<b>Panel Session 4: Climate Change and SDGs on Partnership, Peace and Security</b>	<p><b>Chairperson</b> <b>Major General Muniruzzaman (retd)</b> President, Bangladesh Institute of Peace and Security Studies, Bangladesh</p> <p><b>Discussant</b> <b>Dr Jean Jonathan Bogais</b> Adjunct Associate Professor, Centre for International Security Studies, University of Sydney, Australia</p> <p><b>Panellists</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Dr Cecilia Jacob</b> Research Fellow, Department of International Relations, Coral Bell School of Asia-Pacific Affairs, ANU College of Asia and the Pacific, The Australian National University, Australia <b>"Assessing the impact of climate change on migration and armed conflict and implications for the Asia-Pacific"</b></li> <li><b>Major General Dipankar Banerjee (retd)</b> Member Board of Governors, Forum for Strategic Initiatives, India <b>"Importance of Peace and Security in Attaining SDGs in Asia"</b></li> <li><b>Prof Tomonori Yoshizaki</b> Director, National Institute of Defense Studies, Tokyo, Japan <b>"Climate Change and SDGs: Implications for Asian Pacific Security"</b></li> <li><b>Ms Seema Kakran</b> Deputy Director, Women in Security, Conflict Management and Peace (WISCOMP), India <b>"Climate Change and SDG 16: Challenges before India"</b></li> </ol>
10:30-10:45	Tea break	N.A
10.45	End of conference	

## **BIOGRAPHIES OF KEYNOTE SPEAKER AND MODERATOR**

### **Dr Noeleen Heyzer**

Dr Noeleen Heyzer is a social scientist, was an Under-Secretary-General of the United Nations and the highest ranking Singaporean in the UN system during her term.

She was the first woman to serve as the Executive Secretary of the UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific since its founding in 1947. Under her leadership (Aug 2007-Jan 2014), the commission focused on regional co-operation for a more resilient Asia-Pacific, founded on shared prosperity, social equity, and sustainable development. Among the many significant achievements of the region under her tenure have been groundbreaking intergovernmental agreements on a regional intermodal transport and logistical system, especially for landlocked developing countries; and initiatives such as Regional Connectivity including assistance in the formulation of ASEAN's Connectivity Master Plan, exploration of an Asia-Pacific Energy Highway, an ICT super-highway, and the negotiation supporting the new Silk Route of economic development in Central Asia. She was at the forefront of many innovations including for regional disaster preparedness, inclusive green growth and social protection, sustainable agriculture and urbanization.

She was also the United Nations Secretary General's Special Adviser for Timor-Leste, working to support peace-building, state-building, and sustainable development in fragile states. As the previous Executive Director of the UN Development Fund for Women, she was widely recognized for the formulation and implementation of Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace, and Security. She has served on numerous boards and advisory committees of international organizations, including the UNDP Human Development Report; the Asian Development Bank's Eminent Persons Group; the High-level Commonwealth Commission on Respect and Understanding chaired by Nobel Laureate Prof. Amartya Sen. She has received numerous international awards for leadership. She holds a BA (Upper Hons) and a MSc from Singapore University, a PhD from Cambridge University, and has received numerous international awards for leadership.

### **Ambassador Ong Keng Yong**

Ambassador Ong Keng Yong is Executive Deputy Chairman of the S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies at the Nanyang Technological University in Singapore. Concurrently, he is Ambassador-at-Large at the Singapore Ministry of Foreign Affairs, non-resident High Commissioner to Pakistan and non-resident Ambassador to Iran. Mr Ong also serves as Chairman of the Singapore International Foundation (SIF).

Mr Ong was High Commissioner of Singapore to Malaysia from 2011 to 2014. He served as Secretary-General of ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations), based in Jakarta, Indonesia from January 2003 to January 2008.

Mr Ong started his diplomatic career in 1979 and was posted to the Singapore Embassies in Saudi Arabia, Malaysia and the United States of America. He was Singapore's High Commissioner to India and concurrently Ambassador to Nepal from 1996 to 1998. From September 1998 to December 2002, he was Press Secretary to the then Prime Minister of Singapore, Mr Goh Chok Tong. At the same time, Mr Ong held senior appointments in the Ministry of Information, Communications and the Arts, and the People's Association in

Singapore. From 2008 to 2011, he served as Director of the Institute of Policy Studies (IPS) in the Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy at the National University of Singapore. Mr Ong graduated from the then University of Singapore with a LLB (Hons) and the Georgetown University (Washington DC, USA) with a MA in Arab Studies.

## **BIOGRAPHIES OF CONFERENCE'S PANELLISTS, CHAIRPERSONS AND DISCUSSANTS\***

*\*in alphabetical order according to last names*

### **Prof Imtiaz Ahmed**

Dr. Imtiaz Ahmed was born in Barisal, Bangladesh, and now lives in Colombo, Sri Lanka. He is currently the Executive Director of Regional Centre for Strategic Studies (RCSS), Colombo. Before joining the RCSS Dr. Ahmed has been a Professor of International Relations and Director, Centre for Genocide Studies at the University of Dhaka. He is now on leave from the University of Dhaka. Professor Ahmed was educated at the University of Dhaka, The Australian National University, Canberra, and Carlton University, Ottawa. He is also currently Visiting Professor at the Sagesse University, Beirut. Professor Ahmed is the recipient of various awards and honours. He has authored, co-authored, or edited 21 books and 8 monographs. More than 100 research papers and scholarly articles have been published in leading journals and chapters in edited volumes. His recent publications are: *Human Rights in Bangladesh: Past, Present & Futures*, ed. (Dhaka: University Press Limited, 2014), *People of Many Rivers: Tales from the Riverbanks* (Dhaka: University Press Limited, 2015); and a co-edited book with Iftekhar Iqbal, *University of Dhaka: Making Unmaking Remaking* (Dhaka: Prothoma Publishers, 2016). For publication details, see: <http://rcss.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/01/Prof-Imtiaz-Ahmed-CV.pdf>

### **Dr Mely Caballero-Anthony**

Dr Mely Caballero-Anthony is Associate Professor and Head of the Centre for Non-Traditional Security (NTS) Studies at the S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies (RSIS), Nanyang Technological University, Singapore. She previously served as the Director of External Relations at the ASEAN Secretariat and currently serves in the UN Secretary-General's Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters and Security. She is also Secretary-General of the Consortium of Non-Traditional Security Studies in Asia (NTS-Asia) and is a member of the World Economic Forum (WEF) Global Agenda Council on Conflict Prevention.

Prof. Anthony's research interests include regionalism and regional security in the Asia-Pacific, multilateral security cooperation, politics and international relations in ASEAN, conflict prevention and management, as well as human security. She has published extensively in peer-reviewed journals on a broad range of security issues in the Asia-Pacific. Her latest publications, both single-authored and co-edited, include: 'Community Security: Human Security at 21', (*Contemporary Politics*, 2015) 'Understanding ASEAN Centrality', (*Pacific Review*, 2014), 'Human Security in ASEAN: 20 Years On', (*Asian Journal of Peacebuilding*, 2014), *Non-Traditional Security in Asia: Issues, Challenges and Framework for Action*, (ISEAS, 2013), *Human Security and Climate Change in Southeast Asia: Managing Risk and Resilience*, (Routledge, 2013), and 'The Responsibility to Protect in Southeast Asia: Opening Up Spaces for Advancing Human Security' (*Pacific Review*, 2012), *Energy and Non-Traditional Security (NTS) in Asia and Rethinking Energy Security in Asia: A Non-Traditional View of Human Security* (both Springer, 2012).

Dr Anthony has been the Principal Investigator of the RSIS Centre for NTS Studies' projects for the MacArthur Foundation Asia Security Initiative (ASI), where she led and directed the research programme on Internal and Cross-border Conflict Challenges, and advised the Health and Human Security programme. Her current research focus takes on the broad theme of Governance and Non-traditional Security issues. She is also working on a project on Revisiting Regionalism in Asia.

Dr Anthony is a Board Member of the Nanyang Technological University's Sustainable Earth Committee. She has also been recently elected as a member of the Governing Council of the International Studies Association for a two-year term starting 2016.

### **Mr Zaw Htet Auung**

Mr. Zaw Htet Aung is a young professional working in a rural development organization based in Delta Region of Myanmar. Since in 2006, he started volunteering in HIV/AIDS prevention program and extended his knowledge & skills towards youth & child rights programs while working for Save the Children. In 2012, he joined Radanar Ayar Association who works for rural development. As a member of senior management for the organization, he has to oversee the designing, implementing & evaluation of the programs delivered towards community development. Through over 5 years of working experience with Radanar Ayar Association, his skills & expertise becomes concrete on rural development, agriculture (rice production) and health. He was graduated from Paris Graduate School of Management with International Executive Master of Business Administration in 2016.

### **Major General Dipankar Banerjee**

Maj Gen Dipankar Banerjee, AVSM (retd) has had a long and distinguished career in the Indian Army over 36 years. On taking premature retirement he pursued a long career in research and promoting peace and confidence building among nations. He has served in leading positions in several think tanks in India and held several Fellowships in international think tanks. He was the Executive Director of the Regional Centre for Strategic Studies (RCSS) based in Colombo, South Asia's only regional think tank.

Banerjee's special areas of interest are South Asian foreign policies and security issues, confidence building measures, Asia-Pacific security with a special emphasis on Chinese security issues, non-traditional security and other strategic issues around the globe. He has practiced and participated in operations in all conflict sectors in India. He is a leading authority on peace and security around the world and has published extensively on these subjects in books, periodicals and journals.

From 1999-2003 he headed the Ford Foundation's Pan Asian project on Non Traditional Security issues in Asia involving leading think tanks in South, Southeast and Northeast Asia, which culminated in a number of important publications.

### **Dr Jean Jonathan Bogais**

Assoc Professor Jean Jonathan Bogais is a sociologist (political sociology and social/intercultural psychology) a specialist in foreign affairs and a strategic advisor with over three decades of academic and practical experience working in complex environments. His expertise is in violence, conflict, risk evaluation, mediation, negotiation, peacebuilding and complex systems. His area of expertise is Southeast Asia and the Western Pacific with a

special focus on Myanmar, Cambodia, Vietnam, the Philippines and the South China Sea. He has served as a senior analyst, strategic advisor, mediator, negotiator, and has had ongoing involvement in negotiations, international missions and peacebuilding initiatives. He continues to be involved in these areas.

He was awarded a PhD in sociology from Paris-Sorbonne in 1984. His appointments include: Associate Professor (adjunct), School of Social and Political Sciences, University of Sydney Senior Research Fellow, German-Southeast Asian Center of Excellence for Good Governance and Policy, Faculty of Law, Thammasat University, Bangkok

### **Dr Mary Jean Caleda**

Dr. Caleda serves as Associate Dean for Research and Governance Practice providing overall supervision to the projects and programs of ASoG on the areas of Social Accountability, Political Reforms and Democracy, Solutions to Poverty and Climate Change and Environment. She is also a professor and coordinator for the Governance Innovation Report course for the MPM Program. Her expertise includes areas on environment and natural resources; urban and regional planning; research and development, particularly on protected areas and biodiversity conservation and sustainable use; local governance and development; policy/program/project planning, development, and management; and institution building/development. She has extensive experience in the Philippines and in Southeast Asia working with the academe, local government units, national government agencies, non-government organizations and local communities.

Dr. Caleda earned her Ph.D. in Urban and Regional Planning at the School of Urban and Regional Planning, University of the Philippines-Diliman. She received her MSc in Forestry, Forest Biological Science at the College of Forestry, University of the Philippines-Los Baños.

### **Prof Suh-Yong Chung**

Professor Suh-Yong Chung is Professor in the Division of International Studies at Korea University. He was also a Visiting Professor at Sciences Po in Paris in year 2015-2015. Professor Chung directs Center for Climate and Sustainable Development Law and Policy (CSDLAP), and Center for Climate Change and Marine Environment Governance of Korea University. He has published numerous journal articles and monographs in the fields of climate change, environment, and sustainable development. At the policy level, Professor Chung is a Member of Policy Advisory Board of Ministry of Foreign Affairs, a Member of Expert Committee of Presidential Advisory Council on Science and Technology, Chair of National Working Group on UNDP/GEF YSLME Project, and Director of Institute of UN Affairs of UNA-Korea. Previously, Professor Chung served Compliance Committee of the UN Basel Convention as a Vice Chair and was a Member of Council of Global Green Growth Institute. Professor Chung holds degrees in law and international relations from Seoul National University, the London School of Economics and Stanford Law School.

### **Mr Delfim Da Costa**

Mr Delfim da Costa is a lecturer and researcher at National University of Timor Lorosae, Faculty of Agriculture, Dept. of Agronomy since 2008. He holds a Master degree in Environmental Science from the University of the Philippine-Los Banos in 2016. In 2007, he was awarded a BS in Agronomy from National University of Timor Lorosae (UNTL). Before proceeding to his Master study in the Philippine he spent a semester as an exchange student

in Norway at Nordland University (Faculty of Aquaculture and Bioscience). Mr Delfim has experience on field researches related agriculture, climate change adaptation and soil degradation. Currently he is assisting the government particularly Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries Timor-Leste, as a National Consultant for revising document “Timor-Leste National Action Program to Combat Land Degradation”.

#### **Assoc Prof Md. Obaidul Haque**

Assoc Prof Md. Obaidul Haque has been teaching in the Department of International Relations in the University of Dhaka since 1998, currently as Associate Professor. He has also been working as Senior Research Fellow at the Refugee and Migratory Movements Research Unit (RMMRU), a Dhaka University affiliated think tank working to build the capacity of migration to alleviate poverty through policy advocacy, program development and relevant research. He worked as Ford Fellow at the Program in Arms Control, Disarmament and International Security in the University of Illinois at Urbana Champaign, USA, and studied Conflict Prognosis & Transformation at INCORE in the University of Ulster, Northern Ireland. His current research as a final year PhD student at the Australian National University is on the challenges of peace building in post conflict societies with particular focus on the Chittagong Hill Tracts region in Bangladesh. In his personal life Obaidul Haque is an avid birdwatcher and a passionate wildlife photographer.

#### **Mr Goerge Hodge**

Mr George Hodge is the Programme Specialist at Pulse Lab Jakarta, a data innovation lab jointly established by the Government of Indonesia and the United Nations. For the past two years George has managed Pulse Lab Jakarta's Trade and Economic Competitiveness Portfolio, which includes an eclectic mix of projects on port dwell times, marine vessel tracking, trade statistics visualisation and food price monitoring.

Prior to joining Pulse Lab Jakarta, George founded the UN Development Programme's first innovation lab and spread the practice of collaborative innovation to other business units. Before moving to Indonesia he worked in Armenia, Kosovo, Sri Lanka, Switzerland and Fiji for extended periods. George holds degrees in Public Policy, Communications and Natural Sciences from various universities in the United Kingdom.

#### **Dr Cecilia Jacob**

Dr Cecilia Jacob is a Research Fellow and Director of Studies in the Department of International Relations, Coral Bell School of Asia Pacific Affairs, at the ANU. Her work focuses on civilian protection, internal conflict and political violence in South and Southeast Asia, and international norms of sovereign responsibility and protection. Her books include *Child Security in Asia: the Impact of Armed Conflict and Cambodia and Myanmar* (Routledge, 2014) and (edited with Alistair D. B. Cook) *Civilian Protection in the Twenty-First Century: Governance and Responsibility in a Fragmented World* (Oxford University Press, 2016).

#### **Ms Seema Kakran**

Ms Seema Kakran is Deputy Director, Women in Security Conflict Management and Peace (WISCOMP), a New Delhi based research and training initiative of the Foundation for Universal Responsibility of His Holiness the Dalai Lama. A practitioner in the area of peace



and conflict, she has worked with grassroots peacebuilding initiatives for over a decade including those in Jammu and Kashmir and the North Eastern States of India. She has also been a lecturer and instructor of Political Science at the undergraduate level.

### **Major General Muniruzzaman**

Major General Muniruzzaman (ret'd) is a Visiting Senior Fellow with the Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief (HADR) Programme at the S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies, and is the President and CEO of the Bangladesh Institute of Peace and Security Studies (BIPSS), a leading think tank in Bangladesh. He also headed the government think tank under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Bangladesh International Institute of Strategic Studies (BISS). He has a background in the military and retired as a Major General in 2007. He has peacekeeping experience and was Chief of the post-election UN Mission in Cambodia. He has also been the Military Secretary to the President of Bangladesh. During his career in active duty with the army, he had command experience of artillery and infantry brigades. He also commanded an infantry division. He has been on the faculty of the Command and Staff College and the National Defense College.

Major General Muniruzzaman is the current Chairman of the Global Military Advisory Council on Climate Change (GMACCC), an international expert body that works exclusively on the security dimensions of climate change. In that capacity, he gave the call to world leaders on the urgency of climate security challenges at the COP 21 in Paris last year. He has extensive engagements on the issues of climate security. During his tenure in the military, Major General Muniruzzaman has been actively involved in a number of Disaster Management Operations in Bangladesh. As the president of BIPSS and as member of NTS-Asia, he has continued to focus on HADR issues.

Major General Muniruzzaman has a wide training and educational background. He is a graduate of the National University of Bangladesh, National Defence College and Armed Forces Staff College of Malaysia. He is also an alumni of the International Legal Studies Institute at the US Naval War College, the Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University, the Asia Pacific College of Security Studies (APCSS) in Hawaii, USA, and the NESAC Centre at the US Defence University. He has been a visiting Senior Fellow at the Peace Research Institute Oslo (PRIO), Norway, and is currently a Distinguished Fellow at the Institute of National Security (INS), Sri Lanka. In 2014 he was awarded the Alumni Achievement Award by APCSS for his distinguished work.

### **Dr Tamara Nair**

Dr Tamara Nair is Research Fellow at the Centre for Non-Traditional Security Studies (NTS Centre) at the S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies (RSIS), Nanyang Technological University. She graduated from the National University of Singapore (NUS) with a Bachelor's Degree in Political Science and Geography and went on to train at the National Institute of Education (NIE). She obtained a Masters in Environmental Management, a Graduate Diploma in Arts Research and a PhD in Development Studies from the University of New South Wales in Sydney, Australia. She also possesses a Professional Certificate in Project Management by the Institute of Engineers, Singapore and Temasek Polytechnic.

Tamara is the Coordinator of the Women, Peace and Security Research Programme. Her current research focuses on issues of Power and the Biopolitics of hunger in Southeast Asia

and the Women, Peace and Security (WPS) agenda in the region. She has published in Development Studies journals; writing on marginalised communities and sustainable development, and power and subject creation.

### **Mr Nguyen Huu Thien**

Mr Nguyen Huu Thien has more than 25 years of experience working on issues of natural resource management, biodiversity, sustainable livelihoods, and climate change in the Mekong Basin countries. He has served as a project manager, technical advisor, university lecturer, trainer and consultant, among many other positions. His regional experience includes projects in Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos and Thailand, with extensive experience in the Mekong Delta area of Vietnam.

Over the past 20 years, Thien has worked with the International Centre for Environmental Management (ICEM), the World Wildlife Fund (WWF), The World Conservation Union (IUCN) advising on issues of conservation and capacity building for sustainable and locally grown development. He is skilled at assessing and analyzing climate change risks and developing adaptation and mitigation response strategies.

In 2009, he was part of the international team conducting the Strategic Environmental Assessment of the 11 dams on the mainstream Mekong. Currently, Thien is a freelancing expert working on climate change and sustainable development issues in Mekong Basin countries.

### **Dr Victor Roger Savage**

Dr Victor R. Savage is currently a Visiting Senior Fellow at the Nanyang Technological University (NTU). He is also the Honorary Vice-President of the Commonwealth Geographical Bureau (CGB) (2016-2019). His major research interests are climate and environmental change, human-nature relationships, and urban landscapes in Southeast Asia.

### **Dr Rajendra B. Shrestha**

Dr. Rajendra B. Shrestha revived his Ph.D. (Honors) in Agricultural and Resources Economics from the University of Hawaii (1988), USA. He specializes in: project design, management, and evaluation; social and environmental assessments; quantitative and qualitative evaluation techniques; food security and nutrition; post-conflict reconstruction, rehabilitation, and reintegration in transitional economies; social development and gender mainstreaming; climate change and adaptation; and economic diplomacy.

He has published a Hand Book on Non-communicable Diseases through Diet, Exercise and Stress Management. He has over 35 years of international development experience working with the World Bank, Asian Development Bank, UNDP and other bilateral and international organizations.

He was a faculty at the University of Hawaii (1985-1988), a senior faculty at Center for Economic Development and Administration (1988-1992). He is the Charter President, Rotary Club of Chandragiri, RI District 3292 and President of Nepal Council of World Affairs.

### **Mr Apichai Sunchindah**

Mr Apichai Sunchindah has been a development specialist spanning over three decades. He started his career as a researcher on inter-disciplinary development-oriented projects at the Asian Institute of Technology (AIT), situated on the outskirts of Bangkok, Thailand. He then held assignments with several Bangkok-based development cooperation agencies of Australia, the United States, Switzerland and most recently Germany. He also spent about half of his professional career working with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Secretariat and the ASEAN Foundation, both located in Jakarta, Indonesia, as well as the Office of the United Nations Resident Coordinator in Bangkok, Thailand.

Mr Sunchindah has been a keen and continuous observer of developments focusing in the Southeast Asia/ASEAN region and the Mekong sub-region in particular with special focus in recent years on capacity building and institutional strengthening activities of various organizations/entities. He obtained his Bachelor of Science degree in Biology (1975) and Master of Science degree in Water Resources Management (1977), both from the University of Wisconsin-Madison, USA. He is now a freelance independent consultant. He can be contacted at [apichai\\_sun@yahoo.com](mailto:apichai_sun@yahoo.com); [apichai@cbn.net.id](mailto:apichai@cbn.net.id).

### **Prof Tomonori Yoshizaki**

Professor Tomonori Yoshizaki is Director of Policy Simulation at the National Institute for Defence Studies (NIDS) of Japan' Ministry of Defense. Before assuming this position in 2015, he had been Director of Security Studies at NIDS, being in charge of directing research projects and military education including Non-Traditional Security (NTS) issues. He is currently an advisor to International Peace Cooperation Activities Training Unit, Central Readiness Force of Ground Self-Defence Force. He has also edited several NIDS monographs on NTS: "The Military's Role in Disaster Relief Operations"; "The Role of the Military in Peace-Building: A Japanese Perspective," *The Proceedings of NIDS Symposium on International Security (2011 and 2012)*. His most recent article on climate change will be published as a chapter on *Chiseigaku (Geopolitics)* by Chuo Koron Shinsha this summer.

### **Prof Yu Xiaofeng**

Professor Yu Xiaofeng was born on July 1957. He is a Professor and doctoral supervisor of Non-traditional security management at School of public affairs of Zhejiang University in China. Professor Yu is the director of Center for Non-Traditional Security and Peaceful Development Studies in Zhejiang University. He studied in Harvard University (2002-2003) and Oxford University (2007-2008) as a visiting scholar. He also worked as council member of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs, standing director of the International Political Research Association of Chinese universities and distinguished Professor of China Institute for SCO International Exchange and Judicial Cooperation.

Professor Yu's areas of research include theory of non-traditional security and public crisis management. He has published more than 10 academic works including *Introduction to Non-traditional Security*; *International Relations Ethics*; *Non-Traditional Security and Public Crisis Management*; *Building China's Non-Traditional Security Capacity Theory, Paradigms and Thought*; and *Introduction of Frontier Security Theory, etc.* and more than 80 papers in academic journals home and abroad including *China Social Science*, *World Economics and Politics*, *Journal of Cambridge Studies*, *China Media Research*, etc.

He has translated *Evolution of International Security Studies* and *Feminism and post-modern international relations*. He has edited "Non-Traditional Security Reports in China", "Non-Traditional Security Capability Construction Series", "Non-Traditional Security and Peaceful China Series", "Non-Traditional Security and Chinese Reality Series" and "Translations of Non-Traditional Security in the Contemporary World Series". He has been in charge of seven research projects which granted by the Foundation of National Social Sciences of China, Ford Foundation, and the Zhejiang Province Government.

**Ms Athia Yumna**

Ms Athia Yumna is a senior researcher at the SMERU Research Institute. She earned a bachelor degree in Economics from Gadjah Mada University, Indonesia in 2005. She received British Chevening scholarship in 2006-2007 to pursue her Master in Economics in Warwick University, UK. Joined the institute in 2008, her research interests include social protection, social security, inequality, poverty analysis, gender, development, as well as health economics. Her latest article with Asep Suryahadi and Vita Febriany appeared as a chapter in "Towards Universal Health Care in Emerging Economies: Opportunities and Challenges (editor: Ilcheong Yi)", published recently by Palgrave Macmillan.

## **PRESENTATION ABSTRACTS**

### **Water Security and Climate Change**

Major General Muniruzzaman (retd), President, Bangladesh Institute of Peace and Security Studies, Bangladesh

The presentation explores how environmental threats are fast becoming a grave concern for national and international security, with particular focus on water scarcity and insecurity. As a resource, water has been chronically affected by the processes of climate change and its flows continue to shape emerging states of regional vulnerability and socio-political tensions. Using a broad range of graphs and data, the presentation will provide a brief overview of the emerging conflicts surrounding water flows, and will examine the situation here in Bangladesh whilst highlighting the existence and development of key geopolitical treaties and agreements. The presentation will conclude through speculation on what is to come, and through briefly discussing key policy and progression recommendations.

### **Energy Security and Climate Change in South Asia: a Threat Analysis for Sri Lanka**

Professor Imtiaz Ahmed, Executive Director, Regional Centre for Strategic Studies, Sri Lanka

What precipitated climate change? Or, why talk of climate change when such change has always been a part of nature? Again, how climate change is related to energy security or inversely, did the craze for energy propel climate change? One quick response would be to say, yes! Indeed, human's uncritical engagement with fossil fuel civilization since the dawn of Industrial Revolution in the mid-18<sup>th</sup> century led to the excessive accumulation of greenhouses gases in the atmosphere and in the process, particularly in the last two centuries, made the earth warmer in a much shorter span of time. Global warming otherwise fuelled climate change to the detriment of life and living of all beings, including humans.

But then, in the wake of human-driven climate change the post-Enlightenment positivist discourses and disciplinary boundaries got reformulated. Earlier 'natural history' remained separated from 'human history,' the latter did not bother to reflect on or encroach upon the disciplinary quest of the former. Separated time-scale in the evolution of the two – nature and human - dictated that the history of nature and historiography were on different planes, and save minor cautionary remarks by poets and philosophers, the disciplinary boundaries were taken for granted. This became untenable when more and more scientists in late 20<sup>th</sup> century agreed that something was wrong with the climate. Frequent cyclones around the world, drought in Australia, the melting of glaciers of the Himalayan and other mountain ranges, including that of polar ice caps, the continuous rise in the global sea level, all made life and living on earth hazardous and risky. Climate change could no longer be ignored. My presentation will take the experience of Sri Lanka to examine this issue.

### **Importance of Multi-Stakeholder Involvement in SDGs Implementation: Lessons from Climate Change Area**

Professor Suh-Yong Chung, Associate Dean and Professor, Korea University, South Korea

Different from MDGs, Sustainable Development Goals focus on bringing effective implementations by both developed and developing countries by 2030. Although climate change has been identified as one of the 17 goals, many lessons can be drawn from the experiences in building climate change regime. In order to reduce GHGs to meet 2 degree target, climate change regime has developed effective implementation mechanisms by ensuring wide participation of various stakeholders in the process of building new climate change regime based on Paris Agreement. Contributions of IPCC, Project Catalyst (which was experts driven initiative to promote low carbon economy), Deep Decarbonization Pathway Project (DDPP), and Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI) are only some of the good examples of demonstrating the importance of multi-stakeholder involvement in building effective climate change regime. Based on lessons in climate change area, similar efforts should be made during the process of developing implementation mechanisms of SDGs by identifying and ensuring participation of relevant stakeholders.

### **Climate Change & SDGs in the Water-Energy-Food Nexus in ASEAN**

Mr Apichai Sunchindah, Independent Development Specialist, Bangkok, Thailand

Among the countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), both climate change and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are key priority areas for cooperation within the ten member nations of this regional grouping. Likewise, water, food and energy are also important areas where joint programs or project are being planned and implemented.

The presentation would provide a brief overview of some of the above-mentioned activities carried out under the auspices of ASEAN, and indicate where the challenges and opportunities lie with some suggestions for moving forward in line with the current ASEAN 2025: Forging Ahead Together blueprint.

### **Climate Proofing our Development Agenda**

Mary Jean Caleda, PhD., Associate Dean for Research and Governance Practice, Ateneo School of Government, Ateneo Manila University, the Philippines

The threat of climate change is especially apparent in the Philippines which has already started experiencing adverse impacts at a greater magnitude than other countries, resulting in lost lives, livelihoods, homes, and property.

In his first State of the Nation Address (SONA) in June 2016, President Duterte declared that addressing global warming is a top priority of government, provided it is done in a fair and equitable manner that does not stymie the country's development and industrialization.

This paper addresses key government concerns vis-à-vis the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement and provides key recommendations in moving forward national implementation, with the INDC/ NDC roadmap as its foundation. These recommendations include: a) creating a robust database to form the backbone of the MRV system, b) strengthening institutions to enable implementation of the Philippine GHG Inventory Management and Reporting System; c) building sufficient capacity to implement climate actions; d)

constructing a clear finance roadmap to track financing need and fund use; and e) enhancing private sector participation in pursuing climate actions

### **Sustainable Singapore: Evaluating an Urban Project in Progress**

Dr Victor R. Savage, Visiting Senior Fellow, RSIS, NTU

Given that urban living will be the norm for over 65 percent of the world's nine million population by 2060, there is a global need to study cities closely as feasible human-engineered landscapes for quality living. The two challenges for urban sustainability are: a) the inability of current cities to house comfortably, create economic sustainability and provide creature comforts for its large, dense, and diversified populations, and b) the environmental externalities arising from climate change and its attendant challenges which urban and national governments have difficulty addressing politically, socially and economically. Using the city-state of Singapore as an operational exemplifier of sustainable urbanization, this presentation looks at both the successful elements as well as the impediments to sustaining Singapore as a viable city-state. The Singapore case study provides pertinent lessons for emulation and pitfalls to avoid in realizing the United Nations' 'sustainable development goals'.

### **Free Grazing Effects on Soil Physical Properties in Raumoco Watershed In Municipalities of Lautem, Timor-Leste**

Mr Delfim da Costa, Lecturer at National University of Timor Lorosae, Faculty of Agriculture, Dept. of Agronomy

Free grazing is being practiced by the framers (animal owners) to raising their livestock in Municipality of Lautem, particularly in Raumoco Watershed that seems in deplorable condition. This study was conducted to generating baseline information on soil physical properties in free grazing area in Raumoco Watershed. Data were gathered from samples in grazing area at three categories in upstream, midstream and downstream within watershed area. Result of study revealed that soil physical properties in the free grazing areas in watershed are characterized by high bulk density, poor porosity, and low organic matter.

### **Ecological Degradation as a Serious Non-Traditional Security Issue: The Case of the Mekong Basin**

Mr Nguyen Huu Thien, Freelance Expert on Wetland Ecology, Natural Resources, Conservation, Livelihood, and Climate Change, Vietnam

The Mekong River is one of the most important river systems in Southeast Asia and on the planet. It has been important in connecting the nations in the basin ecologically, culturally, and economically for thousands of year. Today, its water and ecological services is supporting 90 million people, including 60 million in the Lower Mekong Basin.

Despite the importance of the river shared by millions of people, hydropower dams have been built on its tributaries and the mainstream in upper section in China. Eleven dams and more dams are being built/planned on the mainstream in Lower Mekong Basin, 9 in Laos and 2 in Cambodia, by foreign investors.

The dams will have permanent and irreversible disastrous impacts on the ecology of the region and livelihoods of millions. They will (i) cut the live river into pieces (ii) change the natural flood pulse essential for the entire ecosystem and way of life of people in the region, (iii) block the natural sediments and nutrients transport process resulting in severe soil degradation and severe erosion of riverbanks and the coast, (iv) destroy the world's greatest inland fishery through blocking natural migration routes and impacting aquatic habitat, to name a few of the long list of impact.

In ecology, there is a concept of Carrying Capacity (K), the maximum population size of a species that an environment can sustain. This concept can be extended to human. It can be expected that once all the dams are built, the region can no longer support its current population and many millions of people will have to leave their home region to seek livelihoods elsewhere.

This phenomenon can already be observed in the Mekong Delta in Vietnam, home to 18 million people. In the past 15 years, due to a variety of factors that affect the environment including upstream hydropower dams, climate change, and internal development missteps, about one million people have left the delta, which ironically is one of the most fertile deltas in the world. The displacement of people from their homeland causes problems both at the sources and at their destinations.

Many scientific studies have established the direct and indirect links between environmental degradation and poverty, migration, tension and conflict between countries, and even terrorism. Therefore, ecological/environmental degradation should be seriously considered a non-traditional security issue and should be in the discourse of national, regional, and world's security discussions.

### **Climate Change and SDGs on Gender, Poverty and Health**

Dr Rajendra B. Shrestha, President, Nepal Council of World Affairs, Nepal

The presentation provides an overview of sustainable development goals, and environmental problems facing the region from a poverty-gender-environment nexus. The effect of climate change on health and differential impacts on women and men is highlighted. Methods to integrate environmental concerns and strategies/adaptation to cope with climate change are discussed. The urgency for sustainable development diplomacy (SDD) is argued for.

### **Climate Change and SDGs on Poverty, Gender, and Health in Indonesia: Lesson Learned and Challenges Ahead**

Ms Athia Yumna, Senior Researcher, SMERU Institute, Indonesia

Indonesia is famous as a home of wide range of natural disasters. Earthquakes, tsunamis, volcanic eruptions, floods, fires, and droughts are all too common. Climate change will make things worse, people will be faced with even more erratic and extreme weather, bring serious implications on the poor, gender equality, as well as damage to health. Climate change will hurt the poor that usually reside in marginal areas that vulnerable to floods or landslides, and live from the livelihoods that are climate sensitive. Climate change also affects women,



men, girls, boys, children, and elders differently. Despite some efforts initiated by the government to mainstream the climate change to the national development planning and regulation, the adaptation strategies need to be integrated to the local governments' development plan and budget, too. Most importantly, the challenge is to empower communities and households to adapt to climate change, strengthening their livelihoods and reducing vulnerability in sustainable ways.

### **"Transforming Challenges into Part of the Solution: Climate Change Related Migration"**

Assoc Prof. Obaidul Haque, Associate Professor, International Relations of University of Dhaka, Bangladesh

Despite the dichotomy in the literature as to the degree to which climate change can be attributed to cause migration- ranging from 'environmental-determinism' to 'multi-causality'- the relationship between these two phenomenon is now well-established. Challenging the conventional belief that migration from ecologically vulnerable areas denotes failures of the local adaptation strategies, this presentation demonstrates that livelihood-migration, far from being a failure of the local level adaptation, is actually being used by the climate victims as an adaptation tool to combat the climate change stresses better. Based on empirical research conducted at several climate change hotspots in Bangladesh, the presentation argues that facilitating livelihood-migration in the government policies, from climate change prone areas, instead of restraining population movements, should not only ease the stresses on the people and help them adapt with the consequences of climate change, but also help the government attain some of the Sustainable Development Goals better.

### **Health Issues in Myanmar: HIV/AIDS Sector**

Mr Zaw Htet Aung, Partnership Coordinator, Radanar Ayar Rural Development Association, Myanmar

Radanar Ayar Association is Delta-based national organization that is working for rural development. Care & Support Program (HIV/AIDS) is one of the programs those Radanar Ayar Association puts commitments to the community. It is funded by GFATM (Global Fund for AIDS, TB & Malaria) through International HIV/AIDS Alliance in Myanmar. Under this project, people living with HIV have access to ART and related services including homebased care, adherence counseling, referral services for STI treatment, hospitalization support, nutrition support, funeral support and positive prevention activities. Up to 2016, C&S project of Radanar Ayar Association covers Yangon Region and has delivered ART services to 150 clients, OI referral services to over 70 clients, hospitalization support to 12 clients and nutrition support to 120 clients.

According to the statistics of UNAIDSi (2017), there are 220,000 PLHIV with 12,000 new HIV infections and 9,700 cases of AIDS related deaths in Myanmar (2015 data). It indicates 19% decline of new HIV infection in 2015 compared to 2010. The overall financing for AIDS in 2015 is 84 million USD including 15% domestic funding. And 51% of the funding was used for care & treatment services. 47% of PLHIV is covered by ART services and it's reducing 10% of treatment gap in 2015 compared to that of 2014. According to the Global Fundii data,

94,000 clients are on ART in 2015 through nearly 206 million USD spending on HIV/AIDS component and increasing up to 234 million USD for 2017.

Despite the efforts and results in the health sector, there are still challenges for its sustainability in terms of accessibility of the services. Currently, limited numbers of service providers are available for one-stop services<sup>iii</sup> and only in two major cities of Myanmar (it excludes the public hospitals). The GFATM itself is reducing its C&S centers for Myanmar and planning to hand over the clients to public hospitals at the end of 2017.

On the other side, the clients are also having the constraints while accessing the services. The clients especially from low-income families are unable to come and stay in major cities for long time<sup>iv</sup> for registering & receiving the services for the first time. And the clients are constantly complaining on the services provided by public hospitals due to overcrowding and limited operating<sup>v</sup> hours. And most of the clients are avoiding going to local clinic and also to public hospitals because of HIV status. Although the Stigma Index is not available after 2009 (UNAIDS<sup>vi</sup> reported that Stigma Index is 7% in 2009), more than 95%<sup>vii</sup> of the clients receiving the services from C&S project of Radanar Ayar Association are avoiding going to local clinics, except the service providers in partnership with the project.

The current facts and constraints presented above are leading to affect: 1) Defaulters rate and 2) AIDS related death in Myanmar if this is not addressed properly. It is recommended to take into considerations on: 1) the improvement of quality of services provided through public hospitals; 2) the promotion of accessibility to the services regardless of geographical location; 3) capacity building of local organizations those are working closely with the clients at the grassroots level and 4) more effective programming of income generation for the clients.

### **Assessing the Impact of Climate Change on Migration and Armed Conflict and Implications for the Asia-Pacific.**

Dr Cecilia Jacob, Research Fellow, Dept. of International Relations, Coral Bell School of Asia Pacific Affairs, ANU, Australia

Over the past decade, the security implications of climate change have risen in prominence. Concerns over possibility of climate-induced migration flows, increased social tensions and violent conflict have become a compelling rationale for addressing climate change from the US military to the UN Security Council. This presentation will evaluate the arguments and evidence that has been used by scholars and policy makers to link climate change to security, and consider the relevance of these arguments for the Asia-Pacific region. The empirical evidence available to date does not confirm direct causation between climate change and the increased likelihood of armed conflict, however there is a sufficient basis for incorporating climate-induced migration and conflict management strategies into climate-change policies based on the available science. These scenarios are not the kinds of doomsday predictions that some popular accounts have propagated, and such strategies should dovetail and complement the current agenda rather than subsume it through a militarized lens.

## **Importance of Peace and Security in Attaining SDGs in Asia**

Major General Dipankar Banerjee (ret'd), Member Board of Governors, Forum for Strategic Initiatives, India

The world is again at an inflection point. While climate change witnessed last year the hottest period in human history, there are also other disturbing developments in Asia. Geopolitical tensions have noticeably worsened, particularly in Northeast Asia and in Asia's oceanic spaces. Next, global economic forecasts are less optimistic than in the recent past. Finally, the new US Administration has introduced uncertainties in its global policies that may heighten tensions and even threaten conflict, at least in the near term.

These global developments are likely to very adversely impact the achievement of the UN's Sustainable Developmental Goals (SDGs) by 2030. These SDGs were developed following an unique consensual attempt by all nations of the world to set measurable goals to improve the human condition. Achieving these goals by 2030 remain our supreme task. Such an achievement will help humanity, like no other program ever in the past.

Sustainable development cannot be realized without peace and security; while peace and security themselves will be at risk without sustainable development. It is time to “declare WAR on WAR”.

In April 2016, United Nations' Member States agreed to a new organizational approach to the maintenance of international peace and security, through the concept of ‘sustaining peace’. Yet, ‘peace and security’ must not be the principal thrust of the SDGs, as it will distract us from the main objectives of the developmental agenda.

In 2013, foreign minister Wang Yi told the UN General Assembly that “In advancing the development agenda, we must cherish peace as we do our eyes. War has made tens of millions of people homeless, reduced infrastructures to rubble, and brought decades of hard work to naught. *To uphold peace is the purpose of the UN Charter as well as the precondition for the MDGs.*”

The Paper will address the linkages between peace and development and attaining the SDGs. It will then address both the broad parameters for bringing about a more peaceful environment in Asia and also recommend the outlines of specific measures that may be then lead to achieving the ‘climate goals’ of the SDGs.

## **Climate Change and SDGs: Implications for Asian Pacific Security**

Prof Tomonori Yoshizaki, Director of Security Studies, Dept. National Institute of Defense Studies, Tokyo, Japan

Climate change is imposing three major challenges in peace and security in the Asia-Pacific Region (APR). First, it will exacerbate damages in *hydrological* (flood, landslide, wave action), *meteorological* (storm, extreme temperature, fog) and *climatological* (drought, glacial lake outburst, wildfire) terms. Currently APR accounts for some 60% of natural disasters of the global total, in which fragile and underdeveloped states will face the most acute difficulties. Secondly, the climate agenda may also accelerate a gradual process of

*power shift* in a global arena, which may nourish a vision of G-2 world. The U.S. and China has accounted for some 40% of the greenhouse gas emission in the world. Climate change is one of a few agenda on which the two countries can fully agree; in November 2014 two countries made a joint statement on global warming to seek “to lead by example.” Lastly, the climate agenda inevitably highlights US unilateralist policy under President Trump. He has already vowed to retreat from the Paris Agreement of December 2015, which impairs deeply multilateral efforts on SDGs.

### **Climate Change and SDG 16: Challenges before India**

Ms Seema Kakran, Deputy Director, Women in Security Conflict Management and Peace (WISCOMP), India

The presentation will speak to the challenges before India to achieve progress on SDG 16 on providing peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development and how these challenges are likely to grow in numbers and magnitude as a consequence of climate change and related disasters. The issue of 'marginalization' due to resource poverty and geographic location will be particularly foregrounded. In the concluding section a brief analysis of how local level interventions can contribute to mitigating the adverse impacts of climate change and promote inclusion and justice will be offered

## **INFORMATION ON ORGANISERS**

### **About the NTS-Asia Consortium**

Initiated through a Ford Foundation grant, the NTS-Asia Consortium was launched in January 2007 as a network of Non-Traditional Security (NTS) research institutes and think tanks. The RSIS NTS Centre leads and coordinates this Consortium as its Secretariat. The aims of the consortium are as follows:

1. To develop a platform for networking and intellectual exchange between regional NTS scholars and analysts
2. To build long-term and sustainable regional capacity for research on NTS issues
3. To mainstream and advance the field of non-traditional security studies in Asia
4. To collate and manage a regional database of NTS publications and other resources

Network members meet annually to share recent research findings and draw up policy recommendations on Asian NTS issues. The NTS-Asia website is a useful repository of publications, recent developments in the field and e-newsletters. Consortium members also accorded special invitations to partners as speakers, experts and mentors for events, meetings and roundtable discussions.

### **Moving Forward**

RSIS has reactivated the NTS-Asia Consortium in early 2016 with a network re-launch incorporating a number of new elements. The purpose of this revival is to reestablish the consortium's significance and value to NTS research in the region, and to reemphasize the increasingly relevant and urgent need to focus on transnational and multilateral non-traditional security issues. The following elements will be further incorporated or revitalized in the coming years:

1. Stronger virtual presence through a new user-friendly, interactive website with a larger, more efficient capacity and system for the NTS resource database, as well as dedicated manpower to recreate, manage and maintain the website and database.
2. Opportunities for regional meetings for continued exchange of NTS research output and information, as well as to forge new research partnerships.
3. Internships, fellowships and mentorships for young researchers, analysts or scholars to better capacity-build regional NTS expertise.
4. Knowledge exchanges with civil society groups, NGOs and other stakeholders for broader first-hand input into policy briefs as well as more effective implementation of NTS-related strategies and policies on the ground.
5. Policy and research communication to multi-level and multi-dimensional stakeholders including governments, media, NGOs, and relevant international and local agencies.

For more information on the NTS-Asia Consortium, please log on to:  
<http://www.rsis-ntsasia.org/>.

To enquire about membership or collaborations with the Consortium, please contact the RSIS NTS-Asia Consortium Coordinator, Dr Rini Astuti ([isrini@ntu.edu.sg](mailto:isrini@ntu.edu.sg)/ +6567905853) or Ms Margareth Sembiring ([ismsembiring@ntu.edu.sg](mailto:ismsembiring@ntu.edu.sg)/ +65927521).

### **About the S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies**

The S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies (RSIS) was established in January 2007 as an autonomous school within the Nanyang Technological University. Known earlier as the Institute of Defence and Strategic Studies when it was established in July 1996, RSIS' mission is to be a leading research and graduate teaching institution in strategic and international affairs in the Asia Pacific.

### **Mission**

- Provide a rigorous professional graduate education with a strong practical emphasis
- Conduct policy-relevant research in defence, national security, international relations, strategic studies and diplomacy
- Foster a global network of like-minded professional schools

### **Graduate Programmes**

RSIS offers a challenging graduate education in international affairs, taught by an international faculty of leading thinkers and practitioners. The Master of Science degree programmes in Strategic Studies, International Relations, Asian Studies, and International Political Economy are distinguished by their focus on the Asia Pacific, the professional practice of international affairs, and the cultivation of academic depth. Thus far, students from more than 60 countries have successfully completed one of these programmes. In 2010, a Double Masters Programme with Warwick University was also launched, with students required to spend the first year at Warwick and the second year at RSIS. A select Doctor of Philosophy programme caters to advanced students who are supervised by senior faculty members with matching interests.

### **Research**

Research takes place within RSIS' five centres:

- Institute of Defence and Strategic Studies (IDSS)
- International Centre for Political Violence and Terrorism Research (ICPVTR)
- Centre of Excellence for National Security (CENS)
- Centre for Non-Traditional Security Studies (NTS)
- Centre for Multilateralism Studies (CMS)

Research is also conducted in the National Security Studies Programme (NSSP), and the Studies in Inter-Religious Relations in Plural Societies (SRP) Programme. In general, research at RSIS focuses on issues relating to the security and stability of the Asia Pacific region and their implications for Singapore and other countries in the region.

## LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

### Overseas Participants

Full Name	Organisation	Country
Jonathan Bogais	University of Sydney	Australia
Cecilia Jacob	The Australian National University	Australia
Obaidul Haque	Refugee and Migratory Movements Research Unit (RMMRU)	Bangladesh
A N M Muniruzzaman	Bangladesh Institute of Peace and Security Studies	Bangladesh
Siti Mazidah Hj Mohammad	Universiti Brunei Darussalam	Brunei
Chhinh Nyda	Royal University of Phnom Penh	Cambodia
Wang Mengting	Zhejiang University	China
Yu Xiaofeng	Zhejiang University	China
Guo Jiguang	Regional Political Studies in the Asia Pacific China Academy of Social Sciences (CASS)	China
Dipankar Banerjee	Forum for Strategic Initiatives	India
Seema Kakran	Women in Security, Conflict Management and Peace (WISCOMP)	India
Hilal Ahmed	Centre for the Study of Developing Societies (CSDS)	India
A.H. Maftuchan	The Prakarsa Institute	Indonesia
Athia Yumna	The SMERU Research Institute, Jakarta	Indonesia
George Hodge	United Nations Pulse Lab, Jakarta	Indonesia
Vidhyandika Perkasa	CSIS Foundation	Indonesia
Miyashita Hiromu	Waseda University	Japan
Tomonori Yoshizaki	National Institute of Defense Studies	Japan
Hongnapha Phommabouth	Green Community Development Association	Laos
Muhammad Sinatra	Institute of Strategic & International Studies (ISIS)	Malaysia
Zaw Htet Aung	Radanan Ayar Rural Development Association Myanmar	Myanmar
Rajendra B. Shrestha	Nepal Council of World Affairs	Nepal
Suh-yong Chung	Korea University	South Korea
Prof Imtiaz Ahmed	Regional Centre for Strategic Studies	Sri Lanka

Nguyen Thi Hong Nga	Institute of World Economics and Politics, Vietnam Academy of Social Sciences	Vietnam
Nguyen Huu Thien	NA	Vietnam
Gillan C.L. Huang	Tamkang University, Department of Public Administration	Taiwan
Ching-Ping Tang	National Chengchi University	Taiwan
Apichai Sunchindah	NA	Thailand
Mary Jean A. Caleda	Ateneo School of Government/ Ateneo de Manila Unirsity	The Philippines
Delfim de Costa	National University of Timor-Leste, Faculty of Agriculture	Timor-Leste



## Local Participants

Full Name	Organisation
Darren Ho	Citizen Farm
Gonaranao B Musor	Embassy of the Philippines
Mary Ann Joy Robles Quirapas	Energy Research Institute @ NTU
Srikanth Narasimalu	Energy Research Institute @ NTU
Damian Gan	Energy Research Institute @ NTU
Lee Poh Onn	ISEAS-Yusof Ishak Institute
Moe Thuzar	ISEAS-Yusof Ishak Institute, Asian Studies Centre
Mary Seet-Cheng	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Gabrielle Chin	New Zealand High Commission Singapore
Koh Kheng-Lian	NUS
Ben Alvin Shedd	NTU
Noeleen Heyzer	S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies
Victor Roger Savage	S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies
Mely Caballero-Anthony	S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies
Ong Keng Yong	S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies
Aleksandra Maria Skorek	S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies
Wu Fengshi	S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies
Adrian Tan Tai Loon	S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies
Alistair D.B. Cook	S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies
Arunajeet Kaur	S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies
Ennio Valentino Picucci	S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies
Helena Huang Yixin	S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies
Jose M. L. P. Montesclaros	S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies
Julius C. I. Trajano	S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies
Lina Gong	S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies
Margareth Sembiring	S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies
Rini Astuti	S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies
Sangeetha Yogendran	S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies
Tamara Nair	S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies
Vincent Mack Zhi Wei	S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies
Vishalini C. Sagar	S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies