

# NTS-Asia

- Security Beyond Borders -

## Recent Events

### **Seminar on "Climate Change and Non-Traditional Security: Beyond Climate Wars?"**

*By Dr Lorraine Elliott, Senior Fellow, Australian National University*

*16 May 2008, 10.30am - 12pm*

*Conference Rm, RSIS, NTU*

In this seminar, Dr Elliott briefly reviewed the recent arguments that have dominated the 'climate security' debate in the international arena. She began by noting that the idea that the impacts of climate change could have consequences for national and global security, has become a prominent and at times repetitive motif in public security debate. In the past 1 ½ years, the links between climate and insecurity have been continuously reinforced in various events and reports. Despite this apparent link, the solution and response to these problems have been slow and less obvious as governments have placed very little emphasis on human security.

In explaining the link between climate and the potential for conflict or wars, Dr Elliott broke her presentation into three broad areas – (1) 'climate war' triggers; (2) 'climate war' pathways; and (3) the implications for security.

#### **(1) 'Climate War' Triggers**

Based on the various climate security –related reports that have surfaced in recent times, Dr Elliott noted 3 main factors that would trigger conflict based on climate issues. The first is the increased likelihood of resource stress and scarcity, which would increase a state's strategic vulnerability. According to the UK Ministry of Defence's Strategic Trends, the stress on resources are diverse and wide-ranging, as the increasing demand for natural resources in particular food, water and fossil fuels, will have major impacts and unpredictable effects.

The second trigger is food insecurity, which has the ability to turn food exporting countries into net food importers, thereby increasing their vulnerability to



global markets and their reliance on the security of trade routes, heightening poverty and potentially intensifying domestic grievances and social disruptions.

The third trigger is the reconfiguration or loss of territory, which would be the most directly linked to the idea of an existential threat to the state. For instance, the melting of the Arctic's ice sheets could result in sovereignty disputes as the Northwest Passage becomes fully navigable or as the access to

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the seabed and its potential resources becomes increasingly feasible.

## **(2) ‘Climate War’ Pathways**

With regard to the likely effects as a result of these climate war triggers, Dr Elliott noted 4 main areas. The first would be that various kinds of critical infrastructure would be made vulnerable due to the physical impacts of climate change. This would include ‘hard’ infrastructure such as coastal port facilities, oil refineries and transportation networks, and ‘soft’ infrastructure such as health systems. While the economic impact of climate change in general and damage to critical infrastructure is likely to be more severe in developing countries, the wealthier countries are not immune, particularly in terms of impact on military capability and the loss of strategic assets.

The second area is an overstretch of resilience and adaptive capacity, which would pose both a material and social challenge. The social and economic impacts of climate change in poorer countries and in poorer parts of rich countries are likely to generate greater demands for effective response which many governments are unable to meet. Yet in conditions of ‘economic weakness’, the range of income possibilities is narrowed and the state is deprived of resources with which to meet people’s needs, with a higher degree of risk of violence and conflict.

The third area is the security consequences of increased migration pressures. While migration does not itself lead directly to conflict, it can alter the ethnic composition and/or population distribution within and between states, which can increase the potential for instability and conflict- particularly in situation of resource scarcity, and in already sensitive cross-border areas.

The fourth area of concern is the potential for climate change to fuel a politics of resentment. Within countries, this is usually identified not just as a function of competition for scarce resources but also a function of inequitable access to resources between and among identity-groups within social and political communities or where livelihood choices are contracted. At a global level, politics of resentment is one between those most responsible for climate change and those most affected by it.

## **(3) Security Consequences: Locating ‘climate wars’**

In light of these effects, Dr Elliott then explained why these were of concern to the security community. The first point raised was the possible security consequences of state incapacity and lack of societal resilience, which ranges along a continuum from civil unrest through intercommunal violence to political radicalization and, in extreme situation, state collapse. Climate change is predicted to increase the likelihood of state failures if governments are unable to respond effectively to the social and economic challenges of climate change.

Secondly, the security threats are now transnational in nature and not limited to within state boundaries. This is evident of four ways – (1) conflict are anticipated to result in ‘transit and destination areas’ as climate-related migration intensifies; (2) more convention border disputes between states or adjacent communities due to the loss/reconfiguration of territory; (3) ‘spill over’ effects that threaten political stability of countries and regions; and (4) threatening the multilateral system if governments are unable to address these threats, which in turn may affect global and regional distributions of power.

It was also noted that the climate triggers are more likely to lead to conflict and instability in parts of the world that are already ecologically stressed, economically vulnerable and characterized by weak or stretched state capacity. Moreover, while there were many reports on what climate change meant for international security, very little has been said, or agreed, on what specifically needs to be done about it. Hence, Dr Elliott noted the demand for increased leadership from key actors such as the EU and US.

Dr Elliott concluded by noting that what is ultimately missing in addressing the problem of climate change as a security threat, is the lack of focus on human security. The human security model is the most prominent of the non-traditional security approaches to environmental security and its genesis lies in the ideas articulated initially by the United Nations Development Programme, in which human security is seen as a universal, people-centered concern with ‘human life and dignity’ and an antidote to conventional views of security that focused on

military conflicts between states. The list of human security challenges that arise from climate change is, potentially, a long one and one that recasts the impact of climate insecurities. In light of these insecurities, to focus on climate change only as a security threat that generates instability conflict and social unrest only understands part of the bigger picture. By focusing on human security, it reinforces the importance of adaptation strategies as well as mitigation. Moreover, the human security model for adaption suggests that this cannot be a process of 'top-down' technocratic responses.

## Discussion

A comment was made regarding the downside of securitization, in which there seems to be a lack of science on sea level rise, for instance in the Indian Ocean, which is the most under-research. Greater research would therefore assist in the protection of maritime disasters. Dr Elliott agreed with the comment, adding that science tends to take place under the assumption of a security threat, rather than providing understanding where or when a worse case scenario would take place.

In expanding on the implications climate change has on the military, Dr Elliott noted that according to the CNA corporation report, it would affect the day to day running of the military. For instance, there would be difficulty in operating military machinery in different climates, even if it was a mere change of 1 degree Celsius. A reconfiguration of territories as a result of climate change would also affect the military's dependency on oil resources.

A comment was made regarding the dichotomy between the traditional notions of state security and human security, to which Dr Elliott noted that such a dichotomy grew out of the debates on Human Rights. This was based on the assumption that if the state is secure, the people are secure. Climate change on the other hand, demonstrates that this is not the case, as externalities/harm is fundamentally displaced, thereby casting the costs of climate change over a wider area. In China for instance, the effects of pollution have spilled over on socio-economic costs, whereby according to the World Bank, 8% of the country's Gross Domestic Product accounts for health-related costs.

Questions were raised as to what could be done in light of the complicated nature of Climate Change. It seems as if Climate Change has become an abused term within public debates, to the point that it confuses people as to what can and needs to be done. Dr Elliott suggested that at a regional level, there would need to be greater cooperation rather than competition for shared resources (such as the Mekong River in Indochina). At the state level, rather than bicker over where the responsibility lies, it is better to act immediately. This is where small individual efforts would play a part in instilling a greater sense of collective moral responsibility and also putting more pressure on governments to act on the issues.

### **Recipients of NTS-Asia Research Fellowship 2008**

The NTS-Asia Secretariat is proud to announce the recipients of the 2008 NTS-Asia Research Fellowship.

#### **Kate Neville**

- Topic: Spillover effects: Examining the Impacts of Water Cooperation and Conflict on Regional Integration
- Institute of Choice: - CSIS, Indonesia

#### **Manisha Sobhrajani**

- Topic: Analysis of Media Reportage on Gender-based Violence in Jammu and Kashmir
- Institute of Choice : WISCOMP

#### **Xue Li**

- Topic: Sino-ASEAN Energy Cooperation: Limitation, Potential and Prospects
- Institute of Choice : IWEP, CASS

Congratulations to our 2008 NTS-Asia Fellows and we look forward to reading your forthcoming publications.





## **Seminar on Climate Change and Environmental Refugees**

***1 June 2008 R.C. Majumdar Hall, Lecture Theater Building, University of Dhaka***

Speakers at a seminar on 'Climate Change, Migration and Bangladesh' highlighted the need for greater awareness about impact of global climate change on Bangladesh. They also emphasised the need for development of appropriate policy responses to minimise the adverse effects of climate change. This seminar was organised by the Refugee and Migratory Movements Research Unit (RMMRU) under the auspices of the DRC on Migration, Globalisation and Poverty.

In his keynote address Dr. Ahsanuddin Ahmed of Centre for Global Change drew attention to the fact that increased human activity in the last fifty years has resulted in major increase global temperature contributing to the process of climate change. "If the human kind continues with the current level of consumption then doomsday will arrive within the next couple of hundred years" he warned. By citing scientific research he informed that the process of climate change will be accompanied by increased frequency and intensity of drought, floods, rainfall, cyclone and tornadoes, waterlogging and salinity.

While all these will adversely affect livelihood and health of millions of people across the world, developing countries like Bangladesh will bear the major brunt, he noted. It is in this context he demanded the developed countries should compensate to support adaptation efforts of the countries that will suffer from the process.

Journalist Afsan Chowdhury stated that climate change is not to be viewed as a matter of environmental concern; it has major social, economic and political ramifications, he argued. Chowdhury observed that in the absence of adequate livelihood options a number of people will become environmental refugees, a phenomenon that will have grave implications for national security of states.

Prof. Mizan R Khan of North South University underscored the need for national capacity building for effective bargaining in international negotiating tables. He demanded that the developed world as major contributor to climate change should consider special quota for environmental refugees from the developing countries like Bangladesh in the similar model that New Zealand accepts migrants from Pacific island state of Tonga that is threatened with extinction due to sea level rise.

### **Recipients of the RSIS Fellowship for Cambodian Scholars 2008.**

The RSIS Centre for NTS Studies is proud to announce the recipients of the 2008 Fellowship for Cambodian Scholars – Mr Neth Naro and Mr Long Sarou. With the support of the International Development Research Centre, Canada, the fellowship program will provide scholars studying NTS issues pertinent to Cambodia and the region, an opportunity to engage with other NTS scholars at the RSIS and beyond. This program is also designed to provide a chance to engage with the RSIS network of policymakers, academics and civil society groups who share a common interest in advancing the study of NTS.

Mr Neth Naro is a Research Assistant at the Cambodian Institute for Cooperation and Peace and is pursuing his Masters in International Relations at the University of Cambodia (UC). Mr Naro also holds a Postgraduate Diploma in Development Studies (in the field of philosophy of Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia) from the Institute of Developing Economies, JETRO in Chiba, Japan.

Mr Long Sarou is a Project Manager for the Association of Buddhists for the Environment (ABE), which involves Buddhists monks from all 23 provinces in Cambodia working to strengthen the Sangha (the community of Buddhist monks and nuns) in its efforts to protect the environment. Prior to this, he was the Project Coordinator for the Small Grants Programme of the Sangha Network with Alliance of Religions and Conservation (ARC). Mr Long is also pursuing his Masters in Development Studies at the Royal University of Phnom Penh (RUPP), Cambodia.

They will commence their fellowship at RSIS in July 2008 for a period of 3-5 months, in which they are expected to present their research project/ findings during a seminar and produce at least one publication.



In his concluding speech Dr. C R Abrar of RMMRU lamented that policy makers are mainly engaged with short term problems and thus far have paid only lip service to this impending disaster. He called for incorporation of climate change issue in the national curricula, sustained engagement of the media and initiating a dialogue between scientists, social activists and policy makers to deal with the issue of climate change.

Among others Prof. Dalem Chandra Barman and Mr. Obaidul Haque participated in the discussion. The seminar was preceded with a screening of a documentary film ‘‘Does anybody care if Bangladesh drowns?’’ directed by Mr. Afsan Chowdhury. It was attended by members of faculty and students various departments of Dhaka University.

### **New Appointment**

Ambassador Geetha de Silva assumed duties as Associate Director of RCSS, on December 1, 2007.

She was a member of the Sri Lanka Foreign Service (SLFS) and last held the position of Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs. During her career spanning over 25 years as an SLFS officer Ambassador de Silva served as Sri Lanka’s High Commissioner to Canada; Deputy Chief of Mission with Ambassador rank at the Sri Lanka Embassy in Washington D.C. and Deputy Permanent Delegate of Sri Lanka to UNESCO, Paris, amongst other assignments. At the Ministry of Foreign Affairs she held the positions of Additional Foreign Secretary/Political Affairs; Director General /South Asia and SAARC; Director/ South Asia and Deputy Director/ United Nations and Human Rights.

Ambassador de Silva has functioned as the leader of Sri Lanka’s Delegation to international and regional conferences, such as, International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) General Assembly (Montreal, 2001); Commonwealth Finance Ministers’ Meeting (St. Kitts & Nevis, 2003) SAARC Foreign Secretaries Meeting (Dhaka, 2006). A graduate of the University of Ceylon she holds a diploma in International Relations.

On behalf of NTS-Asia, congratulations!

### **Seminar on Entrepreneurship of Bangladeshi Diaspora in the US** *29 May 2008, Dhaka University*

Speakers at a seminar observed that Bangladeshi diaspora entrepreneurs in the U.S. have demonstrated significant success in a number of fields. They also stated that although those entrepreneurs live in an alien land, preserve their national identity and maintain links with their home country. Governments of these migrants’ home country must therefore frame appropriate policies to harness diaspora resources.

These observations were made at a seminar on Entrepreneurship of Bangladeshi Diaspora in the US organised by the Refugee and Migratory Movements Research Unit (RMMRU) under the auspices of the DRC on Migration, Globalisation and Poverty at the Dhaka University premises.

While presenting the research findings Mr. A.S.M Ali Ashraf, a researcher of University of Pittsburgh, USA, highlighted that there is a tendency to stereotype to Bangladeshi diaspora to be engaged in catering industry and taxi services but the reality is different. Bangladeshi entrepreneurs in the U.S. have demonstrated significant success in diversified fields that include information communication technology, media and entertainment, fashion houses, online business etc. Some of the business leaders are recognized as top entrepreneurs in the U.S. Iqbal Qadir, Mizan Rahman, and Sumaiya Kazi are just a few names. Critical success factors of these top business leaders include relevant academic and professional training, motivation for hard works, and strong social networks with people from diverse backgrounds. Most of the Bangladeshi entrepreneurs have successfully tackled the challenges of technology and new immigration laws in the post-9/11 era.

Dr. Tasneem Siddiqui observed that in order to harness the diaspora resources in respect to investment and transfer of knowledge government of the home country have to frame appropriate policies. Among others Prof. Ramjul Huq, Prof. Ruksana Kibria and Mr. Obaidul Haque participated in the discussion. It was attended by members of faculty and students various departments of Dhaka University. Dr. C R Abrar moderated the programme.





**Global Article 9 Conference to Abolish War**  
***May 4-6 2008, Tokyo***

Executive Director of RCSS, Dr. Rifaat Hussain participated in the Global Article 9 Conference to Abolish War which was held in Tokyo from May 4-6 2008. The Conference was a major component of the Global Article 9 campaign which builds on the foundations of the UN Charter and is a step further in the evolution of international norms towards maintaining world peace, and not allowing the use of force. With the participation of Nobel Peace Laureates, intellectuals, cultural figures and NGO activists, the conference was a forum for dialogue and discussion on the role that citizens of the world can play to realize the principles of Article 9, through promoting disarmament, demilitarization and a culture of peace.

At the plenary conference on May 4, speakers made outstanding presentations, taking the public into palpable emotion and inspiring them with their own powerful experiences. As the number of participants far exceeded the venue's capacity, an alternate event was improvised in the neighboring park for the 3,000+ people unable to enter the main venue. The keynote speakers were Mairead Maguire and Cora Weiss, in addition to Yoshioka Tatsuya.

Thematic discussions and debates were held throughout the second day. More participants than expected (about 7,000) attended the 12 symposiums, panel discussions and workshops, self-organized events, and movies and music performances. Experts in different fields shared their experience, examined the linkages between the principles of Article 9 and the many areas they work in, such as peace, disarmament, conflict prevention, peacebuilding, and the environment. They discussed how to take practical steps towards building world peace, social justice and global stability that do not rely on force.

The outcome documents of the conference drafted through a participatory process which involved all official guests and the over 200 Japanese members of the organizing committee of the Global Article 9

Declaration to Abolish War provide a set of recommendations to governments and reiterates the civil society's commitment to implement them.

**Discussion on Non-Traditional Security**  
***26 June, 2008, IWEP, CASS***

Ms. Zhang Jie had a discussion with Mr. Eric Barboriak, the First Secretary of the Political Section of the U.S. Embassy in China, on the topic of Southeast Asian studies and non-traditional security matters.

**Seminar on "Public Health Surge Capacity Building in China: From SARS to HFMD"**  
***10 July 2008, RSIS, NTU, Singapore***

By Dr Huang Yanzhong, Associate Professor and Director of the Center for Global Health Studies, at the John C. Whitehead School of Diplomacy and International Relations, Seton Hall University.

Historically, disease outbreaks in China have influenced the course of epidemics elsewhere in the world. The need to mitigate and ameliorate the consequences of disease outbreaks makes it imperative for China to strengthen its health system capacity to effectively respond to public health emergencies. As demonstrated in the 2003 SARS epidemic, the system lacked not only "sensitivity" (early recognition of a disease) but also "connectivity" (effective risk communication). In the wake of the crisis, the central leadership has placed greater emphasis on the public health surge capacity building. Yet as the recent outbreak of hand, foot, and mouth disease (HFMD) in eastern China has indicated, while the central government has become more transparent and responsive in dealing with public health emergencies, central-local capacity gap remains the biggest challenge the Chinese leaders have to face in surge capacity building.

## Upcoming Events

### Roundtable Discussion on "Energy Security and Climate Change: Nuclear Energy as a Solution?"

*15 July 2008, RSIS, NTU, Singapore*

By Mr. Konstantin Foskolos, Head a.i., Laboratory for Nuclear Materials, Paul Scherrer Institut (PSI), Switzerland, and Dr. Dennis Berry, Director Emeritus and Consultant, Sandia National Laboratories, USA.

Mr Foskolos' presentation will demonstrate that it is imperative to use Life Cycle Analyses for the comparative assessment of energy supply options and will give examples of single and aggregated indicators and their comparison. It will address the necessity to go beyond bare numerical comparisons for a comprehensive assessment of energy systems as internalised external costs do not grasp social concerns. Nuclear energy satisfies already today to a large extent most sustainability criteria. Critical issues for nuclear are risk aversion and the very long confinement times for small waste volumes; these could be addressed through technological developments towards a clear limitation of the consequences of hypothetic severe accidents and a radical reduction of the confinement time of radioactive waste. The conclusion will be that no single energy system can satisfy simultaneously all ecological and economic criteria. The ranking of technologies can vary from case to case (country, site, and status of reference technologies). Compromises between ecological, economic and social sustainability components are unavoidable and these are influenced by value judgments.

Dr Berry's presentation does not presume nuclear energy to be a solution. Nuclear power supplies sixteen percent of the world's electricity needs, while emitting no carbon dioxide or other greenhouse gases. As the global demand for energy increases, some have suggested that increased use of nuclear energy could help reduce greenhouse gas emissions by offsetting increases in fossil energy usage. In addition, others have proposed the increased use of nuclear energy as an alternative to oil and natural gas, thereby helping some countries achieve higher levels of energy security and more stable economies through energy diversification. This presentation examines the validity of these views in light of the projected growth in global energy usage and associated carbon dioxide emissions. Consideration is given to both the electricity and non-electricity energy sectors, as well as to projections for the growth of nuclear energy generation through 2030. The presentation concludes that nuclear power offers the best large-scale energy supply option for reducing carbon emissions. However, even an aggressive global nuclear energy deployment strategy will do little to

reduce the increased atmospheric concentration of CO<sub>2</sub> now projected for 2030. Nuclear power can, however, help some countries achieve higher levels of energy security and more stable economies through energy diversification, and it can help these countries reduce their carbon emissions. This presentation has been co-produced with Dr. Arnold B. Baker, Chief Economist at Sandia National Laboratories.

### Seminar on "A Review of ASEAN as a pillar of Indonesian Foreign Policy" *28 July 2008, CSIS, Jakarta*

By Dr Rizal Sukma, Deputy Executive Director, CSIS

### Workshop on Securitisation of Migration and Remittances *22-23 August 2008* *BRAC CDM, Rajendrapur, Dhaka*

RMMRU invites participants to its workshop on Securitisation of Migration and Remittances from 22-23 August 2008 – a subregional workshop of NTS-Asia.

The workshop is designed to impart a sound understanding of governance of migration and remittance in regional and international frameworks. It will provide a platform to the South and Southeast Asian young policymakers, academics and researchers to share their views and thoughts on the issue and develop a functional network among themselves.

The workshop will highlight the importance of migration as a livelihood strategy, the developmental impact of global remittance and likely consequences of securitising migration and remittance. Furthermore, the workshop will equip young professionals with necessary conceptual frameworks and measures to desecuritize migration and remittance and build development-friendly migration and remittance regimes.

### **Securitisation, Governance of Migration and Remittances**

The governance of migration and remittances has increasingly been securitised especially following the 9/11 terrorist attacks. Over the years, new laws have been introduced for greater surveillance over monetary flows for detecting money laundering. This may adversely affect migrants' remittances. The securitisation of migration and remittances may contribute to more irregular migration as well as monetary flows. The real challenge for policymakers now is to ensure security without jeopardising the development outcome of migration.





## **Conceptualisation and Regional Migration Experience**

The workshop will begin with an overview of migratory patterns, identification of various types of migration and exploration of migration theories, and causes and consequences of contemporary migration. It will provide a historical overview as well as data on current trends on internal, regional and international migration. The workshop will particularly focus on migration of men and women within and from South and Southeast Asian region.

Training will be imparted using different participatory techniques – lectures, panel discussions, group work, presentations and role play.

The faculty will comprise of:

- Faculty of RMMRU, University of Dhaka
- Members of NTS-Asia
- SAMReN migration experts from South Asian countries
- Experts from Governments and
- Experts from international agencies working on migration

For more information on how to participate in the workshop, please visit the [RMMRU website](#)

**Deadline for applications by post: 20 July, 2008**  
**Applications by email: 25 July, 2008**

### **Childhoods and Children's Rights in India** **Centre for the Study of Developing Societies** ***November 10-11, 2008, New Delhi, India***

There is growing acceptance in India of the framework of rights within which to classify and 'empower' the lives of children. While there exists a critical awareness that the 1989 Convention on the Rights of the Child set in place a western-bourgeois childhood as the 'norm', it is also viewed as having provided a platform to engender much-needed legal reforms and state-civil society partnerships aimed at different populations of 'vulnerable' children.

The complexity of translation of this global discourse of children's rights in the everyday lives of children and their communities has not been adequately explored. In relation to children's rights, most often it is within the language of policy that the global gets locally situated. The need for 'inclusive' policies and the gap between these and their 'delivery' co-exists with a developmental anxiety about 'saving' the childhoods of poor children. Another way in which the local gets articulated is through ethnographic and

sociological research that emphasizes the plurality of childhoods and thereby appears to circumvent the underlying 'norm'. But often their reliance on cultural difference places these descriptions at risk of sliding into an isolating relativism, eliding the questions of historical linkages, the politics of representation, area studies and bounded cultures.

In order to move the vectors of the debate beyond the universal lens of humanitarian and developmental policies as well as the isolating relativism of cultural difference, the proposed conference seeks papers that discuss processes of mediation, engagement and contention that discourses on children's rights encounter when situated in India. The conference invites papers that adopt different approaches including ethnographic, historical, textual etc. to address the above issues. The following list of themes helps provide an idea of the range of issues included within the above processes of translation:

- Indian state and the politics of children's rights;
- NGOs, 'vulnerable' children and normative childhood;
- Pedagogies and practices on children's rights;
- Colonial state, children and reform;
- Child labour and the universalisation of education;
- Children's rights and changing constructions of family and parenting;
- Children's rights in popular culture;
- Media and children's rights;
- Children's rights and schooling;
- Children's fiction and shifting notions of childhood;
- Childhood, consumer cultures and children's rights;
- Children's 'voice' and the production of new subjectivities.

Scholars from the United Kingdom who have undertaken comparative research on the above issues are encouraged to apply as funding for the conference is being provided by UK India Education Research Initiative. UKIERI is a five-year programme, which aims to substantially improve educational links between India and UK. The main focus of the initiative is higher education and within this an emphasis on research oriented links between centers of excellence.

Interested participants should send an abstract of not more than 400 words to Sarada Balagopalan (email: [saradab@cstds.in](mailto:saradab@cstds.in)) by **21 July 2008**. Please specify 'Conference on Childhoods and Children's Rights' under Subject. Selected authors will be notified by August 4th 2008 and will be expected to submit a draft of their paper by October 15th, 2008



## Recent Publications

### NTS-Asia Research Fellowship 2007-2008 Publications

#### **The Securitization Of Human Trafficking In Indonesia**

*Rizal Sukma, NTS-Asia Working Paper*

#### **Population Movements & the Threat of HIV/AIDS Virus at the Bangladesh-India Border**

*Mohammad Jalal Uddin Sikder, NTS-Asia Monograph*

#### **“Security Community” in the Context of Non-traditional Security**

*Wang Jiangli, NTS-Asia Working paper*

### Annual Report on International Politics and Security 2008

*Chief Editor: LI Shenming, Wang Yizhou*

*Published by Social Sciences Academic Press (China)- December 2007*



### Book Chapters

- World Order and Power Structure in Change: A Review of the International Situation in 2007 – *Wang Yizhou*
- Major Global Armed Conflicts: 2006-2007 – *Li Shaojun*
- Ban Ki-moon and the UN: the New Secretary-General's First Year – *Li Dongyan*
- Review of the International Nuclear Proliferation in 2007: Dilemma and Outlet – *Shao Feng*
- Russia-Western Relations: A New Trend – *Gao Hua*
- Bush's Domestic and International Dilemma in Iraq Quagmire – *Wang Mingming*
- Ape Diplomacy and His Successor's Orientation – *Wu Guangyi*
- Living in the Crevice: the Geostrategic Status of the Mid-Eastern Europe – *Zhu Xingqiao*
- Children and Global Armed Conflicts – *Lang Ping*
- Global Energy Politics – *Xue Li*
- Introduction to World Refugee Situation Since 2006 – *Li Xiaoli*
- International Climate Politics: Progress and Prospect – *Chen Ying*
- Global Politics and Gender Equality :Situation and Challenges – *Li Yingtao*

### Impacts of Cultivated Land Conversion on Environmental Sustainability and Grain Self-sufficiency in China

*Shuhao Tan, 2008, China & World Economy, IWEP CASS, pp.75-92, Vol.16, No.3*

Using provincial data, the present paper examines the impact of cultivated land conversion on agriculture and the environment. It is found that the grain production center is gradually moving towards more fragile and water scarce areas, putting more pressure on the environment. Land conversion caused large losses in ecosystem service values in the 1990s, but large scale ecological restoration programs have been implemented since 2000 to compensate for such losses. The ecological restoration programs are concentrated in regions with relatively low land productivity, whereas cultivated land conversion usually takes place in areas with relatively high land productivity. Newly-cultivated land, especially that in areas marginally suit for agricultural production, is likely to have much lower productivity levels than the original cultivated land. Because the stock of potentially cultivable land is almost exhausted, China's grain self-sufficiency policy can only be maintained by preserving the available stock of arable land and increasing its productivity in a sustainable way.





### **How Will China Move towards Becoming a Low Carbon Economy?**

*Guiyang Zhuang, 2008, China & World Economy, IWEP, CASS, pp.93–105, Vol.16, No.3*

China is facing increasing pressure from the international community to curb its greenhouse emissions. The next 15-20 years are important for China's social and economic development, but this is also a key period for controlling global greenhouse gas emissions. In considering the development path of China's economy, policy-makers are confronted by the issue of global climate change. Reducing carbon emissions is now a worldwide task. For China, opportunities and challenges coexist. Post-Kyoto climate regime must provide incentives for China's transition to becoming a low carbon economy based on the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities.

### **Survey Reports on the Attitudes of Chinese University Students on Security (II)**

*From the Journal of World Economics and Politics, 2008, No.5*

- **Gender Issues, “Gender Variable” and Security Studies** - *Li Yingtao*  
From the perspective of gender, most Chinese university students recognize that women confront different security issues from men; they confirm that gender discrimination in job opportunity and promotion is the most important security issue for women. Taking gender as a variable, the author argues that there's a strong positive correlation between the attitudes of male and female university students on certain traditional and non-traditional security issues. Meanwhile it is evident that there are some concrete differences between two gender groups. The result helps us to understand the reality of Chinese women and female university students in particular.
- **Individual Security: Reality and Cognition** - *Zhang Yunzheng*  
The university students clearly aware the individual security. They believe that poverty, deteriorating environment, and public order are the three serious obstacles to Chinese individual security, whereas public order is the biggest challenge. They have shown great concern over personal safety, employment, and health, and think the government is the key actor to resolve the individual security issues.

### **Political Development Theory and Political Development in Southeast Asia: Case Studies of Indonesia and the Philippines**

*Liu Xiangjun, Contemporary Asia-Pacific Studies No.3, 2008*

### **A Review and Analysis of Western Scholars' Views on the Reasons Why Military Regime Can Exist in Myanmar for a Long Time**

*Wang Shilu, Contemporary Asia-Pacific Studies No.3, 2008*

### **Indonesia: From Energy Security to Social Security**

*Alvin Chew, RSIS Commentaries No. 73 - [\[Available Online\]](#)*

### **ASEAN'S Human Rights Body: Lessons From Helsinki**

*Tan See Seng, RSIS Commentaries No. 72 - [\[Available Online\]](#)*

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