

# International Conference on Climate Security in the Asia-Pacific Region

SEOUL, 21-22 MARCH 2013



외교부  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs



국립외교원  
Korea National Diplomatic Academy



UNITED NATIONS  
ESCAP  
Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific



## Summary

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Korea hosted a two-day international conference, titled “Climate Security in the Asia-Pacific Region” in cooperation with the Korea National Diplomatic Academy, Asan Institute for Policy Studies, and UNESCAP Sub-regional Office for East and North-East Asia in Seoul on 21-22 March 2013. As a sequel to previous conferences in Berlin in 2011 and London in 2012, the Seoul Conference provided a regional focus on Asia and the Pacific to create further political momentum on the issues of climate security.

Opened by Korea’s Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Conference generated significant participation from a broad spectrum of attendants including government officials, members of regional and international organizations, academia, industries, media, and NGOs. The Chancellor of Korea National Diplomatic Academy and President of Asan Institute for Policy Studies delivered welcoming and congratulatory remarks, followed by the video messages from the Executive Secretary of UNFCCC, Executive Director of UNEP, and Executive Secretary of UNESCAP.

The Conference focused on three major themes: coastal stability, water security, and climate-induced migration, and recognized their potential to be one of the most significant

security challenges to the Asia-Pacific region. The participants recognized the risks and threats arising from climate change, including the increased frequency and severity of extreme weather events, and explored complicated stress nexus between climate change and security in greater detail.

The participants shared the view that the Conference provided a timely opportunity to promote international efforts in tackling the adverse impacts of climate change and that the Conference could make a positive contribution to the “2014 World Leaders Summit on Climate Change” announced by UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon at the Doha Conference (COP18).

The key recommendations that the participants identified in common are as follows:

- ☀ The participants urged all governments to review their existing policies and strategies considering climate change, particularly in a security perspective, and recommended the establishment of a regional mechanism or partnership in the Asia-Pacific region, consisting of various stakeholders including policymakers of governments, regional and international organizations, NGOs, and experts.
- ☀ The Conference recognized the important role that regional and multilateral institutions can play in addressing the challenges of climate change. Regional and international institutions are encouraged to consider all the opportunities to work collaboratively to address these issues in the broader context of sustainable development.
- ☀ The participants agreed to extend further cooperation and collaboration to galvanize international efforts to promote green growth model through regional and international organizations such as Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI).
- ☀ The Conference noted the importance of the utilizations of climate and resources information for confidence building and early action in response to climate-induced threats. It encouraged all governments, as well as regional and sub-regional institutions to improve the availability of shared or common resources data, particularly considering the possibility of building a regional information platform.
- ☀ The Conference recognized further the need for a cooperative approach to responding to the challenges of climate security, promoting a whole of society response leading to a bottom-up engagement by local and civil communities.
- ☀ The Conference reaffirmed the need for ongoing dialogue and discussion of climate security. The participants agreed that a subsequent conference should be organized in order to maintain the international political momentum in support of a higher level of political ambition to achieve the necessary conditions to bring about a global deal on carbon dioxide emissions by COP 21.

## Opening: Climate Security in the Asia-Pacific Region



In his opening remarks, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs, Republic of Korea, **Tae-yul CHO**, welcomed the representatives to discuss the issue of climate security in the Asia-Pacific region. He described diverse climate-induced risks as “threat multiplier” in the region where high population density, poor infrastructure, and low resilience to climate change are the major concerns. He also highlighted the importance of global responses, effective and workable partnerships for early action, and concrete programs based on a multi-disciplinary and holistic approach.

**Byung-Kook KIM**, Chancellor of Korea National Diplomatic Academy, pointed out the lack of global leadership in dealing with climate change impacts which exacerbate political, economic, social, and institutional threats in the region. In order to foster shared awareness, common understanding, and collective consensus on this issue, he emphasized the need of building a collective leadership that goes beyond narrowly-defined traditional notion of national security.

**Chaibong HAHM**, President of Asan Institute for Policy Studies, also pointed out the importance of embracing broader picture of security. In dealing with climate security as well as many other pressing international security issues, he noted the significance of incorporating political inputs in formulating national security and global policy.

In her video message, **Christiana FIGUERES**, Executive Secretary of UNFCCC, offered various climate-related international agreements as stable and sustainable means to achieve climate security. She also stressed the importance of a sustainable growth model in meeting the future security risks that arise due to climate change.

**Achim STEINER**, UN Under-Secretary-General and UNEP Executive Director, stressed regional implications of the Asia-Pacific region due to its huge population concentration, not only in geographical terms but also in security terms. He pointed out that arrangements for

emergency response and risk management are important to cope with climate-induced security risks since extreme weather events in one region have global security implications in the geographical, geopolitical, and economic context. He also emphasized that multilateral and regional institutions, processes, and platforms may provide a cooperative framework in response to climate change impacts.

Lastly, **Noeleen HEYZER**, UN Under-Secretary-General and Executive Secretary of ESCAP, introduced how the public perception of climate change issues evolved from being seen as environmental to development issues, and more recently to human security issues. She stressed the importance of taking the lead in anchoring sustainable and resilient future in the Asia-Pacific region and in identifying policy responses to address climate challenges.

## Climate Change: A Stress Nexus for Asia-Pacific Region



In this session, the government representatives from the Asian-Pacific countries, the U.K., and European External Action Service (EEAS) delivered a keynote speech on climate security challenges in the Asia-Pacific region.

In his keynote speech, **Pithaya POOKAMAN**, Vice Minister of Natural Resources and Environment, Thailand, discussed major climate-induced concerns facing Thailand, such as frequent flood and drought, in-land water cycle destruction, and various natural disasters. As one of the major agriculture-based countries, Thailand considers climate change as a serious threat to its national security. In this regard, he argued the urgent need of establishing a framework, guideline, and low-carbon green growth policy under integrated approaches.



**Dipankar TALUKDAR**, State Minister of Chittagong Hill Tracts Affairs, Bangladesh, argued that developing countries may face a political dilemma between economic development and environmental conservation. He discussed major climate-related security concerns, such as food, water, and energy security, and asserted the importance of food stock, agricultural cooperation, long-term plans for water

sustainability, and the development of renewable and cost-effective energy system. He stressed that the leading countries in the region and international community need to set up legal frameworks and raise funds to support vulnerable countries in response to climate threats.

**Fakaso TEALEI**, Assistant Secretary of Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Trade, Tourism, Environment and Labour, Tuvalu, asserted disastrous effects of climate change on Tuvalu, characterized by the intensity and frequency of sea-level rise, flood, drought, coastal erosion, and biodiversity loss, which may threaten agricultural production and force Tuvaluans to migrate out to a more secure place. He called for developed and emerging countries to reduce emissions and to increase level of financial and technological supports.

**Abishev ISLAM**, Chairman of Committee Water Resources, Ministry of Environment Protection, Kazakhstan, outlined the limited water resources and water supply challenges facing Kazakhstan. Since trans-boundary river management is one of the most pressing inter-governmental problems in Central Asia, he emphasized the importance of creating a common legal platform for the use of trans-boundary water resources.

**Andrew MITCHELL**, Director of Prosperity, British Foreign and Commonwealth Office, introduced climate change policy as one of the top priorities in the U.K. government agenda. He pointed out that despite multilateral negotiations often being too time-consuming, the U.K. has been making efforts for global action in tackling climate-induced challenges around the world.

Lastly, **Stephan AUER**, Director of Multilateral Relations and Global Issues, EEAS, stressed detrimental climate change impacts on the Asia-Pacific region and briefly outlined the EU's policies and strategies for climate challenges. In an effort to find a proper solution to tackle the risks, he emphasized the importance of inter-regional collective action between the Asia-Pacific region and Europe.

## Tackling the Challenges of Climate and Resource Security Impacts

In his presentation, **Hoesung LEE**, Vice President of Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), stressed the importance of scientific and technological standards in dealing with climate challenges.

**Stephan AUER**, Director of Multilateral Relations and Global Issues, EEAS, emphasized the need to formulate forward-looking strategies at national, regional, and international levels so that countries can create a coherent framework in dealing with climate change issues, climate negotiations, and post-UN Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). He stressed the role of the UN in extending climate-related discussions into multilateral security dialogues. In this context, he reiterated German Foreign Minister's recommendation for the UN to set up a special representative for climate security to add greater visibility of the linkage between climate change and security issues.

**Young-woo PARK**, Regional Director and Representative, UNEP Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific, emphasized that developed countries are required to make a political commitment to provide overseas development assistance for the countries facing climate-induced threats based on a firm national vision and leadership.

**Kilaparti RAMAKRISHNA**, Director of UNESCAP Sub-regional Office for East and North-East Asia, stated that international efforts against climate change impacts have lost its momentum in recent years as a result of global economic recession, but he placed an importance on the government's role to implement appropriate measures and policies, such as financial pledges for the Green Climate Fund (GCF).

Lastly, **Dan SMITH**, Secretary-General of International Alert, pointed out that rising income inequality around the world is needed to be considered because poor countries are more susceptible to climate-induced risks. He argued that decentralized and small activities at the level of individuals, households, communities as well as governments would be of help in climate mitigation and adaptation.

## Coastal Stability

Coastal stability is considered as one of the most critical issues in the context of climate security. The increasing impacts of climate change will adversely affect the physical and biological characteristics of coastal systems. Sea-level rise is advancing at the unprecedented rate and directly affects many countries that are situated along the coast. These coastal nations, including small island countries, are facing losses of land and shorelines, breakdown of coastal ecosystems, increased natural disasters, inundation, radical resource scarcity, food and water insecurity, loss of livelihood, migration, and health hazards. Coastal stability has also negative effects on coastal infrastructure, fishing industry, and tourism which compose a significant portion of the island countries' economic activities.

Such challenges thus may bring serious secondary effects not just on coastal nations but on other regions across the borders, making it an international problem. In case of the Asia-Pacific region, climate change is one of the most serious factors, causing detrimental effects on land inundation, radical resource scarcity, reduced agricultural productivity, and social fragmentation.

Major climate change impacts on Bangladesh, for instance, sea-level rise, shoreline erosion, natural disasters, food scarcity, and salinity, have become national security risks. About 54% of the coastal areas in Bangladesh have already been affected by salinity and about 20-30 million people may be on the forced move by 2050 caused by climate change. Also, water-borne diseases and lack of improved water resources are frequently witnessed due to coastal instability. Most specifically, coastal nations including small islands in the Asia-Pacific region are the most vulnerable nations to coastal hazards caused by inundation, storm surge, and coastal erosion.

Such change in sea-levels profoundly affected the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea and shifted the baseline of the sea, maritime zone, territorial zone, and free economic zone. However, nothing is mentioned in the Convention on the physical change in the zone. If sea-levels continue to rise under the impact of climate change, existing straight baselines could not be justified. Nevertheless, the Convention is regarded as a hopeful mechanism as it stipulates the protection of marine environment and coastal stability against climate-induced coastal threats.

In this regard, the following main suggestions for increasing coastal stability have been identified:



**First, drawing up commonalities on coastal stability issue is necessary** because it is not just a small risk for a specific country but a question of national sovereignty in the global context. Climate security may apply only to a specific country or region facing climate-induced risks, but it is essential to develop a clear message and concept of securitizing climate change to address the issue as an international common goal.

**Second, setting up an immediate short-term response in addition to long-term policy is needed** on account that coastal stability can be an imminent threat to coastal nations. To be specific, it is necessary to integrate the strategies for climate change adaptation and disaster risk management as a whole.

**Third, rising public understanding on the urgency of coastal stability is important.** Also, continuing dialogues with domestic communities and other relative countries to share different perspectives is required to enhance the effectiveness of coastal stability management.

## Water Security

The impact of climate change on water security generally has taken significant part of both human security dimension and traditional security dimension. Water security issues in the context of human security are intimately related to agricultural production and human livelihood. The impact of climate change brings multiple changes in the context of water security: a change in rainfall pattern and river runoff, a change in water circulation and salinity, degradation of natural resources, and inundation caused by sea-level rise. In the Asia-Pacific region, particularly, intense and frequent droughts and floods and decreased fresh water supply have an immense effect on water availability, whereas population growth and economic development will intensify water demand. The floods in Pakistan and cyclones in the Philippines, for instance, are one of the critical signals, which eventually may cause regional instability and social unrest.

Also, trans-boundary water resources have critical implications in terms of traditional security as a source of hydro-political conflicts between the relevant states and a cause of national insecurity. About 40 countries around the world depend on more than 50% of water from external sources, and this reality intensifies geopolitical concerns between the states in shared river basins. In the Asia-Pacific region, Northeast Asia, South Asia, and Central Asia face potential changes in hydrological conditions of international basins, but there are no effective mechanisms for governing trans-boundary water resources. In dealing with hydropolitics in the region, therefore, it is needed to harness experience from other regional

mechanisms, such as UNECE Convention on the Protection and Use of Trans-boundary Watercourses and International Lakes.

Political recommendations for water security cooperation at local, regional, and international levels are identified as follows:

**Locally, governments need to develop and implement national water and drought management policies.** Proactive drought mitigation measures, appropriate technology and innovation, public outreach, and water resource management policies are key elements of effective national water and drought management policy in response to climate change impacts. Also, involving public awareness regarding water scarcity risk, considering economic instruments and financial strategies, developing risk transfer tools and risk sharing mechanism are effective ways for local governments to enhance water security.

**Regionally, bilateral and multilateral mechanisms for dialogue and joint action at regional and sub-regional levels are needed** to assess climate-water security linkages and to promote eco-efficient water management. Also, open data and shared policy among the countries in the region are efficient ways for data building and regional cooperation. Since open data and policy sharing can be politically sensitive issue, it is needed to bring national and foreign policy makers to be involved in the process.

**Internationally, diplomatic measures over trans-boundary water management can be effective approaches** to encourage governments, international organizations, and institutions to work together to find out appropriate solutions to build cooperative awareness on water security issues. Each country may have its own political strategies for its national water security, but a more common mechanism for international cooperation would need to be established.

## Migration

The impacts of climate change are inextricably linked to human displacement and migration at regional and international levels due to the decrease in availability of water, decline in agriculture productivity, sea-level rise, human health problem, and deterioration of livelihood. Climate-induced migration generally can be defined as a consequence of gradual or sudden deterioration of natural living conditions caused by climate change.

Recently, many concrete figures have shown the alarmist level of climate migrants; German advisory on global change predicted that 10-25% of all migrants would be global climate migrants by 2030, while the ADB report released in 2012 estimated that climate change and migration in the Asia-Pacific region have already been displaced in South Asia due to extreme weather events. Also, UNDP in its UN-development program predicted that an increase of the average global temperature by 4°C might force 330 million people to leave their previous area of settlement due to devastating natural disasters. However, it is critical to note that simplistic understanding focusing on the number of displaced people is one of the major problems in dealing with migration issues; thus, more reliable forecast and data should be continuously updated for accurate analysis, and the definition of climate-induced migration should be clarified.

Human displacement is also one of the major driving factors of intra and inter-state conflicts and regional instability. The Asia-Pacific region, particularly, is where environmental migration matters the most with its largest numbers of people displaced by climate-induced natural disasters. However, it is necessary to clarify the distinction between climate-induced migration and cross-border displacement.

In dealing with climate-induced migration issues, the following recommendations have been identified:

**First, climate-induced migration should be stressed in political agenda and adaptation plans.** As the European Commission and the UN are working on projects to address the impacts of climate-induced migration on the Pacific Island countries, it is significant to create a regulatory framework for the management of climate-induced migration. Also, regional policy is needed to settle a national adaptation plan in response to the increasing migration and urbanization.

**Second, accurate data and shared information are important to settle migration-related policy options.** Internal and community-level cooperation for sharing data and information will enable development of resettlement programs, voluntary relocation schemes, and financial support for the countries that are vulnerable to climate change impacts.

**Third, political, economic, social, environmental, and developmental cooperation at all levels among regional, international, and civil stakeholders is necessary.** In general, people who have more assets would be more able to move because migration costs money. Thus, a significant proportion of people will lack the financial, social, political or even physical assets to migrate away from environmentally dangerous areas. In this regard, political, economic, social, environmental, and developmental cooperation will matter the most to create a regulatory framework for climate-induced migration.

## Policy Responses and International Cooperation



This session discussed measures to improve policy responses and international cooperation in dealing with climate security.

**Alexander CARIUS**, Managing Director of ADELPHI, emphasized the importance of regional cooperative efforts for vulnerability assessments and adaptation/mitigation measures to identify policy priorities, which can serve as a catalyst for regional and international dialogue, trust building, peaceful conflict resolution, and conflict transformation. However, adaptation could be constrained by underlying conflicts, and maladaptation also would be one of the potential causes of another conflict. Thus, conflict-sensitivity has to be applied to adaptation process to understand the context and build the capacity to minimize negative impacts of climate change. In this regard, he suggested establishing an international governance framework for pro-peace adaptation and development agenda, for regional adaptation roadmaps, and for a guidance of conflict-sensitive adaptation at local, national, and regional levels based on six principles:

- ☀ Establish peace and conflict assessments for adaptation projects beyond technical understanding
- ☀ Mainstream climate change adaptation in conflict-prone contexts by applying conflict-sensitive approaches
- ☀ Ensure participatory processes to design and implement adaptation measures
- ☀ Build robust governance structures linking local, national, and regional levels for a transparent and accountable spending

- ☀ Use training and capacity-building approaches to understand and address current and future conflicts
- ☀ Ensure coherence of climate change adaptation and development processes

In addition to these principles, his recommendations for the Asia-Pacific region are as the following:

- ☀ Make systematic assessments on climate-related conflict and security in order to identify policy priorities
- ☀ Integrate peace and security concerns into existing knowledge platforms on climate change such as Asia-Pacific Adaptation Network
- ☀ Set up an Asia-Pacific Partnership in response to climate vulnerability and risks
- ☀ Initiate capacity building for regional adaptation and governance initiative for adaptation planning and implementation
- ☀ Integrate the results of climate change vulnerability assessments into economic and security policy and adaptation planning
- ☀ Make vulnerability assessments accounting for non-climate stressors
- ☀ Address climate security risks and opportunities in regional foreign policy, economy, and regional institutions such as APEC, ASEAN, ARF, etc.
- ☀ Prepare foreign policy makers, diplomats, and think-tanks through targeted briefings and training

**Rae Kwon CHUNG**, Director of Environment and Sustainable Development Division, UNESCAP, proposed social development models and tools to deal with climate change issues, which mainly demonstrated that “without understanding and changing current paradigm, it is difficult to reform.” He claimed that the current social development model is facing a vicious circle because the pattern is based on exploiting resources which thus leads to economic vulnerability. In this sense, he argued that countries need to integrate resource investment patterns so that human and natural capitals can generate higher labor productivity, social inclusion, equitable income distribution, higher resource efficiency, and ecological sustainability. Rather than utilizing the cheapest market price based on short-term supply and

demand, his analysis showed the evidence of virtuous cycle by recognizing social and ecological value. At the end of the presentation, he emphasized the advantages of paradigm shift from current growth pattern (energy/resources/carbon intensive) to green growth pattern (energy/resources/carbon efficient).

**Jae-Seung LEE**, Professor of Korea University, particularly concentrated on climate security in the Korean Peninsula and the way to build peace through environmental and ecological cooperation between the two Koreas. North Korea has a low capacity of mitigation as well as a low adaptation capacity to deal with environmental degradation, such as devastated forest, soil and water contamination, intense drought and floods, and low energy efficiency. Despite a number of political obstacles and tensions between the two Koreas, it is important to pave the way for inter-Korean environmental cooperation through capacity building and technical assistance. In this regard, he proposed non-political approaches as follows:

- ☀ Developing low politics agenda which could encourage North Korea's participation with international organization
- ☀ Approaching through multilateral projects in conjunction with neighboring countries as well as the third party countries such as European countries
- ☀ Identifying stable contact points and institutions for participating countries
- ☀ Balancing a long-term framework and short-term action plans
- ☀ Funding from GCF, GGGI, GTI as well as the UN and other international organizations
- ☀ Building mitigation or adaptation capacity and visibilities of climate change agenda in North Korea

Based on the EU's experience in climate security issues, particularly in water management issues, **Uwe WISSENBACH**, Deputy Head of Mission, EU Delegation to Republic of Korea, concentrated on the importance of collaboration for the regional security at institutional level. He demonstrated how diplomatic initiatives are important in the midst of increasing climate change impacts and water challenges. To be specific, the Asia-Pacific region is facing a serious lack of potable water and unequal water distribution, which could be the sources of tensions and conflicts over natural resources. In this regard, the EU member states suggested a pro-active sustainable water management for sustainable development and security. Also, they are committed to sanitation and water projects during 2007-2012 and cooperative water projects, such as Mekong River Project, and will focus on inclusive and sustainable future of water framework in post-2013. Apart from current international water conventions, the EU



member countries are attempting to settle further agreements on human life and environmental sustainability.

**Andrew HOLLAND**, Senior Fellow of American Security Project, mainly stressed the rising climate change issues in different regions. He raised two specific questions: (1) Do governments see climate change as a threat to their national security? (2) How are militaries and national security planners anticipating climate change? The data is as follows:

- ☀ In Central Asia, climate change affects water supplies, which lead to trans-boundary water issues.
- ☀ In East Asia, climate change is identified as a threat to security and potential cause of conflict.
- ☀ In Europe, climate change is actively integrated into most national security strategies divided into local and global concerns.
- ☀ In the Middle East and North Africa, there is an agnostic about the threat of climate change to security.
- ☀ In North America, the Canada and U.S. governments strongly link climate change to their national security. Canada sees it as a development problem, while the U.S. sees it as conflict.
- ☀ In Southeast Asia and Oceania, Pacific Island countries face existential threat of sea-level rise. They consider a larger need of regional measures for disaster management and conflict prevention.

- ☀ In Sub-Saharan Africa, 45 countries split almost evenly into three parts: those who regard climate change as a security threat, as an environmental issue, and those whom no information is available.
- ☀ The Caribbean and Central America see climate change as an existential threat, but larger countries of South America oppose 'securitization' of climate change and regard it as a domestic environmental issue.

According to this data, climate change is viewed as a national security threat in 110 out of 155 countries, thus 71% of countries in total. He argued the importance of addressing these data index to help the world learn how their governments identify the threats of climate change.

The last speaker, **Darius NASSIRY**, Head of International Cooperation, GGGI, demonstrated that GGGI is expected to play a significant role in dealing with climate change impacts in the Asia-Pacific region. Thus, he argued that collaboration at different levels is compulsory, and open governance needs to attract new members to cooperate, fostering dialogue with cross-cutting sectors and countries. Operational approach is also important to understand each country's different direction of projects and to further different implementations. He highlighted GGGI's focus on policy development experiences to design a new mechanism so as to respond appropriately to climate change impacts in the region.

Regarding the precedent speakers' presentations, discussant **Dong-man HAN**, Director-General of International Economic Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Republic of Korea, emphasized the urgent need of strategic roadmaps for a better climate adaptation for peace and security. Even though environmental cooperation may take a long time, South and North Korea need to make a gradual shift from "growth economy" to "green economy," and detrimental impacts of climate change on North Korea should be addressed in a cautious approach. Also, harmonizing the different perceptions between developed and developing countries is important to reduce the huge gap for the future environmental plan. In this regard, GGGI will be likely to play a crucial role in climate security, diffusing ideas and strategies on green growth.

Discussant **Heung Won SEO**, Director of Climate Change Cooperation Division, Ministry of Environment, Republic of Korea, mainly commented on climate adaptation policy in the Korean Peninsula mentioned earlier that domestic climate security issue is one of the vital challenges and requires active participation. In order to manage these problems, new development plans should be put into action. For instance, strengthening international cooperation, supplying new sustainable energy and vulnerability assessment, and improving



review on current plans are important. He stressed that developing countries need more aid and support in order to raise awareness on climate change.

## Closing: Next Step Forward

Based on the major findings from the two-day Conference, in the closing session, **Viktor ELBLING**, Director-General of Economic Affairs and Sustainable Development, German Federal Foreign Office, stressed that the importance of raising awareness and collaborative policies at all levels, which was highly emphasized by many speakers, means the need of climate management policies beyond the classic concept of sovereignty. Also, regional and international organizations, institutions, private companies, and civil communities should provide a change for global interaction on climate change issues.

**Sunghwan SON**, Ambassador for Climate Change, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Republic of Korea, suggested the following ideas for climate risks management:

- ☀ First, he emphasized the importance of common understanding and regional/sub-regional partnership for early warning and prevention in response to the risks, threats, and challenges caused by climate change.
- ☀ Second, he stressed the urgent need of climate vulnerability assessment, capacity building beyond the borders, and review on the existing international corporations and legal instruments particularly in the area of trans-boundary water basins and the area of climate-induced migration.
- ☀ Third, the establishment of knowledge sharing platforms including capacity-building proposals and technical aspects for disaster management was also noted. Regarding this, he emphasized the need of encouraging regional business engagements.
- ☀ Lastly, he argued that the role of climate diplomacy takes a significant part in identifying common ground and increasing resilience against climate change impacts.

Emphasizing that the most poor and vulnerable countries are affected the hardest by climate change, **Rachid BENMESSAOUD**, Country Director for Pakistan, World Bank, gave concrete examples of Pakistan which is one of the most vulnerable countries to natural disaster and water stress. Based on the projects led by the World Bank, he emphasized the importance of understanding political economy of climate change, broadening public discourse for raising awareness and partnership with neighboring countries.

Throughout the two-day discussions, the participants shared the view that the Conference provided a timely opportunity to promote international efforts in tackling the adverse impacts of climate change and that the Conference reaffirmed the urgent need for dialogue and discussion with regard to climate security issues. The participants also agreed that a subsequent conference should be organized to maintain the international political momentum in support of a higher-level discussion to bring about a global deal on carbon dioxide emissions by COP 21.

# P · R · O · G · R · A · M

March 21, 2013 (Thu.)

**14:00-14:30**

Opening Remarks **Tae-yul CHO**  
| Vice Minister, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Republic of Korea

Welcoming Remarks **Byung-Kook KIM**  
| Chancellor, Korea National Diplomatic Academy

Congratulatory Remarks **Chaibong HAHM**  
| President, Asan Institute for Policy Studies

Video Message **Christiana FIGUERES**  
| Executive Secretary, UNFCCC

**Achim STEINER**  
| Executive Director, UNEP

**Noeleen HEYZER**  
| Executive Secretary, UNESCAP

## Plenary Session Climate Change: A Stress Nexus for Asia-Pacific Region

**14:30-16:00**

Moderator **Sunghwan SON**  
| Ambassador for Climate Change, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Republic of Korea

Keynote Speakers

**Pithaya POOKAMAN**  
| Vice Minister, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, Thailand

**Dipankar TALUKDAR**  
| State Minister, Ministry of Chittagong Hill Tracts Affairs, Bangladesh

**Fakasoia TEALEI**  
| Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Trade, Tourism, Environment and Labour, Tuvalu

**Abishev ISLAM**  
| Chairman of Committee Water Resources, Ministry of Environment Protection, Kazakhstan

**Andrew MITCHELL**  
| Director of Prosperity, British Foreign and Commonwealth Office

**Stephan AUER**  
| Director of Multilateral Relations and Global Issues, European External Action Service

**16:00-16:30** Coffee Break

## Roundtable Discussion Tackling the Challenges of Climate (and Resource) Security Impacts

**16:30-18:00**

Moderator **Hinrich THOELKEN**  
| Head of Division, Climate and Environmental Foreign Policy, Sustainable Economy, German Federal Foreign Office

Speakers **Hoesung LEE**  
| Vice Chair, Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change

**Stephan AUER**  
| Director of Multilateral Relations and Global Issues, European External Action Service

**Young-woo PARK**  
| Regional Director and Representative, UNEP Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific

**Kilaparti RAMAKRISHNA**  
| Director, UNESCAP Subregional Office for East and North-East Asia

**Dan SMITH**  
| Secretary-General, International Alert

**18:30** Welcoming Reception and Dinner

March 22, 2013 (Fri.)

## Updates from Past Conferences

**09:00-10:00**

Moderator **Alexander CARIUS**  
| Managing Director, ADELPHI, Berlin

Speakers **Viktor ELBLING**  
| Director-General, Economic Affairs and Sustainable Development, German Federal Foreign Office

**Bernice LEE**  
| Research Director of Energy, Environment and Resources, Chatham House

## Breakout Sessions Regional Spotlight on Some of the Major Impacts

### Workshop 1: Coastal Stability

**10:00-12:00**

Facilitator **Suh-Yong CHUNG**  
| Professor, Korea University

Speakers **Chang-Hoon SHIN**  
| Research Fellow, Asan Institute for Policy Studies

**A. N. M. MUNIRUZZAMAN**  
| President, Bangladesh Institute of Peace and Security Studies

**David SMITH**  
| Deputy Head and Senior Economist, UNESCAP Pacific Office

Discussant **Kyong-wook SHIM**  
| Senior Research Fellow, Korea Institute for Defense Analyses

### Workshop 2: Water Security

Facilitator **Bernice LEE**  
| Research Director of Energy, Environment and Resources, Chatham House

Speakers **Kilaparti RAMAKRISHNA**  
| UNESCAP Subregional Office for East and North-East Asia

**Nick MABEY**  
| Director, E3G

**Wontae KWON**  
| Director-General, Korea Meteorological Administration

Discussants **Abishev ISLAM**  
| Chairman of Committee Water Resources, Ministry of Environment Protection, Kazakhstan

**Wongi CHOE**  
| Professor, Korea National Diplomatic Academy

**Ilpyo HONG**  
| Senior Program Manager, Global Green Growth Institute

### Workshop 3: Migration

Facilitator **Frank LACZKO**  
| Head of the Migration Research Division, International Organization for Migration

Speakers **Hinrich THOELKEN**  
| Head of Division, Climate and Environmental Foreign Policy, Sustainable Economy, German Federal Foreign Office

**Dina IONESCO**  
| Policy Officer, International Organization for Migration

Discussant **Lorraine KERSHAW**  
| International Legal Adviser, Department of the Political Governance and Security Program, Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat

**12:00-13:30** Lunch

## Plenary Session

13:30-14:00

### Feedback from Workshops

**Moderator Dong-hwi LEE**  
| Professor, Korea National Diplomatic Academy

**Speakers Suh-Yong CHUNG**  
| Professor, Korea University

**Bernice LEE**  
| Research Director of Energy, Environment and Resources,  
Chatham House

**Frank LACZKO**  
| Head of the Migration Research Division, International  
Organization for Migration

14:00-15:30

### Policy Responses and International Cooperation

**Moderator Dong-hwi LEE**  
| Professor, Korea National Diplomatic Academy

**Speakers Alexander CARIUS**  
| Managing Director, ADELPHI, Berlin

**Rae Kwon CHUNG**  
| Director of Environment and Sustainable Development  
Division, UNESCAP

**Jae-Seung LEE**  
| Professor, Korea University

**Vincent Guillaume POUPEAU**  
| First Secretary, EU Delegation to Republic of Korea

**Andrew HOLLAND**  
| Senior Fellow, American Security Project

**Darius NASSIRY**  
| Head of International Cooperation, Global Green Growth  
Institute

**Discussants Dong-man HAN**  
| Director-General, International Economic Affairs Bureau,  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Republic of Korea

**Heung Won SEO**  
| Director of Climate Change Cooperation Division, Ministry  
of Environment, Republic of Korea

15:30-16:00

### Coffee Break

## Plenary Session

16:00-17:00

### Conclusion: Next Step Forward

**Moderator Neil MORISETTI**  
| Special Representative for Climate Change, UK

**Speakers Viktor ELBLING**  
| Director-General, Economic Affairs and Sustainable  
Development, German Federal Foreign Office

**Sunghwan SON**  
| Ambassador for Climate Change, Ministry of Foreign  
Affairs, Republic of Korea

**Rachid BENMESSAOUD**  
| Country Director for Pakistan, World Bank

#### Imprint

Publisher:  
Korea National Diplomatic Academy  
2572 Nambusunhwanno, Seocho-gu, Seoul, 137-863, Korea  
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Seoul 2013