Strained Stability: Climate Change and Regional Security in Southeast Asia

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About ASP

- ► Founded 2005 by then Senators John Kerry, Chuck Hagel, Warren Hart and Gary Rudman
- Non-partisan, national security research organization
- Focus on the critical long term national security threats
- Board of Directors and Consensus for American Security include retired flag officers, government leaders, policy makers, and private sector stakeholders



Summary

- ► The coastal communities in Southeast Asia will face some of the worst impacts of climate change.
- The secondary effects from climate change will impact fisheries, undermining community security.
- Adaptation methods will define security outcomes for communities.
- Southeast Asia must prepare for increased migration and decreased community security. Bolstering community resiliency to these threats will be critical for ensuring stability.

What is Climate Security?

- Climate change is an "accelerant of instability" or threat multiplier
- Environmental changes due to climate change will lead to secondary and tertiary impacts
- Ex: Warmer temperatures-extreme and frequent droughtcrop failure-instability

Southeast Asia Background



- Included Countries:
 - Cambodia
 - Indonesia
 - Malaysia
 - Myanmar
 - Philippines
 - Thailand
 - Vietnam
- Environment: Tropical
- Religion:
 - Most practiced faith: Islam (40% Muslim); Buddhism & Christianity

Current and Predicted Climate Impacts for Southeast Asia

- Oceans have absorbed 93% of the extra energy from greenhouse gases and approximately 30% of the anthropogenic CO₂
 - ► The IPCC predicts that mean sea surface temperature will increase up to 3°C by 2100
- Southeast Asia
 - Temperature
 - ► Increased .2°C per decade since 1960s
 - ▶ Predicted up to 6°C by 2100
 - Sea Level Rise
 - ▶ Predicted to endanger 2/3 of Asian cities

Southeast Asia Effects

- Fisheries are a primary source of food and income for hundreds of millions of people and generates billions of dollars for the region
- Impact on Fish Stocks
 - Increasing temperatures and acidity
 - Loss of coral reef habitat
 - Altered species diversity and distribution
- Overfishing, combined with climate change, threatens the survival of communities
 - Livelihood
 - Sustenance

Impacts on Security

- Adaptation Options
 - Migration
 - **Economic shifts**
 - ► Illicit activities
- Security Outcomes
 - **Economic instability**
 - Political instability
 - State collapse



Recommendations

- Increase intelligence sharing and coordination between countries combatting piracy, terrorism, and radicalization
- Develop processes to manage increased migration (both internal and international)
- Bolster community resiliency to threats
- Respond to climate change

Questions?

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