



Towards Safe Nuclear Energy in Asia

By C. Raja Mohan

As Asian governments come under increasing pressure to look at alternative energy sources to hydrocarbon fuels, nuclear power has inevitably acquired some new political and economic traction.

In its Cebu declaration on energy security in February 2007, the Second East Asia Summit recognized that “that renewable energy and nuclear power will represent an increasing share of global supply”. The EAS also highlighted the urgency of reducing the “dependence on conventional fuels through intensified energy efficiency and conservation programmes, hydropower, expansion of renewable energy systems and biofuel production/utilization, and for interested parties, civilian nuclear power”.

The insertion of the phrase “for interested parties” before “civilian nuclear power” in the Cebu declaration is a clear hint that not all of the 16 nations

in the EAS process are convinced of the case for expanded use of atomic power generation.

The G-8 Summit in Germany during June 2007 too was focused intensely on the question of global warming. The G8 leaders, however, could not come up with an unambiguous endorsement of nuclear power. While the U.S, Japan, France and Russia were strongly in favour of increased use of nuclear energy, others were less than sanguine. In Northern Europe, especially, there is a strong distaste for nuclear power.

Nuclear power has acquired a varying degree of emphasis in the national energy strategies of different Asian countries; it also generates deeply divisive debates within a number of countries in the region.

During the first wave of nuclear power plant construction in the 1960s and 1970s, only a few countries of Asia chose to focus on the development of this very special source of electric power generation.

India was the first to build a nuclear power plant in Asia which came on line in 1969. While India’s nuclear power programme ran into international obstacles after its first nuclear test in 1974, Japan became the host of Asia’s largest nuclear power programme. And South Korea soon joined the ranks of major nuclear power producers.

As of May 2007, Japan operates 55 nuclear power reactors with an electric power generation capacity of 47,587 MWe. Nuclear power contributes 30 per cent of total electric power generation in Japan. South Korea runs 20 reactors with total capacity of 17,454 MWe; the share in electric power generation stands at 38 per cent.

China, a late starter in the use of nuclear energy for commercial purposes, has unveiled in recent years a massive plan for generating atomic electricity. It hopes to build 40,000 MWe of nuclear generation

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capacity by 2020. Nuclear energy has become a crucial component of China's energy security strategy.

Although the rest of the region has tended to keep away from nuclear power that dynamic now appears to be changing. A number of countries in the region are now keen to develop civilian nuclear power programmes.

Indonesia, Vietnam, the Philippines and Thailand, among others, have announced plans of varying intensity and commitment to the greater use of nuclear power generation in the coming years.

The renewed interest of the regional governments does not necessarily take away the popular or policy concerns about the potential dangers from the expanded use of nuclear power in Asia.

There were many factors that halted the pace of nuclear power generation worldwide from the late 1970s. The proximate reason was the heightened public concerns about the safety of nuclear power generation in the wake of the Three Mile Island in the United States in 1979.

As a strong wave of popular opposition to nuclear power emerged in the 1980s, new plant construction in the West, except France, virtually came to a halt. Besides apprehensions about potential accidents in nuclear power plants, there were also fears about the storage of large quantities of spent fuel from reactors.

Equally important was the concern about the costs of nuclear power. The high capital costs associated with nuclear plant construction and the long lead times in building them turned nuclear power increasingly uncompetitive in the market place.

Intense political concerns about the spread of nuclear weapons as a consequence of expanded use of atomic power for civilian purposes saw the United States strongly discourage the promotion of nuclear power in the developing world.

As the world began a new debate on energy security at the turn of the new century the prospects for nuclear power appear to have improved. On the economic front the high prices of oil seemed to improve the cost calculus of nuclear power. The

nuclear industry has focused on developing standard designs of nuclear reactors and cut down on the lead times and scale down the capital costs.

On the safety issues, the new generation reactors are designed around the notion of "inherent safety" that reduces the potential impact of human error in the maintenance of the plants. New and better ideas have helped address some of the concerns on waste management. Above all, the growing international concerns about global warming have helped make a strong case for nuclear power generation.

Meanwhile, the Bush Administration has reversed more than two decades of American opposition to the use of nuclear power at home and abroad. The Bush Administration believes it is possible to develop "proliferation resistant" nuclear fuel cycles and construct an unbreakable firewall between civilian and military uses of nuclear power.

This changed environment for nuclear power does not, however, minimize in any way the necessity for a broader public discourse on nuclear energy in Asia. All governments in the region must address the many challenges—including safety, economic efficiency, and the danger of proliferation—that go with nuclear power generation.

Even more important is the need for a collective regional approach to nuclear power. There is no doubt some of the countries in Asia will move towards increased atomic power generation in the coming years. This in itself will have potential effects on other countries in the region. Nuclear accidents in one country will have an impact on the neighbours and suspicious nuclear activity in one could generate a competitive dynamic among others.

In the past a number of ideas for greater regional cooperation on nuclear energy in Asia have been floated. These include proposals for a region-wide organization like "ASIAATOM", modeled after the EURATOM that was set up in 1957 to promote greater coordination among the nuclear energy policies of the European nations.

The CSCAP has been promoting greater nuclear transparency in the region through such confidence building measures as information exchange. Under a Japanese initiative, a Forum for Nuclear Cooperation

in Asia has been set up a few years ago to bring atomic energy establishments in the region together.

The times may now be ripe for going beyond these ad hoc initiatives and consider a more comprehensive framework for dealing with both the opportunities and threats arising from the greater use of nuclear power in Asia.

C. Raja Mohan is a Professor at the S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies, NTU, Singapore.

NTS-Asia Research Fellowship 2007

The NTS-Asia Secretariat is proud to announce the 3 recipients for the NTS-Asia Research Fellowship. Congratulations to

- Mr. Mohammad Jalal Uddin Sikder, Bangladesh
- Ms. Wang Jiang Li, China
- Dr. Rizal Sukma, Indonesia

These awardees will receive a stipend of US\$ 8,000 (all inclusive for the duration of the fellowship) and will spend 3 months at the 14 NTS-Asia member institute of their choice to conduct their research.

Below is a brief write-up of the awardees.

Mohammad Jalal Uddin Sikder

Mr Sikder is a Senior Research Associate at the Refugee and Migratory Movements Research Unit (RMMRU) at the University of Dhaka. He has been conferred a Masters of Arts in Development Studies from the University of Leeds in 2005 and Masters of Social Science from the University of Dhaka in 2002.

A young scholar (29 years of age), Mr Sikder has written extensively on migrant issues in Bangladesh. Amongst his publications, he has co-authored two books; *Livelihood of Internal Migrant: Case Studies of Domestic Workers and Rickshaw Pullers of Dhaka City* (University Press Ltd, Dhaka, June 2007) and *Informal Border Trade and Movement of People at the Bangladesh- India Border* (University Press Ltd, Dhaka, June 2007).

For his NTS Research, Mr Sikder will be working on the Movements of People and Threats of HIV/AIDS Virus at the Bangladesh-India Border. He has chosen RMMRU as his research institute during the 3 month fellowship.

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Thoughts from Indonesia: National Nuclear Energy Plan Needs Rethinking **By Rizal Sukma**

For most Indonesians, the government's plan to start using nuclear energy by 2016 is still a distant issue. But for the people of Central Java, the prospect of living next to a nuclear power plant is regarded as a nightmare that could become a worrying reality. That is why thousands of people from Jepara, Pati and Kudus staged a large demonstration last week to oppose the plan. They plan to stage similar demonstrations again on June 12 and 19.

It is heartening to see that grass roots-based resistance to the plan has gradually built up. It is true that the role played by activists from various non-governmental organizations has been instrumental in raising public awareness to the potential dangers of nuclear energy. It is also true that the issue of safety has been at the core of public anxiety over the plan.

No one denies that the lack of energy constitutes one of the key problems hampering economic development in Indonesia. Every one in his or her right mind would also recognize the growing demand for energy if Indonesia is to sustain its economic growth. We all understand that the demand for electricity, and the need to secure a long-term electricity supply, is more pressing in Java. We all know that after 2016, Java and Bali alone will need an additional 1,500 to 2,000 megawatts annually.

However, dismissing the people's concerns -- as voiced by some government officials -- by accusing them of being a reflection of their lack of understanding and information is indeed a display of arrogance. They do not fear the prospect of living next to a nuclear power plant simply because of the Chernobyl nuclear accident. The opposition displayed by the people of Central Java, and by others across the nation, is in fact based on very rational grounds.

First, and foremost, there are safety fears. To be precise, there is strong doubt -- even distrust -- that whoever administers the nuclear plant will have the ability and absolute commitment to ensure the safety of a nuclear plant. After all, there have been many cases that demonstrate that negligence is in fact still a serious problem in this country.





Second, the concern over safety is also based on the fact that Indonesia is sitting on the "Ring of Fire." As earthquakes have become more and more frequent, it is clear that any plan to build a nuclear power plant needs to take this concern seriously. We do not want to hear the government say, "don't blame me, blame the earthquake" if an accident occurs. Indeed, it is not difficult to envision that some government officials would certainly resort to such an excuse.

Third, there are also concerns over corruption that could undermine the safety of the plant. Who can guarantee that the project would be corruption free and therefore the nuclear power plant would be 100 percent safe?

Fourth, do we really need nuclear energy as a source of electricity? We often hear politicians proudly claim that Indonesia is a country rich in natural resources. True, our traditional sources of energy -- oil and gas -- are being depleted. But, the people also need to know why we cannot think about other alternatives beside nuclear energy? What about geothermal, bio fuel, and other energy sources?

If the government insists on building the plant and ignoring the people's concerns, then we are clearly witnessing a problem in the making. The people's resistance could increase and that is of course a recipe for new tension in society-state relations. If the tension escalates, we definitely do not want to see a repetition of the Pasuruan incident in Jepara.

Therefore, the government needs to rethink its plan. The future of economic growth and progress should not merely be based on the availability of nuclear energy. We need to learn from countries that continue to advance economically without resorting to nuclear energy. And there are many examples out there.

We should not see the people's opposition to the nuclear power plant as an obstruction to economic progress. The people should be allowed to determine their interests and they deserve to be heard and accommodated. More importantly, do not simply blame the people's view and aspirations on the lack of economic progress in this country.

The problem facing this country is not "too much democracy" as Vice-President Jusuf Kalla said during

his visit to Beijing. In fact, the key problem is "not enough democracy". After all, democracy will work if we stop using democracy as a tool for personal interests. We should now begin to concentrate on how to consolidate democracy further so that democracy becomes a catalyst for, not an impediment to, progress.

Rizal Sukma is deputy executive director of the Centre for Strategic and International Studies, Jakarta

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Wang Jiang Li

Ms. Wang is currently a Phd candidate at Zhejiang University, China. and is Assistant to the Director of the Center for Non-Traditional Security and Peace Development (NTS-PD). Ms Wang received her Masters (with honours) from Zhejiang University after which she has been a Lecturer of International Relations at the College of Media and International Culture, Zhejiang University for the past 8 years.

Ms Wang's publications include several articles and co-author of books such as An Outline of Non-Traditional Security and Multilateral Cooperation (2006), International Organisation and International Relations (Zhejiang University Press, 2004).

Ms Wang's NTS research will deal with values and institutional arrangements in the study of NTS. She has chosen the Institute of World Economics and Politics, the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences during the 3-month fellowship.

Rizal Sukma

Dr. Rizal Sukma is currently Deputy Executive Director at the Centre for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS), Jakarta, Indonesia. He is also the Chairman of International Relations Division, Central Executive Board of Muhammadiyah (second largest Islamic organisation in Indonesia with approximately 25 million members); member of the board at Syafii Maarif Institute for Culture and Humanity; a visiting lecturer at Department of International Relations at Muhammadiyah University - Malang; and a member of the National Committee on Strategic Defense Review, Indonesia's Ministry of Defence.

He received his PhD degree in international relations from the London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE), United Kingdom in 1997. Dr Sukma is the author of numerous papers and reports, and has published in several journals and other internationally circulated publications.

Dr Sukma has proposed to do a research paper on the Securitisation of Human Trafficking in Indonesia. He has chosen the S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies as the institute during his fellowship term.

**NTS Dissemination Seminars in the
United States
5 – 8 March 2007**

The Dissemination Seminars are geared at raising awareness of emerging NTS issues and challenges in the Asian region as well as to facilitate the exchange of information and experiences in responding to a wide range of NTS threats confronting the region. These dissemination seminars are also designed to build regional capacity and expertise on the broad field of non-traditional security by bringing together scholars, analysts and the policy community at large to help the wider community understand how and why certain issues need to be securitised in order for various actors, both state and non-state, to respond to these challenges. Six members from the NTS-Asia network participated and presented papers during the seminars including several members from China and South Asia.

The three dissemination meetings were held in New York , Washington DC and San Francisco , all of which were well received by the American audiences, including NTS skeptics. The first seminar in New York was jointly organized by NTS-Asia Secretariat and the International Peace Academy (IPA). This was held at the Malaysian Mission to the United Nations. The IPA meeting was followed by a small working meeting with officials from the Ford Foundation Headquarters, which allowed the NTS-Asia representatives to brief the Foundation on the progress of the Consortium. The second and third seminars were held at Center for Strategic and International Studies in Washington D.C. and at the Institute of East Asian Studies in the University of Berkeley, San Francisco, respectively.

For more coverage on the NTS Dissemination Seminars in the US, please visit <http://www.rsis-ntsasia.org/activities/dissemination/usa2007.htm>





CSDS-NCERT Textbooks Endeavour

The Lokniti- CSDS endeavour with the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT), India to write political science textbooks for classes X and XII is almost complete for this academic year. Prof. Suhas Palshikar and Prof. Yogendra Yadav have been the chief advisors for this project. The completed textbooks are 'Democratic Politics II' for class X and 'Contemporary World Politics' and 'Indian Politics Since Independence' (almost complete) for class XII. The three textbooks will be included in the national syllabus of NCERT for the academic year 2007-2008. The team has also written separate Hindi versions of the textbooks.

A Conversation with Amartya Sen and George Soros 19 Dec 2006

It was an occasion of immense pleasure for the Centre for the Study of Developing Studies (CSDS) when Prof Amartya Sen and Mr. George Soros agreed to have a conversation with us on 19th December 2006 on the State of Democracy in South Asia, at the India International Centre. The event was organised in light of the release of the SDSA report with Prof. Peter R. deSouza in the chair. Prof Suresh Sharma (Director, CSDS) welcomed the guests and presented them with mementos on behalf of the Centre. Prof. Yogendra Yadav explained the SDSA study to the guests by presenting the key findings of the report.

After the presentation, Prof. Sen and Mr. Soros were invited to give their responses to the report. Mr. Soros, a believer in the concept of open society, related the ideas of democracy and open society to promote democracy all over the world. Talking about his mentor and guide Karl Popper, Mr. Soros talked about the dichotomy between open and closed societies and how he got involved in the former Soviet empire, which was a closed society that was collapsing, and he wanted to help it make a transition to an open society.

Soros held that Popper's view that totalitarian regimes and ideologies were a threat to open society needed to incorporate the threats that accompanied the collapse of society where there is a breakdown of

NTS Training Course for Senior Indonesian Police Officers 22-24 Aug 2007 Singapore

Many of the NTS issues facing Asia today are found in Indonesia. In recent years, the country has had to deal with a string of NTS challenges ranging from natural disasters, outbreaks of infectious diseases, environmental degradation, irregular migration, and others.

As an important agency in the country's security sector, it is imperative that the Indonesian police are sensitized to the security implications of a wide range of NTS challenges. Hence, an orientation course on NTS is a good way to start raising awareness on NTS and examine ways of responding to these challenges.

The scheduled NTS training course aims to:

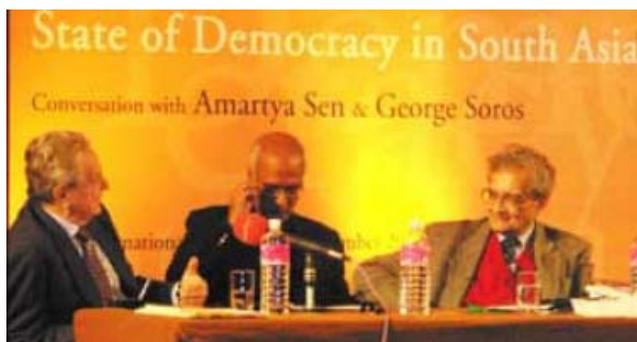
- Raise awareness of emerging NTS issues and challenges in the Asian region and beyond. (The course will pay particular attention to NTS issues and challenges relevant to Indonesia).
- Understand the impact of NTS on states and societies in the region.
- Provide gender-sensitive perspectives on NTS and human security issues.
- Facilitate the exchange of information and experiences in responding to NTS threats through comparative policy studies, both at the national and regional level.

The training course will be held in the S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies in Singapore and is supported by the Ford Foundation, Indonesia.

law and order. This was also a threat to an open society. He was greatly disturbed by the activism in Eastern Europe where the young generation seemed to be opposed to democracy. This was due to a very serious agency problem in representative democracy. The elected representatives are supposed to serve the interest of the people who elect them. But in actual fact they are guided by self-interest, which leads to

corruption, and further disillusionment. He considered the contributions of the SDSA report to be very valuable as it helped understand the problems and weaknesses inherent in democracy.

Prof Sen congratulated CSDS on the report and talked about public discussion in government being an important feature of democracy. One great thing about democracy is that a defeated argument stays. Discussing Pakistan's democracy, Prof Sen said that tolerance of media freedom under the semi-military rule of Gen. Musharraf was much greater than under Nawaz Sharif's elected government. Prof. Sen gave the example of the Gujarat riots and said that when the ruling party in Gujarat lost in the general elections, it showed that public discussion had played a very major part in bringing in a sense of shame.



Prof. Peter De Souza of CSDS (middle) with Mr. George Soros (left) and Prof. Amartya Sen (right)

Mr. Soros observed that in the pursuit of the truth, discussion and argumentation is desirable. But unfortunately we have learnt to manipulate the truth. And whenever we manipulate the truth, the outcome is not going to correspond to our expectations. Giving the example of America during the Iraq war, he said that when the neoconservatives invaded Iraq on false pretences, to demonstrate America's superiority, the result was exactly the opposite as America's power and influence was undermined in the world. Things were quite distorted and one could only raise one's voice against it, at the cost of being unpatriotic.

During the question-answer session, a range of questions were put to Prof. Sen and Mr. Soros. Answering a question on Russian democracy having run into trouble and the effect it will have on Eastern Europe, Mr. Soros said that in the time of energy crisis, Putin is using the control of the natural

Telefilm on Irregular Migration

The Refugee Migratory Movements Research Unit (RMMRU) has produced three TV dramas and telefilms to promote the safe migration among the people.

The first telefilm titled 'Dik Bhranto Nabeeek' was aired on Bangladesh's Channel I in April. Eminent director Al Mansur has directed the telefilm in association with Media-mix Enterprise Ltd. The RMMRU has produced these films under the Awareness Campaign (ACaIM) project, which were supported by the British High Commission in Dhaka.

Based on a true event, the telefilm depicts the adverse experiences that are inherent in irregular migration process. On the other hand, the film also gives a glimpse of the benefits of adopting legal means of migration to offer an option to the audience.

The film centres around an easy going young man, Salam – educated and ambitious but unemployed. Concerned with his family's financial stability, Salam considers working abroad. In his desperation he is taken advantaged of by a group of dishonest manpower agents thus losing a great deal of money to them, including his family's asset base and savings. While the end story for Salam is tragic, his friend Sharif adopts a more prudent and pragmatic approach. He takes the course of Hotel management at Bangladesh's National Hotel and Tourism Training Institute (NHTTI) and gets himself a legal job and visa to the UK.

resources, to assert and enhance Russia's authoritarian power and influence. An opportunity was lost to implement a Marshall like plan on Russia, during the early days of the demise of the Soviet Union. And upbraiding Russia now is counter-productive as it only helps Putin play up to the Russian nationalism. A large part of Eastern Europe has escaped the Russian domination and those countries are most eager to have a unified energy policy to protect Europe from being 'dictated to' by Russia.

Prof. Sen was asked to comment on the issue of the reservation bill imposing a burden in an already precarious higher education system. And whether it was a correct move towards equality and social democracy. Prof. Sen acknowledged it to be a fairly complicated issue and identified basic arguments of recruitment to higher education on the basis of merit and that there may be more economically deprived people who do not belong to a particular caste/community. He firmly believed that the reservation debate in India was conducted without knowing any





of the basic facts. According to him, the two 2 eminent questions which the reservations issue raises are- first, is that a good way of detecting the deprived class?

And second, if you have neglected school education, can you catch up at the higher education stage? Prof. Sen's answer to a question on the proposal by Indian government depriving registered associations from receiving foreign grants for developmental work was that it was a method to reduce public discussion. It was a terrible proposal and had negative consequences for democracy. Mr. Soros endorsed this view.

'Good' Women, 'Bad' Women in Chinese Communities: New Research, New Realities
13 May 2006

This year's Women's Studies Research Centre's Spring Workshop, held on 13 May 2006, highlighted new and ongoing research in the domain of Hong Kong Women's/Gender Studies. The four papers presented reflect a range of methodologies and interdisciplinary perspectives, as well as a solid commitment to foregrounding individual women's lived experiences and narratives.



CAS' Summer Studies Institute
June 2006

Since 2002 members from the China-ASEAN Project have been offering an undergraduate course on Chinese foreign policy, entitled "China and Asia in the 21st Century".

In July 2006 the Project launched a new undergraduate teaching module — Asia as the Global Future. In partnership with the Faculty of Social Sciences and the Office of International Student Exchange, the Centre held a three-week summer course on Asian Studies for international undergraduate students.

This course ran for two weeks in Hong Kong before moving to the China Foreign Affairs University (Beijing) for the third and final week. This course was run in an intensive manner with three hours of lectures in the morning followed by site visits in the afternoon or evening. Topics in the first two weeks covered history, regional politics, business and economic relations, the role of the media and human rights. These topics were mirrored in the third week but with an indepth China focus.

Some of the site visits in Hong Kong included the Coastal Defence Museum, the Airport Authority and Lamma Island. In addition to these visits, the first weekend of the course was spent at the University of Macau, on the twinned themes of cultural heritage and gambling. In Beijing, the students visited several of the main tourist sites as well as Tianhe Repatriation Prison, the PLA Film studios and the Zhongguancun Science Park.

This year a new postgraduate course will also be offered. For details of the SSI 2007 and the new postgraduate course, please visit <http://www.hku.hk/socsc/si/2007/> or contact Dr. Nicholas Thomas at ndthomas@hku.hk.

**Hong Kong's Population and Urban
Renewal Policy
28 April 2006**

The Strategic Research Theme on Social and Public Policy held this one-day forum at the Tang Chi Ngong Building on 28 April 2006. It aimed to bring together researchers across the University of Hong Kong in the fields of population and urban renewal studies, and to develop capacity to undertake collaborative interdisciplinary research on social

policies. Dr. Richard Walker, co-convenor of the theme chaired the forum, and a total of nine scholars (David Lung, Ernest Chui, Paul Yip, Li Ling Hin, Mee Kam Ng, John Bacon-Shone, C.K. Law, Wang Cangbai, Nelson Chow) presented their research. This forum was well received by both the University and the community. At the end of the forum, it was agreed that a book based on the materials presented would be written, a public forum and an international conference on the Hong Kong's social and public policies would also be organised in 2007

Recent Publications

Commentary - Lens May Be Caste But All Eyes Are On Development

Sanjay Kumar, Yogendra Yadav

The Indian Express, March 28, 2007

The impact of women's schooling on fertility

Ari Perdana

January 2007

This paper uses the 2002/03 round of the Indonesian Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) to test whether higher women's schooling reduces both actual and the 'desired' number of children. In order to address the potential for omitted variable bias and reverse causality, quarter of birth is used as the instrument for schooling. Using instrumental variable regression, women's schooling does not seem to play a role in reducing the number of children. Schooling also does not increase the probability of using modern contraceptive methods. The reason may be due to the fact that the family planning campaign in the 1970s-80s has been successful, so regardless of education and wealth, Indonesian women in the 2000s have relatively had high knowledge and access to contraception.

Seeking Lasting Peace in Aceh

Hasjim Djalal & Dini Sari Djalal

CSIS Jakarta, 2006

This 184-page publication provides a comprehensive overview of the conflict situation in Aceh, Indonesia. The book is divided into 6 parts

- History of the Conflict
- The Long Journey Toward Peace
- The Tsunami and its Impacts on the Aceh Peace Process
- Lasting Peace
- The Aceh Peace Process under President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono
- Peace in Aceh, Indonesia and elsewhere





Call for Papers for Peace Building Journal

WISCOMP (Women in Security, Conflict Management and Peace) invites contributions for the first edition of its Annual South Asia Peacebuilding Journal. WISCOMP (www.wiscomp.org) is a South Asian initiative of the Foundation for Universal Responsibility of HH Holiness The Dalai Lama, New Delhi. It works at the interface of gender, security and peacebuilding. The WISCOMP Peacebuilding Journal will seek to meet the need for generating literature and resources on peacebuilding theory, research and praxis.

The goal is to develop the journal into a key resource for researchers and practitioners in the field of peacebuilding in South Asia. The focus will be on a wide range of issues that make up the map of peacebuilding, including, but not limited to, issues of gender, identity, human rights, justice, trauma healing, reconciliation, conflict transformation, peace journalism, conflict-sensitive development, grassroots' community mobilization, policy advocacy, women's roles in peacebuilding, humanitarian assistance, nonviolent action, education, and so on. The journal will serve as a space where voices from the field dialogue with the worlds of policymaking, academia and research.

The journal will be available online on the WISCOMP website for anyone to read for free. Printed copies of the journal will be priced.

The journal will publish three types of work:

- Academic essays/research articles
- Submissions can be between 3000 and 5000 words.
- Perspectives from the Field: Reflection pieces that share with a wider audience the experiences and insights of individuals working "in the field".

The length could be 3000 to 5000 words.

Reviews of books on issues of peace and conflict (1200 to 1500 words)

Articles coauthored by scholars/practitioners from across lines of conflict are encouraged. Opinion pieces are also welcome

Note for Contributors

In addition to the article, the contributor is requested to send the following:

- Abstract (100 words)
- Bio-note (60-70 words)
- Coordinates

Contributions should be mailed to WISCOMP at wiscomp2006@gmail.com by **August 13, 2007 (Monday)** with "peacebuilding journal" in the subject line.

The following guidelines are suggested:

- Visuals (pictures, graphics etc.) are welcome.
- Coauthored stories are welcome.
- Numbers: spell out numbers through ninety-nine, after which numerals should be used
- Endnotes are preferable to footnotes. Book citations in endnotes should include the author, book title, city of publication, publisher, date of publication, and page numbers. For journal citations, supply the author and title of the article, as well as the name, volume, issue number, date and page numbers of the journal.
- If an article is accepted for publication by the WISCOMP Editorial Team, the contributor will be notified within four weeks of submission.

The honorarium structure is as follows:

Academic/research article: 3000 (INR)

Fieldwork reflection pieces/reports: 3000 (INR)

Book review: 1500 (INR)

For further details, please contact:

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Other NTS-Asia Network Events

Indonesia: Democracy and the Promise of Good Governance

June 27, 2007, CSIS Jakarta

This is a joint event of CSIS and the Indonesia Project at Australian National University. This seminar will also be the book launch of "Indonesia: Democracy and the promise of good governance" edited by Ross H. McLeod and Andrew McIntyre.

Lecture on "Is China Rising?" by Prof. Alastair Iain Johnston from Harvard University

June 15 2007, Zhejiang University, China

Organised by the Center for Non-Traditional Security and Peace Development (NTS-PD) at Zhejiang University, China

Message Development Workshop on Safe Labour Migration

May 31, 2007, Spectra Convention Centre, Gulshan-1, Dhaka

Organised by RMMRU and supported by the Manusher Jonno Foundation

Public Lecture on "An East Asia Renaissance : Ideas for Economic Growth"

May 31, 2007, CSIS Jakarta

This public lecture featured presentations from co-authors of a recent World Bank Publication entitled "An East Asia Renaissance : Ideas for Economic Growth"

The ASEAN agreement on Transboundary Haze

May 11, 2007, CSIS Jakarta

Better Management of Migrants' Remittances: Needs Assessment Workshop for Bank Officials.

05 May, 2007, RMMRU Dhaka

Menggagas akuntabilitas LSM: Sebuah upaya pengaturan diri (Conceptualizing the Accountability of NGOs: A Self-Regulatory Effort)

May 9, 2007, CSIS Jakarta

Challenges and opportunities in the Pacific Rim cooperation

May 2, 2007, CSIS Jakarta

Conference on "International and Theoretical Perspectives Policy Processes: A Week of Dialogue"

22-23 March 2007, Council Chamber, HKU

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