Environment and Natural resource Governance during and post Pandemic Era

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South East Asian countries had succeeded in rapidly decrease the poverty during last 20 years, but the pandemic has changed such image totally. The economic development plummet obviously and then, the unemployment rate grows fast because of the pandemic. Many workers in Southeast Asia will be one part of 177 million people around word that might turn to additional poor at \$5.50 poverty line and livelihoods of 218 million informal workers will be at risk. All of them come with the fact that most countries in South East Asian are still heavily depend on the natural resources as a major source of income. According to the Commission on Global Governance's report, 'governance is the sum of the many ways individuals and institutions, public and private, manage their common affairs. It is a continuing process through which conflicting or diverse interests may be accommodated and cooperative action may be taken. It includes formal institutions and regimes empowered to enforce compliance, as well as informal arrangements that people and institutions either have agreed to or perceive to be in their interest.' Therefore, it rises at least three questions. 1) To what extent Covid-19 pandemic and economic depression causes effects to environment and natural resource governance, particularly in Southeast Asia? 2) The poverty from Covid-19 pandemic will drive the degradation of environment and over exploitation of natural resource in Southeast Asian or not? 3) To what extent environment and natural resource governance regime in Southeast Asian should be developed to confront such problems.

This **roundtable** aims to explore the environment and natural resource problems in each Southeast Asian country. It will also investigate governance regimes in each country as tools to regulate, control and conserve environment and natural resource in both official form and unofficial form (traditional governance regime). Furthermore, the influence of the globalization, neo-liberalism ideology and sustainable development concept in present environment and natural resource governance regime will be consider. Lastly, the roundtable will focus on seeking the part of the environment and natural resource governance regime in Southeast Asia that should be develop for the post covid 19 era.

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List of the expected presenters

1 Asst. Prof Dr. Tanapon Phenrat Faculty of Engineer, Naresuan University, Thailand

2 Dr. Unang Mulkhan SDGs Center, University of Lampung, Indonesia

3 Mr. Danesto B. Anacio School of Environmental Science and Management (SESAM), University of the Philippines Los Baños Laguna, Philippines

4 Ms. Dinh Le Na Social Specialist at Sống Foundation, Vietnam