

AUSTRALIA-INDONESIA

# SUSTAINABLE FUTURES

COLLABORATIVE PROGRAM FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE

QUARTERLY REVIEW | VOLUME 2 | 2019

## Inside this issue...

From the Director...	2
Hasanuddin students clear boat wrecks from Gold Coast	2
Al Gore communicating the climate crisis and its solutions	3
What does a climate risk framing mean for climate change action and how can we learn from the experiences of other disciplines	4
Government leadership: A critical role to boost sustainable jurisdiction	5
In conversation with Kosi Latu	5
Climate change adaptation in the Asia-Pacific region	6
Meet our researchers	7
Griffith University-Universitas Hasanuddin dual degree	7
Women empowerment and nature conservation	7
Featured publications	8
Upcoming events	8
Funding opportunities	8



Professor Rachmat Witoelar, Special Envoy for Climate Change addresses the inaugural Witoelar Dialogue themed 'Deepening Regional Cooperation on Climate Change and Sustainable Development', at South Bank on 7 March 2019.

## Witoelar Dialogue responds to the region's climate change challenges

Griffith Asia Institute reaffirmed its commitment to strengthening regional expertise on sustainable development and climate change with the inaugural 'Witoelar Dialogue' event, held at South Bank in March.

The Dialogue is part of the Collaborative Australia-Indonesia Program on Sustainable Development and Climate Change (CAIPSDCC), launched in November 2018.

Officially opened by Griffith's Vice Chancellor and President, Professor Carolyn Evans, the Dialogue brought together diplomats, policymakers, academics and influencers from Australia, Indonesia and the Pacific.

Participants included researchers from Griffith University, Universitas Indonesia, Universitas Hasanuddin, Australian state and federal government officials, Indonesian government officials representing the Office of the Indonesian President's Special Envoy for Climate Change and key government ministries, intergovernmental organisations representing the Pacific and Melanesia, and grassroots agencies working on sustainability initiatives within Indigenous Australian and local Indonesian communities.

"The Dialogue represents a unique opportunity to generate regional and

... continued on page 3

# From the Director...

Professor Caitlin Byrne

Director, Griffith Asia Institute

Welcome to the second edition of the *Australia-Indonesia Sustainable Futures* quarterly review.

The highlight of the year to date has been the inaugural Witoelar Dialogue successfully convened in March. The Dialogue provided a platform for levels of government, academia, industry and the community sector to deepen and expand the wider regional conversation on climate change and sustainable development. A number of opportunities emerged from discussions, and at Griffith we are working with our Indonesian and Pacific partners to develop collaborative projects on climate resilience and expanding the range of undergraduate and postgraduate student

mobility opportunities. We look forward to continuing these conversations in Jakarta at the Indonesia Climate Change dialogue later this year.

We recently had the chance to catch up with Universitas Hasanuddin students who are at Griffith University completing a dual postgraduate degree. Their experience reaffirms the value of student mobility opportunities and how building international networks throughout the region supports shared knowledge and collaborative research in climate action and policy.

In this edition our contributors cover a range of issues including Al Gore's upcoming climate leadership conference,

public and private sector climate risk management, the role of government in managing jurisdictional approaches to sustainability and climate change adaption initiatives in the Asia Pacific. We also chatted with Kosi Latu (SREP) about advancing a regional framework for climate resilience and adaption planning in the Pacific and the process of realising this goal.

As we further develop our regional partnerships, it's becoming clear to me that there is indeed a great level of commitment in working together on these issues. I look forward to continuing this important program and sharing updates with you on project developments in the coming months.



## Hasanuddin students clear boat wrecks from Gold Coast

The first cohort of nine Universitas Hasanuddin students completing the Split Site Masters of Coastal Planning and Masters of Environment Protection are engaging in extra activities while in Australia.

The Queensland Government *War on Wrecks* program is investigating the management of the disposal and destruction of derelict watercraft, yachts, trawlers and boats. The research project is being managed by Griffith University's School of Environment and Science, in conjunction with Griffith Sciences Partnerships Office. Indonesian Masters

students have attended a day of boating with other research students on a 30 metre Queensland Education research boat locating wrecks and learning to use an underwater drone to look for fish life and hazards around the hulls. The research focuses on the knowledge gap around the management of the disposal and destruction of derelict watercraft.

A taskforce has been assigned to consider the key issues and various policy options in the development of a list of recommendations to the Palaszczuk Queensland State Government.



“The Dialogue represents a unique opportunity to generate regional and interdisciplinary conversations about the challenges, risks and opportunities we face in adapting to and mitigating the effects of climate change, while also delivering on the promise of the Sustainable Development Goals.

Promoting an environmentally sustainable society sits at the core of who we are.”

**Professor Carolyn Evans**  
Vice Chancellor and President  
Griffith University



interdisciplinary conversations about the challenges, risks and opportunities we face in adapting to and mitigating the effects of climate change, while also delivering on the promise of the Sustainable Development Goals”, Professor Evans said in her address.

Conversations generated through the Dialogue focused on the regional implications of global climate diplomacy, the significance of local knowledge and traditional wisdom in building climate mitigation and adaptation strategies, the significance of non-state actors in advancing a sustainable future, and pathways for future collaboration and action in responding to the challenges of climate change across the region.

Australia's Ambassador to the Environment, Mr Patrick Suckling, highlighted the 'great global victory' of the 2018 United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP24) in getting the Paris rulebook together.

Mr Suckling spoke optimistically about the prospects for Australia to enhance regional partnerships to pursue shared interests, especially regarding the 2015 Paris Agreement.

The Dialogue opened discussions on issues such as:

- the significant role of non-state actors on the implementation of our Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) and in climate change governance;
- updates from COP24 in Poland related to response measures and carbon markets;
- suggestions on joint research programs, seminars and student mobility programs;
- the importance of local wisdom and traditional knowledge in enhancing community-based coastal management and climate action in Indonesia; and
- the strategic role of local governments in accelerating climate action and sustainable development on the ground.



## Al Gore communicating the climate crisis and its solutions

*Dr Amanda Katili Niode*

Office of the Indonesian President's Special Envoy for Climate Change

The International Environmental Communication Association considers former US Vice-President Al Gore as the most distinguished environmental communicator today.

He is the subject of the documentary movie *An Inconvenient Truth*, which won two Oscars in 2006—and a second documentary, *An Inconvenient Sequel: Truth to Power* (2017). In 2007, Al Gore was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize, along with the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, for informing the world of the threats posed by climate change.

Al Gore is the founder and chairman of *The Climate Reality Project*, a non-profit global network of individuals committed to spreading awareness of the climate crisis and working for solutions to the greatest challenge of our time. The Climate Reality Leadership Corps program provides people with training in climate science, communications, and organisation to better tell the story of climate change and inspire communities everywhere to act.

The *Climate Reality Project* has trained over 19,000 climate leaders aged 7 to 87 who represent 154 countries. In addition to its headquarters in Washington DC, it also has regional offices in Africa, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, Europe, India, Indonesia, Mexico and the Philippines.

Climate Reality Indonesia has 300 climate leaders that come from diverse backgrounds including business leaders, bankers, government officials, anti-corruption commissioners, scientists, activists, actresses, students, professionals, educators, housewives and religious leaders.

Surveys in Indonesia indicate that efforts to communicate climate change are having an effect. Research supports that those who receive communication are more likely to feel informed about how to respond to the environmental changes they notice.

Some of Climate Reality Indonesia's notable activities include forest and climate change talks for bloggers and journalists, sustainable fashion initiatives, the Indonesia Climate Change Forum and Expo, the Indonesia pavilion at UNFCCC Conference of Parties, a weekly column in an online news portal, and the annual Youth for Climate Camp. It has trained nearly 2,500 youth throughout Indonesia with a focus on covering the climate crisis and its solutions, leadership, and active communication in addressing climate change issues.

Australia currently has 800 Climate Reality Leaders and on 5–7 June 2019 will host the 41st Climate Reality Leadership Corps training led by Al Gore in Brisbane.



# What does a climate risk framing mean for climate change action and how can we learn from the experiences of other disciplines

---

Sam Mackay

Program Manager, Griffith Climate Change Response Program, Griffith University

For some time now, officers from governments and private organisations have found the process of responding to the potential impacts of a changing climate difficult to integrate within their everyday business. While mainstreaming potential climate change impacts within a government or private organisation is no mean feat, hindsight suggests that the IPCC's historic framing around vulnerability (exposure, sensitivity and adaptive capacity) was methodologically disconnected from standard enterprise risk management practice.

IPCC AR5 sought to overcome this disconnect by moving away from a vulnerability-based response framework towards a risk-based framework, where risk is the central component.

This alteration seems to have generated a more fruitful discussion amongst governments and private organisations on risk-based decision making, but there is further work required to consolidate the IPCCs risk-based approach.

ISO31000 – Risk Management Principles and Guidelines should at least be the starting point for considering how

we embed a stronger alignment between an international climate risk framework and enterprise risk management practice. One thing that all climate change researchers and practitioners should be aware of is that ISO31000 is the fundamental framework from which many governments and private enterprise risk management practices are based.

Interestingly, one of the first considerations posed by ISO31000 is defining your objective and identifying the risks that will prevent you from achieving this. This poses the important risk-related question of what is the objective of climate action? Is it sustainable development? Does it vary depending on your context? I'm not sure I know the answer, but I do believe that having a clear positive objective associated with climate action will help to integrate adaptation and mitigation measures within enterprise risk management.

The private sector has responded well to the risk framing approach of potential climate change impacts. In particular the Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) which was established in late 2015 has garnered corporate

support throughout the world on the need for corporate climate risk disclosure and assisted in the development of a framework that can help do so.

The good work done by the TCFD in terms of progressing action on corporate climate risk disclosure is now being considered in the context of government and public administration.

While there are many transferable concepts within the TCFD that governments could repurpose, the ultimate responsibility of government is public good service delivery, which adds an important additional layer of consideration beyond TCFD.

Over the coming months the Griffith Climate Change Response Program will be exploring concepts surrounding public and private climate risk management further, in collaboration with a Visiting Fellow from the EY Australia, Climate Change and Sustainability Services team.

We look forward to working with our Indonesian and other regional colleagues on similar partnerships in the future.

# Government leadership: A critical role to boost sustainable jurisdiction

Gita Syahrani and Ristika Putri

Secretariat of Sustainable District Association of Lingkar Temu Kabupaten Lestari

The increasing rate of deforestation caused by agricultural expansion has become a global priority. Indonesia in particular is amongst the list of countries that have the worst rate of deforestation. Records indicate that out of 23 provinces across the nation, high rates of deforestation were found in West and East Kalimantan, South Sumatra and Jambi. These cases are largely the result of commercial activities driven by the growing agricultural industry in the post-1990 era.

In 2014, the Indonesian government enacted *Law Number 23 Year 2014 on Local Government*. This granted local government the autonomy to determine development plans and manage land. The new law has the potential to prevent further deforestation and influence sustainability values and forestry governance at the local level. However, there are challenges that need to be addressed at the local level, particularly in relation to improving effective collaboration between local government and its stakeholders.

One such challenge is the lack of coordinated initiatives—where stakeholders tend to work separately despite sharing similar goals. This often results in programs overlapping and redundancy, and in some extreme cases it may lead to territorial conflict. The next challenge concerns low levels of trust amongst stakeholders due to a lack of communication and understanding. Without trust collaborations will be difficult to achieve.

Following these challenges, a new jurisdictional approach was introduced. This approach consists of integrating networks of civil society, non-government organisations, the private sector and experts with local government to

improve effective collaboration between multiple stakeholders. Drawing from this new approach, representatives of eight districts from Musi Banyuasin, Rokan Hulu, Siak, Batanghari, Labuhan Batu Utara, Rokan Hulu, Sintang, Sanggau dan Sigi, in collaboration with the Association of Districts Governance in Indonesia (APKASI) and development partners, formed the Lingkar Temu Kabupaten Lestari (Sustainable District Platform) or LTKL in July 2017. In February 2019, LTKL has further grown with the additional members of Gorontalo, Aceh Tamiang and Bone Bolango.

LTKL's framework for effective collaboration stemmed from the collective impact theory by Kania & Kramer (2011). This theory suggests indicators of effective collaboration include: shared goals and roles, the ability to measure progress, targeted communication and having a strong supportbase to facilitate and organise processes. In conjunction with the five factors determining effective collaboration, LTKL developed an additional element which is government leadership. While growing voluntary commitment on sustainability from local leaders also contributed to the jurisdictional approach, it relies on the local government leadership since it has legitimacy to determine land use.

Based on LTKL's field experience, jurisdictional initiatives were dependent on government involvement. Government's role as a decision maker allows it to intervene in and accelerate jurisdictional sustainability. Therefore, this further adds significance to the position of regional leaders and why government leadership is considered to be the most fundamental factor in a jurisdictional approach to develop sustainability at the local level.

## In conversation with Kosi Latu

Director-General of the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme

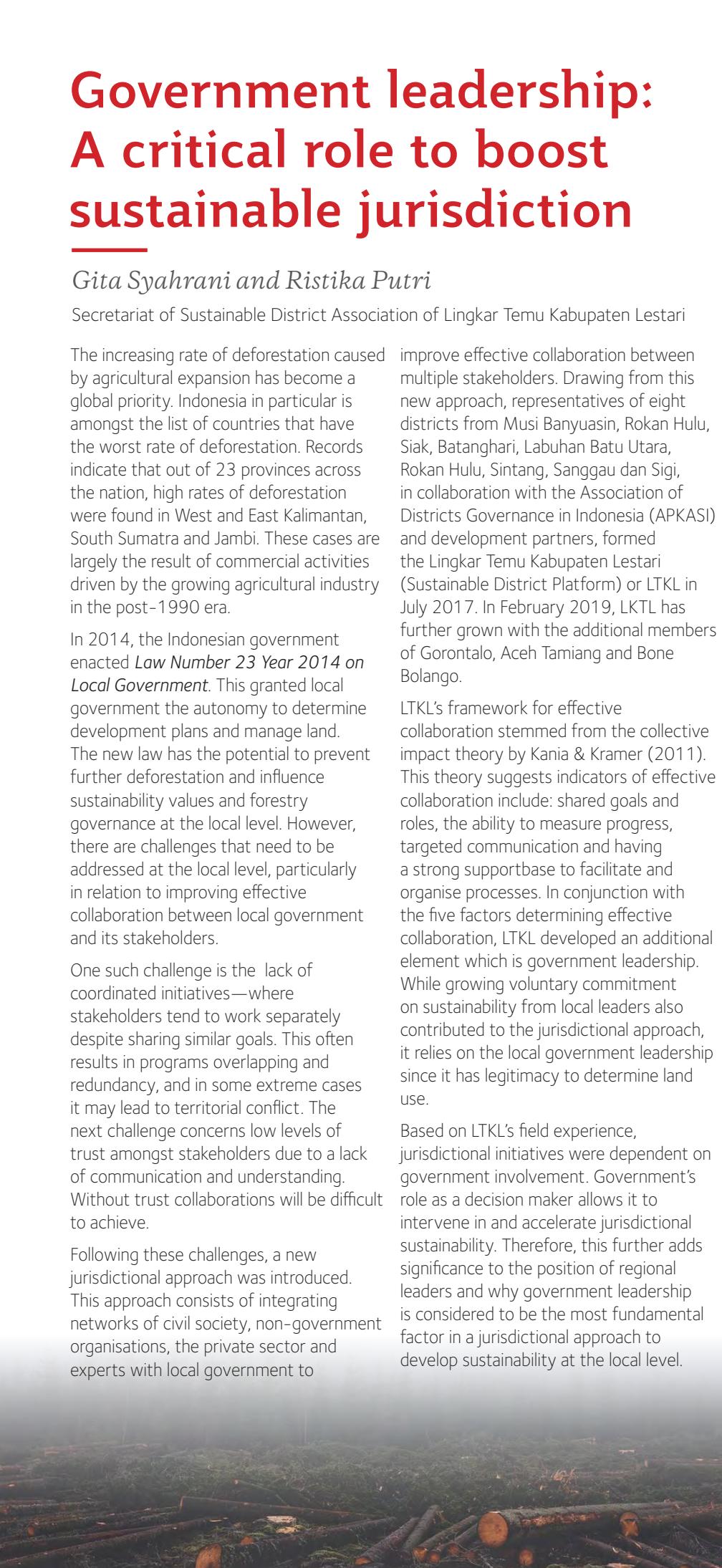
Gunaro Setiawan (GAI) chatted with Kosi Latu about the collective response Pacific Island states are taking to advance a regional framework for climate resilience and adaption planning.

*At the dialogue you referenced the 'Blue Pacific Narrative'. What is this narrative and how does it support collective climate action in the Pacific?*

The 'Blue Pacific Narrative' seeks to articulate the Pacific leaders' vision about the Pacific region. It speaks of one blue continent which connects us, serves as our identity, and identifies who we are. Geographically it represents the place we live where 98% of it is the ocean. This vision also conveys a serious and urgent message about climate change which Pacific leaders have identified as the single most serious threat to our survival, livelihood and development. If we do not take climate action now, then we can expect that more people will suffer and there will be a prohibitive cost to pay in the future. There are many organisations in the Pacific that work to support this cause. SPREP for one, provides advocacy to assist Pacific nations to be better prepared for negotiations during the UNFCCC Conference of Parties.

*At the dialogue you mentioned the Pacific region is seeking to develop a regional resilience facility to address the financial costs of disasters. How will this facility support climate resilience and what are the challenges in realising this?*

The facility is called the Pacific Resilience Facility (PRF) which will provide funding support for governments in the event of a disaster occurring. This PRF concept is still being worked on, and it could work in close conjunction with the Pacific Climate Change Centre which is currently being constructed at SPREP. Our current challenge is that the Pacific does not have sufficient emergency relief funds to respond to disasters. There are existing risk insurance systems, however these are constrained by three problems. First, they do not adequately cover all costs from cyclone damage. Second, these risk insurance mechanisms sometimes require a hefty premium to be paid and can only be accessed after a lengthy post-disaster assessment. Lastly, even after an assessment is carried out, there is no guarantee that the insurance will cover our claim.





# Climate change adaptation in the Asia-Pacific region

*Dr Johanna Nalau*

ARC Discovery Early Career Research Fellow, Cities Research Institute, Griffith University

Climate change is the biggest challenge of our time. In the Asia-Pacific region there are already many underlying development pressures that are going to increase in magnitude when the climatic conditions change. This includes for example changes of the areas where malaria is found, with high-land communities in Papua New Guinea already seeing the mosquitos reaching higher to the mountains than before. The increases in the number of hot days are another concern, as are the warming of the oceans, coral bleaching and other impacts on marine and coastal ecosystems.

On top of these changes, there are also concerns that storms are likely to intensify, with two mega storms (category 5 cyclones) already experienced in the Pacific region in 2015 and 2016. The questions now being asked relate not only to disaster recovery, but also levels of preparedness and how communities can adapt to such drastic changes in the environments that have sustained them for years.

Adapting to climate change is however not just a local community level issue. Although the implementation of

adaptation activities happens locally, it is best described as a process of decision-making that involves all levels of government and also the informal and traditional governance structures. It is a process where investments are being made across local, provincial, state, national and international levels, with the hope of helping to increase the overall resilience and adaptability of those systems and livelihoods that people are depending on.

These changes, coupled with sustainable development and disaster risk reduction, are posing new challenges to the Asia-Pacific region. The mega deltas are already experiencing massive changes and the inundation modelling that looks at increased sea level and storm surges is projecting even bigger changes to the region.

At the other end of the spectrum, the small atoll islands are being washed over during high tide. This is spurring discussions on relocation and migration away from the islands and raising questions about what such changes mean for people's identity and even nationality. The variety of adaptation challenges is simply staggering and

significant investments are needed to deliver strategic direction in how these challenges are tackled.

At Griffith, we have heavily invested in building regional partnerships with key government ministries and organisations that work on the ground in making decisions on adaptation. We have also invested internally in getting adaptation science to the national and global agenda. We host the National Climate Change Adaptation Facility and also have invested in the Griffith Climate Change Response Program as an area of strategic interest, even during times when climate change has not been supported politically.

In March 2019, we also launched the Adaptation Science Research theme at the Cities Research Institute that seeks to identify and support emerging leaders who are doing meaningful research on climate adaptation. All of this work supports the development of a more robust climate adaptation science agenda, one that is of practical relevance to decision and policy-makers, communities, and the private sector who are all developing their own strategies and understanding what climate adaptation can and should look like in the region.

# Meet our researchers...



**Kosi Latu**

Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme



**Gita Syahrani**

Secretariat of Sustainable District Association of Lingkar Temu Kabupaten Lestari



**Johanna Nalau**

Griffith University

Mr Kosi Latu is the Director-General of the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme and leads the premier intergovernmental agency for the Pacific environment established by SPREP Treaty in 1993. SPREP has 26 members and is an accredited entity to the Adaptation and Green Climate Fund with key priority areas in climate change resilience; island and ocean ecosystems; environmental monitoring and governance; and waste management and pollution control. Mr Latu previously served as Deputy Director-General.

Ms Gita Syahrani is the Executive Director to the Secretariat of Sustainable District Association of Lingkar Temu Kabupaten Lestari (LTKL). With more than a decade of legal, financing structure and strategic management consulting and programme implementation experience, Gita was the Senior Programme Manager for the Indonesia Palm Oil Pledge (IPOP) and a leading member of the former National REDD+ Agency, involved in the design, construction, negotiation and implementation of strategic work plan and funding instrument mechanism for REDD+ Indonesia.

Dr Johanna Nalau is an adaptation scientist with a PhD in climate change adaptation at School of Environment and Science at Griffith University based on the Gold Coast, Australia. Johanna's research is focused on understanding how, why and when people make decisions to adapt to climate change, and what role science can and should play in that process. She is a Lead Author for the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) 6th Assessment report in Working Group II Chapter 15 Small Islands, an Australian Research Council DECRA Fellow (2019-2021), and Managing Editor for the Journal of Climate Risk Management.

## Griffith University-Universitas Hasanuddin dual degree

*Gunaro Setiawan*

Research Assistant, Griffith Asia Institute

Partnering with Universitas Hasanuddin, Griffith University's Centre of Excellence for Sustainable Development of Indonesia (CESDI) launched a dual degree program for Indonesian government staff in 2018. Students were able to enrol in the Master in Regional Planning at Universitas Hasanuddin for two semesters, followed by the Master of Environment at Griffith University for two trimesters in 2019.

The two-year program requires the completion of a mini thesis from both universities. The dual degree program is jointly funded by the State Ministry for Development Planning (BAPPENAS) and the Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) under the Australia Awards Scholarship program.

In a recent discussion session, students told Griffith Asia Institute staff they felt the most beneficial part of the program is being able to complete two degrees in a relatively short time.

"Normally, it would take about four years to complete two Master programs in Indonesia" said Ida Ayu who is currently working as a statistician at the Office of Marine and Fisheries in Bali, Indonesia. Students said they had experienced significant growth in their academic capabilities, particularly through completing the Introductory Academic Program (IAP) and English for Academic Purposes (EAP), provided by the Australia Awards Scholarship program.

"This is my first time going overseas and I am glad to be able to learn various cultures by meeting new people from around the world" said Addel, a statistician in the Indonesian Central Bureau of Statistics.

Students said there are differences between the Indonesian and Australian curriculum regarding research, and stated that completing Australian research courses would enrich and subsequently contribute to the development of their research skills.



## Women empowerment and nature conservation

Despite a historical and cultural predominance of men in roles of leadership, women are playing a key role in the fight against the large-scale land and coastal clearing that threatens their local ecosystems and livelihoods. One particular concern is still largely intact mangrove forests that protect the shorelines of Papua New Guinea's island and coastal provinces.

The Nature Conservancy is an international NGO working with women across PNG to address mangrove loss and women's empowerment through the Mangoro Market Meri (MMM) project. Using MMM as a case study, Barbara Masike-Liri and Robyn James presented their work at the Perspectives:Asia lecture "Mangoro market meri: Women guardians of the mangroves in Papua New Guinea" on 28 March 2019.

For more information visit their website at [www.nature.org/en-us/](http://www.nature.org/en-us/).

# Featured publications

A. Haris, B. Seno, A. Riyanto and A. Bachtiar, 'Integrated Approach for Characterizing Unconventional Reservoir Shale Hydrocarbon: Case Study of North Sumatra Basin', *IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science* 62, (2017).

Diego Moya, Clay Aldás and Prasad Kaparaju, 'Geothermal Energy: Power Plant Technology and Direct Heat Applications', *Renewable and Sustainable Energy Reviews* 94, (2018), pp. 889–901.

Dung Phung, Greg Miller and Des Connell, 'Is the World Health Organization Predicted Exposure Assessment Model for Space Spraying of Insecticides Applicable to Agricultural Farmers', *Environmental Science and Pollution Research* 26, no. 1 (2019), pp. 896–904.

Meg Parsons, Johanna Nalau, Karen Fisher and Cilla Brown, 'Disrupting Path Dependency: Making Room for Indigenous Knowledge in River Management', *Global Environmental Change* 56, (2019), pp. 95–113.

Mohammed Alamgir, Mason Campbell, Sean Sloan, Ali Suhardiman, Jatna Supriatna and William Laurance, 'High-Risk Infrastructure Projects Pose Imminent Threats to Forests in Indonesian Borneo', *Scientific Reports* 9, no. 1 (2019), pp. 1–10.

Mujiono, T. Indra, D. Harmantyo and Z. Nadia, 'Simulation of Land Use Change and Effect on Potential Deforestation Using Markov Chain – Cellular Automata', *AIP Conference Proceedings* 1862, (2017).

Nicola Banwell, Shannon Rutherford, Brendan Mackey and Cordia Chu, 'Towards Improved Linkage of Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation in Health: A Review', *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health* 15, no. 4 (2018), pp. 793–811.

Nurhayati Prihartono, Ratna Djuwita and et al., 'Prevalence of Blood Lead Among Children Living in Battery Recycling Communities in Greater Jakarta, Indonesia', *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health* 16, no. 7, (2019), pp. 1276–1287.

Susan Williams, Christine Sur, Nodel Janetski, Jordan Hollarsmith, Saipul Rapi, Luke Barron, Siobhan Heatwole, Andi Yusuf, Syafyudin Yusuf, Jamaluddin Jompa and Frank Mars, 'Large Scale Coral Reef Rehabilitation after Blast Fishing in Indonesia', *Restoration Ecology* 27, no. 2 (2019), pp. 447–456.

## Upcoming events

**Knowledge Sharing Symposium: Subnational Climate Action in Asia Pacific**  
5 June 2019  
Brisbane, Australia

More event details at: [griffith.edu.au/collaborative-australia-indonesia-program](http://griffith.edu.au/collaborative-australia-indonesia-program)

**Indonesia Climate Change Dialogue**  
21 August 2019  
Jakarta, Indonesia

## Funding opportunities

Griffith University and Universitas Indonesia provide internal grants to support global student mobility opportunities. This funding supports various programs, including visiting research fellowships and postdoctoral fellowship programs. For further information visit:

**Griffith University:**  
[griffith.edu.au/research/research-services/research-grants/funding-opportunities/internal-grants](http://griffith.edu.au/research/research-services/research-grants/funding-opportunities/internal-grants)

**Universitas Indonesia:**  
<https://international.ui.ac.id/>

## Contact us

Griffith Asia Institute  
Phone: +61 7 3735 3730  
Email: [gai@griffith.edu.au](mailto:gai@griffith.edu.au)

Griffith University Nathan campus  
Nathan Queensland 4111, Australia

[Facebook.com/griffithasiainstitute](https://Facebook.com/griffithasiainstitute)  
[Twitter.com/GAI Griffith](https://Twitter.com/GAI Griffith)  
[LinkedIn.com/company/griffithasiainstitute](https://LinkedIn.com/company/griffithasiainstitute)