

**CHAIRMAN'S REPORT
THE TRACK II NADI WORKSHOP ON
"THE ROLE OF MILITARY IN ENHANCING HUMAN SECURITY"**

**25 - 28 August 2014
Pattaya City, Thailand**

Introduction

1. The Track II Network of ASEAN Defence and Security Institutions (NADI) Workshop on "The Role of Military in Enhancing Human Security" was organized by Strategic Studies Center, National Defence Security Institution, at A-One The Royal Cruise Hotel, Pattaya City, Thailand, from 25 – 28 August 2014.
2. Representatives from Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam attended the Meeting in which the list of participants appears as Annex I. Major General Chaianan Jantakananuruk, Director of Strategic Studies Center, Colonel Apisak Sombutcharoenon, Deputy Director of Strategic Studies Center, and Group Captain Poomjai Leksuntarakorn, Director of Regional Studies Division, SSC, chaired the Meeting.

Welcome Remarks by General Wuttinun Leelayudth, Commanding General of National Defense Studies Institute

3. General Wuttinun thanked all participants for dedicating their time and thought. He mentioned that the global security landscape is still having various conflicts, which may escalate into violence. The world, including ASEAN, is facing new forms of security challenges. Since ASEAN is entering into One ASEAN Community, the member countries should engage in more cooperative activities. For ASEAN to fully benefit from the upcoming integration, the security challenges must be overcome or handled properly and peacefully together. One important area is human security, which may come from both traditional and non-traditional threats. There are some concerns regarding the needs for the military to support the collaboration involving this issue. General Wuttinun was certain that the workshop would be an important venue for the participants to share knowledge.

Adoption of Agenda:

4. The meeting adopted the agenda and the programme, which are attached in Annexes II and III.

SESSION ONE:

Keynote Speech

5. Professor Piriya Pholphirul, Ph.D.,

“Gaining from Migration: Trends and Policy Lessons”

- a) The presentation addresses the issues of migration, which occurs worldwide, across and within region, mostly from less to more developed countries. In economic term, people move because they need better jobs and quality of life; therefore, the flow of money comes with migration.
- b) Migration is caused by push and pull factors in economic, social and political aspects. For the push – pull factors in ASEAN member countries, the income disparity generates incentives to migrate. For social factor, the aging population in receiving countries causes decline of labor forces and productivity.
- c) The research on Thailand revealed the costs and benefits of migration for receiving country (Thailand) and sending countries. Furthermore, the migration poses both short-term and long-term impacts on receiving countries.
- d) Besides economic perspective, migration characteristics in the region pose challenges to national security and human rights. Migrant workers in ASEAN tend to be young, low-skilled and mostly female. Furthermore, undocumented migrants are difficult to control and children of the migrants have limited access to education and health services.
- e) Besides poor health conditions than average population in host countries, the irregular migrants face other risks, such as being abused by employers, their weak bargaining position, fear of arrest and deportation.
- f) In global context, most countries have no articulated migration policy. It is generally geared by political force and mutually agreed upon between sending and receiving countries.
- g) Migration policy in the ASEAN perspective includes coherent national migration policies, bilateral and multilateral collaboration of sending and receiving countries, improving the financial infrastructure underlying remittances, and reducing/eliminating irregular migrations.

**6. Major General Chaianan Jantakananuruk addressed
“The Role of Royal Thai Armed Forces in Enhancing Human Security”**

In his speech, he emphasized the following:

- a) The Royal Thai Armed Forces sets the visionary strategic framework to drive the Thai society in ASEAN with unity. It is allowed to conduct some operation or activities, with pre-defined directions stated by laws.
- b) The roles within the country include military operations (defending the country from outside threats) and military operations other than war, such as supporting the government in developing political system, economic progress and solving crisis.
- c) In developing the country, the Royal Thai Armed Forces take part in the political development, economic progression, social psychology and Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief (HADR).
- d) Different departments of Royal Thai Armed Forces also play various roles. For example, Civil Affairs Department is responsible for some Royal-initiated projects. Armed Forces Development takes care of sustainable development projects and theory of sufficiency economy. The Royal Thai Survey Department works on Kam-Ling flood prevention project.
- e) In addition to domestic task, the Royal Thai Armed Forces implement international efforts by continuously supporting many peace operations, such as collaboration with UN.
- f) Recognizing the importance of Human Security, the Royal Thai Armed Forces have expertise and are ready to contribute and cooperate with other nations to enhance Human Security for One ASEAN.

SESSION TWO:

Brunei Darussalam

Presentation by Mr Muhammad Shahrul Nizzam Bin Uma, Director, Sul Haji Hassanah Bolkih Institute of Defence and Strategic Studies

7. Mr. Muhammad Shahrul Nizzam shared how the Royal Brunei Armed Forces (RBAF) was adapting to various security challenges in a changing security environment. He shared that the Ministry of Defence and the RBAF adopted a strategy comprising three elements:

- a) responding immediately and robustly to more immediate challenges;
 - b) close coordination with civil agencies;
 - c) actively engaging its neighbours and beyond, including through trainings, joint exercises, and contributions to peace support operations.
8. In proposing more cooperation among ASEAN, he suggested:
- a) consolidating all progress and initiatives agreed in ASEAN on HADR. Trainings and exercises which can test and validate various standard operating procedures, and enhance interoperability must be continued;
 - b) establishing a network of operation centers among ASEAN members that could provide common situational and operational picture of an affected area during an emergency, enabling quicker response from assisting states and greater coordination;
 - c) further strengthening the role of NADI in providing new ideas and recommendations as well as in-depth studies and practicable recommendations.

Cambodia

Presentation by Lieutenant Colonel Sakol Thun, Deputy Chief of Section, General Department of Policy and Foreign Affairs, Phnom Penh

9. Traditional and non-traditional security threats are no longer separated but integrated as a comprehensive security, which requires holistic approaches generated from political, economic, security, cultural, social, and environmental realms. Since our regional security issues are getting more sophisticated, we need stronger engagement and dialogue among defense and security researchers.
10. Cambodia will assist in pursuing human security in order to get the best quality of life and security for all the ASEAN member countries. The military's role is an integral part of maintaining security on many different levels rather than acting independently all the time. There are many instances when the military works together with the civil sector for a common goal.

Indonesia

Presentation by Brigadier General Haryoko Sukarto, Chief of Center for Strategic Studies of Indonesian National Defence Forces

11. Every government is responsible to protect its citizens from any threat. It has the duty and responsibility to improve human security irrespective of tribe, race, ethnicity, skin color or religion.
12. Paradigm shift in recent decades has caused the military's role to be expanded and directed towards human security and to simultaneously overcome the difficulties faced by the civilian population. This enhances the military's role of the ASEAN

member countries to address threats to human security in the region, such as natural disasters, health issues, environmental issues, transnational trafficking and human rights violation so that the willingness of ASEAN member countries is needed to develop their capability in order to address these problems effectively.

13. The militaries of ASEAN member countries have different experiences in enhancing human security. These experiences should be exchanged and shared with one another to improve human security both domestically and in the ASEAN region. The recommendations for enhancing the military role in human security in the region are as follows:

- a) Establish a coordinating mechanism in promoting human security among ASEAN member countries. This is to facilitate the coordination of related activities in an effort to improve human security within the region.
- b) Define the areas of priority to improve human security in the region.
- c) Develop joint guidelines agreed upon by all ASEAN member countries as the framework of cooperation among militaries of the ASEAN member countries to improve human security in the region.
- d) Develop and carry out a joint program, such as seminars, workshops, military field exercises and command post exercises, with the main theme of improving human security in the region.

Presentation by Colonel Dr. Arwin D.W. Sumari, Head of Defense Economics Study Program, Faculty of Defense Management, Indonesian Defense University (IDU)

14. The common natural disasters that threaten human security in Southeast Asia are earthquakes, tsunamis, volcano eruptions, floods, land slides, typhoons and forest fires. They cause huge loss that can threaten the lives of the affected communities whether materially or non-materially. This needs serious attention by the governments of ASEAN member countries. The Indonesian Defense University (IDU) shared its ideas on Civil-Military Coordination and Cooperation (CIMIC) in disaster management in order to promote human security. The role of the military in disaster management is crucial since it is well organized, structured and trained to assist in disaster management in pre-disaster, actual occurrence and post-disaster phases. For this purpose the IDU presented CIMIC in the case of Kelud mountain eruption that occurred on 13 February 2014.

15. The role of the Indonesian military in disaster management is regulated in 2002 and 2003 Indonesian Laws regarding State Defense and Indonesian Armed Forces. In these laws are clearly stated that two of Military Operations Other Than War (MOOTW) are operations on humanitarian assistance and operations on natural disaster management. These kinds of operations can only be done by request and/or by law. For handling natural disasters, Indonesia adopts Incident Command System (ICS) from the United States, which is known as Disaster Emergency Response Command System (DERCS) and applies it to the Indonesian National Board for Disaster Management (NBDM).
16. The practical experiences show that Indonesia has succeeded in implementing CIMIC in disaster management as viewed from many aspects. These aspects comprise disaster preparedness, mitigation, and coordination in pre-disaster phase; the successful implementation of the DERSC and ICS in emergency response phase; and the successful story in rehabilitation and reconstruction phase. The experiences also show that there are some matters that have to be addressed, which include the unavailability of contingency plans, the weak anticipation to the occurrence of natural disaster in term of logistics support and coordination, and the financial support preparation.
17. The lessons which can be learned from this case are CIMIC is not easy to be applied but the occurrence of a natural disaster can be a trigger to develop chemistry amongst national components to work together to deliver aid for their citizens and migrants who are affected by the disaster. The military, with its organized and disciplined personnel, can become a good model for the civilian counterpart and these traits can be adopted in order to organize and run a disaster management organization effectively and efficiently. A model of disaster management is very crucial to be developed as the reference for all ASEAN member countries in handling natural disasters as an individual country or as a regional community.

Lao PDR

Presentation by Major Phaivanh Vongsaikham, Staff Officer of the Science & Military History of Department of Science and Military History Vientiane

18. Human security from a Lao perspective focuses on the security for food, environment, socio-economy, culture and politics. Human security is considered as a fundamental

right of people to live, work and attend any kind of social activities. The government should try to do their best to protect people by enhancing the role of military and other relevant sectors to ensure the safety and security for the people. Therefore, the government from all ASEAN members are closely working together to deal with the issue and raising the role of military forces to contribute in humanitarian assistance and disaster relief.

19. There are a number of meetings organized that raised the problem of human security, which we are concerned with in the region. ASEAN member countries actively collaborate on bilateral and multilateral levels. The border patrol military forces from our neighboring countries have often collaborated and exchanged information interactively in order to address undocumented worker procedure and illegal migrants. It is believed that the cycle of human trafficking is hidden within transnational illegal migrants and it might give a chance to some abusive employers to employ these illegal migrants as slave labor. Hence, military ties among ASEAN Member countries could be enhanced to ensure human security in the region.

Malaysia

Presentation by Lieutenant Colonel Ahmad Suhaimi Navinder, Malaysian Institute of Defence and Security (MiDAS)

20. Malaysia continues to engage the armed services around the region in a myriad of collaborative activities, ranging from joint exercises to military exchange programs. Malaysia has long acknowledged the fact that “security begins at home”. Malaysia is perceived to be a lucrative destination for its economic development and the demand for cheap labour in various industries is high. The Malaysian Armed Forces (MAF) is catalyzing the aspirations of the Government’s Transformation Program. It is aligning its transformation path to embark on a National Blue Ocean Strategy (NBOS) to do new things for nation’s security and nation building. From the military point of view, the opportunity as stipulated in NBOS initiatives would afford to enhance and expand Military Operations Other Than War (MOOTW) capabilities without losing sight of MAF’s primary responsibility. In order to achieve the country’s vision, a concept of Total Defense was introduced. In regards to this, to enhance human security, collaboration was established between various security agencies in responding to the new threat environment. NBOS provides an avenue for the MAF to harness the entire constituents of national power.
21. Human security is not only about survival, well being and freedom but also about dignity (rights) and confidence. ASEAN countries may have different priorities for their own human security concerns but some common policies and strategies can be drawn. Subsequently, the member countries shall increase their bi- or multilateral

cooperation, e.g. increased multilateral training of military forces, the exchange of data or even the extradition of criminal suspects to another ASEAN country. Developing regional multilateralism may offer a way forward which has the potential to present a flexible and practical mechanism to improve the security of individual nation states as well as overall within the region. Indeed, the interrelationships of partnerships and interconnecting networks within the region offer a sound basis to strengthen defence, security and mutual assistance. Creating an awareness of the changing global and regional security environment as well as improving military understanding of the changes in security concepts can be adopted by ASEAN member countries. Confidence building measures need to be placed to foster a deeper dialogue and understanding between member countries. In an absence of such understanding, benign action by one state could easily be misinterpreted in a very hostile manner by neighbours, leading to a reluctance to cooperate, or worse, to outright conflict. In order to avoid such misunderstandings, countries will need to engage each other in dialogue on security issues at various levels and different forums.

Myanmar

Presentation by Major General Soe Naing Oo, Deputy Chief of The Office of the Chief of the Armed Forces Training, head of DSS

22. Maj Gen Soe Naing Oo, Deputy Chief of Myanmar Armed Forces Training, made a presentation entitled “The Role of Military Perspective in Human Security”. He emphasized that the point of view centralizing human security is compulsorily required in this age. He also highlighted the definition of “Human Security” as well as formulation of the comprehensive policies by the decision makers. His presentation also included the Three Ds which stands for Diplomacy, Development and Defence. Then he related Democratization to the Three Ds. He iterated seven main categories which were reported in Human Development Report (1994) by UNDP. Other two main components were also broadly stressed during his presentation: Freedom from Fear and Freedom from Want. Moreover, he mentioned that all ASEAN member countries have to be harmonious with the security concepts which have been changing internationally by pointing out the main responsibility of military.
23. He then presented the components and role relevant to military perspective in Southeast Asia followed by focusing on the insurgencies and terrorist activities currently challenging some ASEAN member countries. Maj Gen Soe Naing Oo highlighted the importance of being qualified with necessary skills within military with regards to peace for people. Then he showed some confinements for cooperation among the countries which share long border areas in order to address transnational crimes, for example, illicit smuggling. He then presented the strong cyclones and earthquakes, which affect Myanmar accompanied by cooperation of the Myanmar

Armed Forces in these disaster relief processes. He also emphasized the effectiveness of the assistance from military during and after natural disasters. He concluded his presentation that all ASEAN member countries should promote cooperation among themselves by conducting joint training exercises and sharing information among militaries of ASEAN member countries.

The Philippines

Presentation by Brigadier General Joselito E. Kakilala, Chief, Office of Strategic Studies and Strategy Management (OSSSM)

24. The Armed Forces of the Philippines has embarked on a paradigm shift as it departed from a predominantly militaristic solution to a people-centered, community-based, and consultative security strategy. Conventional military operations have become just one of the many facets in the provision of security for the nation. As human security becomes the priority of its internal security agenda, the AFP has institutionalized, through the Internal Peace and Security Plan (IPSP) “Bayanihan,” non-combat and human-centric parameters to analyze institutional success in addressing the country’s peace and security challenges in the 21st century. “Bayanihan” is loosely translated as “cooperative endeavor” through the “whole-of-nation approach” by involving all other sectors. The AFP also actively participates in various activities under the AHA, AADMER and in multilateral defense and security engagements in the Asia-Pacific region that advance and promote human security.
25. The following are the recommendations in enhancing and promoting human security within the region: (1) integrate all human security-related programs and activities under the ASEAN community pillars; (2) strengthen the AHA center and AADMER as platforms for regional coordination on HADR and; (3) support the exchange of best practices among the militaries in the region with respect to human security.

Singapore

Presentation by Ms. Sarah Teo, Associate Research Fellow, S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies (RSIS)

26. Ms Sarah Teo noted that human security had in recent times emerged as a major challenge, with the issues being wide-ranging and multi-dimensional in nature. In light of challenges such as climate change, natural disasters and the spread of diseases, it was essential for Singapore to manage human security issues at the national, regional and international levels. Domestically, Singapore employed a ‘whole-of-nation’ approach to human security issues. This approach involved various agencies, including the Singapore Armed Forces (SAF), the Singapore Civil Defence Force (SCDF), the Singapore Police Force (SPF), as well as the ministries and

statutory boards. Interagency coordination to enhance human security, for example through Total Defence and the Maritime Security Task Force, was thus an important element in this strategy.

27. At the ASEAN level, Singapore had been an advocate of interstate cooperation and information sharing, to minimize challenges to communication and transportation links, stability of regional states and most importantly human lives. Cooperation within the ADMM enhances interoperability and confidence building, while within the ADMM-Plus the Dialogue Partners help to boost the capabilities and technical expertise of ASEAN countries to deal with security challenges on their own. Additionally, Singapore's proposal of a Regional HADR Coordination Centre (RHCC) would enhance regional cooperation efforts in disaster management issues. Given the threat of natural disasters facing regional countries, the RHCC would be useful in effective management of pre- and post-disaster situations.

Vietnam

Presentation by Lieutenant General Nguyen Dinh Chien, Director General, Institute for Defense Strategy, MOD of Vietnam

28. Lt. Gen. Nguyen Dinh Chien emphasized that since its founding, the Vietnam People's Army (VPA) has played a great role as an army ready to fight, work, and produce. The VPA has considered the task of preventing natural disasters as "a fighting task in peacetime" and has played a core role in the prevention of natural disasters. Recently, the VPA has also actively participated in HADR mission outside country's borders upon request. Along with the fulfillment of HADR task, the VPA has also actively participated in demining and recovering from the aftermaths of wars. The VPA has conducted a number of operations to support the Vietnamese Government's National Mine Action Program and Mine Action Plan 2010-2015. The VPA's recovery work in recent years has attained important achievements in clearing landmines and unexploded explosives, searching and mapping landmines contaminated areas.
29. Along with the accomplishment of the task of demining and clearing explosive remnants of wars, the VPA has also actively participated in recovering the consequences of Agent Orange/dioxin. However, due to its complexity, the recovery of the consequences of the chemical warfare in Vietnam needs a lot of manpower and efforts in a long time, of which the military plays a core role. In the implementation of the Ministry of Defence's project in the research program to recover the consequences of chemical agents, in recent years, the VPA's units have conducted surveys, environmental impact assessment in contaminated areas, conducting activities to improve environmental quality; promoting scientific and technological research,

applying advanced scientific and technical progress in environmental recovering of contaminated areas, in close coordination with State agencies to resolve environmental issues and to organize the core forces in environmental recovery.

SESSION THREE:

Recommendations

30. The Meeting had an extensive exchange of views, including the issues of human security. The armed forces of ASEAN member countries are generally active in participating in the various endeavors in promoting human security covering diverse areas, such as social, economic, political and environmental security. In the ASEAN context, HADR issue relatively occupies the highest level of priority. Based on the presentations and discussions conducted, it is recommended that:

- a) Given that the impact of human security issues often falls across various spectrums, it is essential for the governments of the ASEAN countries to adopt a whole-of-nation approach. Interagency coordination and cooperation is thus important at the national level. Within this whole-of-nation approach, the military should play an important role as they possess the necessary capabilities, resources and structures to manage human security challenges at both the strategic and operational levels.
- b) ASEAN countries should boost cooperation on human security issues by sharing their individual strengths and expertise among member countries. Additionally, cooperation with the Dialogue Partners in the ADMM-Plus should focus on acquiring expertise and capabilities for the ASEAN countries. Capacity building in areas such as health security and HADR is necessary for ASEAN countries to obtain adequate resources to eventually deal with such challenges on their own.
- c) Each ASEAN country should establish a crisis management centre as the coordinating body and point of contact to share information and cooperate at the regional level. A strong network of crisis management centres among ASEAN countries will help to promote swifter responses and better coordination among ASEAN countries during HADR operations.
- d) Explore further ways to contribute to quicker response from, assisting states and for greater coordination in HADR efforts, including through establishing a network of operation centers among member states.

- e) Apart from HADR, it is proposed that the armed forces of ASEAN countries look into areas where they can contribute towards enhancing human security. Transnational crime and cross-border security are among issues that may have to be addressed.

Other matters

31. Group Captain Poomjai Leksuntarakorn, SSC, proposes joint working paper entitled “The Role of Military in Enhancing ASEAN HADR Cooperation in Responding to Crisis”. Objective is to enhance and facilitate smooth and effective HADR cooperation among the armed forces of ASEAN. The following has been agreed upon:

- a) SSC Thailand provides an overview of HADR cooperation among ASEAN militaries.
- b) Submission by individual countries on their experiences in dealing with HADR situation in their respective countries.
- c) Discuss and analyze the submission to formulate the action plan in enhancing HADR cooperation among ASEAN countries in January 2015.
- d) Final discussion before printing.
- e) Contact person (POC) for each country.
- f) Timeline for the first draft: End of 2014

Updated NADI workshop 2014 – 2015:

32. The Meeting noted the updates on upcoming NADI activities as follows:

- a) ‘NADI workshop on New Trends in Terrorism: Challenges and Responses’, 26 – 28 January 2015 in Singapore.
- b) 8th NADI Annual Meeting will be held on 24 - 26 March 2015, in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, no finalized venue.
- c) 2nd NADI Retreat will be held tentatively on 9-10 June 2015 in Genting Highlands, Malaysia.
- d) NADI workshop ‘The Role of Military in Enhancing ASEAN HADR Cooperation in Responding to Crisis’, July 2015, Strategic Studies Center, National Defence Studies Institute, Chiangmai, Thailand
- e) NADI workshop on ‘Peace, Conflict Management and Conflict Resolution: Experiences and Best Practices’, may be held in October 2015, (to be confirmed) in Port Dickson, Malaysia.
- f) NADI workshop on ‘Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief (HADR): Disaster Relief as a Diplomatic Means for Strengthening the ASEAN Community’ will be tentatively held on 13 - 15 October 2015 in Manado, North Sulawesi, Indonesia.

Concluding Remarks

33. The NADI representatives expressed their appreciation to the Strategic Studies Center (SSC), National Defense Studies Institute (NDSI), Thailand, for the warm hospitality accorded to them and the excellent arrangement made for the NADI Workshop on “The Role of Military in Enhancing Human Security”.