



Fellows take part in a negotiation exercise focused on prioritizing measures to build climate resiliency in a fictional Southeast Asia delta.

Cooperation through negotiation

ASC 15-1 hones Fellows' ability to build multi-agency consensus

The art of negotiation is a vital piece in the puzzle that is international cooperation. Without an effective process of give-and-take, solving transnational problems is infinitely more complex, if not impossible.

Professionals from 32 nations sharpened critical negotiation skills as part of the Advanced Security Cooperation course (ASC 15-1) April 2 to May 7 at the Daniel K. Inouye Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies. The five-week course is an executive education program enabling mid-level military and civilian leaders to deepen

their understanding of security issues within political, socio-economic, defense and environmental contexts.

ASC's intent, said course manager Dr. Christopher Snedden, is to "educate, connect and empower" Fellows so they can affect positive change in their nations and beyond. Course participants come from throughout the Asia-Pacific region and other select areas, and serve primarily in military and government capacities.

One hundred twelve ASC 15-1 participants learned through a combination of 23 plenary sessions, 12 electives, group interaction seminars, and assessment exercises.

Samoa's Leroy Enel Hunkin-Mamae praised the course's balance. "It was awesome...not only was it intriguing intellectually, but by putting in practical exercises, it gave us an opportunity to apply what we learned." Hunkin-Mamae, with Samoa's Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, said

he and his peers learned to "frame" problems by analyzing them from different perspectives, then exploring potential solutions through cooperation.

In an April 30 negotiation exercise, Fellows tested their newfound knowledge while building cooperation among competing stakeholders for action on climate change. Divided into four groups, each with a facilitator and role players representing eight government agencies, Fellows evaluated measures to build climate resiliency.

ASC at a Glance
Formerly Executive Course
(Since 1996)

- 47 Courses / 3,441 Fellows
- 62 nations
- Course 15-1 Demographics
 - Fellows: 112
 - Male: 76% / Female: 24%
 - Military: 39% / Civilian: 53%
 - Law Enforcement: 8%
 - International: 94% / U.S.: 6%

Teams tackled a scenario featuring a densely populated agricultural area vulnerable to flooding and salt intrusion from rising sea levels.

To secure a \$500 million assistance package, each group formed and presented plans on how their nation would employ these funds. They evaluated short- and long-term impacts of five adaptation approaches — to include building a protective infrastructure or resettling the population — and, through negotiation, attempted to come to an agreement on a prioritized action proposal. Fellows considered associated risks, how to manage tradeoffs in the process of adapting to change, and how different stakeholders can work together to make difficult decisions.

“I think they took to it really well,” said Snedden. “Three groups actually came up with a resolution...but that ultimately wasn’t the key objective... it was the learning along the way that was important; especially that negotiation isn’t easy.”

In a post-course survey, a Fel-

Hunkin-Mamae said he and his peers learned to “frame” problems by analyzing them from different perspectives, then exploring potential solutions through cooperation.

low noted, “Participation in exercises gave me a better understanding of the subject matter. Working as a group and sharing ideas with other Fellows was the most interesting part (of the course).”

Snedden added that cooperation was a central focus of the course. The theme bore out in plenary sessions, such as “Cooperative Resolution of Conflicts in the Asia-Pacific Region,” and a variety of sub-region-specific

sessions focused on multilateral cooperation in Oceania, South Asia, Southeast Asia, Northeast Asia and the Americas.

“Lectures helped us realize that no matter how educated we are (or) empowered we are in our respective positions, we can achieve our long-term objectives for a prosperous, secured nation only through security cooperation and a positive mindset to help each other,” an ASC Fellow stated.

ASC 15-1 was the 49th iteration of the course since its inception in 1999. Participants hailed from Australia, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brunei, Cambodia, Canada, Chile, China and Colombia. They also came from Fiji, India, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Maldives, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Palau, and the Philippines. Other Fellows came from Samoa, Singapore, South Korea, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Timor-Leste, the United States, Vanuatu and Vietnam.



(Top left to right) Tom Patykula, chief of APCSS admissions, takes Advanced Security Cooperation course (ASC 15-1) fellows through in-processing. Gembo Tshering, with Bhutan’s Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Imelda Sari, editor-in-chief of Indonesia’s *Voxpopulindo Portal News*, evaluate issues associated with a climate-change negotiation exercise. Samuela Baleinamuka Moce, with Fiji’s Ministry of Finance, adds perspective during an exercise promoting interagency cooperation. (Bottom) One hundred twelve Fellows from 32 locations took part in the ASC 15-1 April 2 to May 7.



Fellows attending the Comprehensive Crisis Management course (CCM 15-1) team up on a crisis management exercise during one of the applied learning modules. The Fellows are (left to right) Thi Hong Ly Nguyen, with Vietnam's Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Romeo Bituin, medical specialist with the Philippines Department of Health; Hisan Hassan, a project director at the Maldives National Disaster Management Centre; and Pei-Jen Lin, an analyst serving with the Taiwan National Security Council.

CCM: Prepping leaders for times of crisis

Effective response to a disaster or crisis is often a race against time. In the effort to save lives, governments and other agencies must work quickly to deliver medical aid, food and shelter to affected populations. Success in such efforts can hinge heavily on the quality of coordination and cooperation across a wide spectrum of responding organizations.

The Daniel K. Inouye Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies tasked 115 U.S. and international Fellows to hone their skills in this arena by tackling a simulated crisis exercise — focused on a pandemic — as part of the July 23 to Aug 25 Comprehensive Crisis Management course (CCM

15-1). The Fellows, hailing from 42 locations, completed the two-day capstone exercise prior to their Aug. 25 course commencement.

CCM is an executive education program designed to educate and build resilient capacity among security practitioners for crisis preparation, response and recovery. It helps participants develop a comprehensive understanding of crisis and disaster management with a focus on the strategic impacts of decisions and actions before, during and after events.

“Often in disaster/crisis situations, you have to go beyond your ministry or agency to work with others,” said CCM manager Professor Jessica Ear. “With ‘Katrina,’ for

example, there were countless organizations and departments involved. One of the biggest challenges to coordination is not understanding the protocols and procedures of other involved entities.”

Ear added the exercise highlighted key points covered in the prior weeks’ curriculum with emphasis on building collaboration between agencies and organizations with often dissimilar culture, terminology and priorities.

The capstone scenario called for each of eight CCM seminar groups to act as a different government ministry in an underdeveloped, fictitious nation wracked by spread of a communicable disease. Each group analyzed available data,

considered capabilities and challenges, then developed response proposals for the nation’s prime minister. Eight task forces were then formed containing members from each of the eight ministries with an additional “Civil Society Consortium” group role-played by 17 participants from the U.S. State Department’s International Visitor Leadership Program. Task forces, in turn, had to work through competing ministry priorities to develop and brief agreed-upon courses of action to national leadership. And, they only had two days to make it all work.

“The time constraint is very real,” said Ear. “We gave them just enough time to discuss the issues, because



(Top) One hundred fifteen international Fellows attended CCM 15-1. (Bottom) Shazia Haris, a media advisor with Pakistan's Earthquake Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Authority, discusses the 2005 Pakistan earthquake as part of a CCM lessons-learned panel. Joining Haris on the panel were Fellows Dr. Amarsanaa Jazag (right), city council member in Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia, and Edgardo Esperancilla, regional director, Philippines Department of Science and Technology.

in a crisis situation, there isn't time for a prolonged diplomatic standoff." She added that Fellows "highly felt" the time constraint, which moved them to negotiate past points of contention. "Often in disaster situations, you have the best opportunity to come together because you have a common end goal...meeting human needs."

The exercise enabled application of knowledge and understanding built through a series of topical plenary sessions, seminar discussions, exercises, on-island site visits, case studies analysis and electives. CCM facilitates this curriculum in five core modules, with the capstone as the fifth. The other four are:

- **Crisis resiliency in a complex environment:** this module explores the multidimensional nature of crises and factors that contribute to national resiliency to recover and rebuild.

- **Enhancing Crisis Leader and Team Capabilities:** Fellows develop personal skills needed to comprehensively analyze crises, assess potential outcomes, and lead and design strategies for effective crisis communication and information sharing.

- **Improving Crisis Coordination and Collaboration:** this module focuses Fellows "outward," enhancing their ability to understand and work with other actors and their practices in crisis management.

- **Focused Knowledge Enhancement:** faculty facilitate a deeper experience in skills- and knowledge-based learning. This block included visits to the Hawaii Emergency Management Agency, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and its Pacific Tsunami Warning Center, and the local U.S. Coast Guard unit.

"The approach taken by APCSS to adult learning is wonderful," said Maj. Garth Andersen, a Fellow from the Ja-

maica Defense Force. "It affords a very balanced experience of theory mixed with practical knowledge. The overall experience was great...I don't think I could have spent it in a better learning experience or around a better group of people."

Joining Andersen were Argentina's and Paraguay's first-ever APCSS Fellows. Other participants hailed from Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Bangladesh, Brazil, Cambodia, Chile, China, Colombia, Cook Islands, Dominican Republic, Fiji Islands, India and Indonesia. Fellows also came from Japan, Kiribati, Laos, Malaysia, Maldives, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Palau, Palestine, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Romania and Samoa. Also taking part were Fellows from South Korea, Sri Lanka, Taiwan, Thailand, Timor Leste, Tonga, the United States and Vietnam.

Complimenting the course demographic were four Fellows representing the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, the United Nations Development Programme, the World Bank, and the Japan International Cooperation Agency.

CCM culminated in participants accomplishing Fellows Projects intended to effect crisis management improvements within their organizations or countries.

CCM at a Glance Formerly SSTR (Since 2006)

- 13 Courses / 864 Fellows
- 64 nations
- Course 15-1 Demographics
 - Fellows: 115
 - Male: 81% / Female: 19%
 - Military: 42% / Civilian: 49%
 - Law Enforcement: 9%
 - International: 90% / U.S.: 10%



Dr. William Wieninger facilitates an APOC 15-3 plenary discussion on inclusion of women in the security sector. Australian Fellow Anna Koestenbauer engages in discussion with her peers during an APOC 15-3 seminar session.

Gaining an expanded perception of regional security issues, 300 professionals completed two Asia-Pacific Orientation Courses at the Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies.

APOC is a five-day course designed to provide an overview of regional states and trends in socio-economic, political, defense, health and environmental arenas that drive the Asia-Pacific security environment.

Attendees are generally junior- to mid-grade U.S. military members and their civilian counterparts in various security-related fields.

“Given the size and complexity of the region, and its increasing interconnectedness, it’s critical that security practitioners in this domain are able to understand current and future

APOC broadens view of regional dynamics

security challenges, both traditional and non-traditional,” said APOC course manager Cmdr. Alan Chace. This is especially true, he said, in light of the ever evolving security environment in the region.

APOC 15-2

One hundred fifty attendees in the June 22 to 26 course gained a deep analysis of Asia-Pacific nations, sub-regions such as Oceania, Southeast Asia and South Asia, and key national behaviors.

They learned through a combination of plenary discussions, electives and seminar sessions that allowed them to share perspectives

and form valuable connections with their peers.

“I thought it (the course) was fantastic... good foundation for working in the region (and) a great opportunity to meet other people.” said Scott Linton, assistant foreign policy advisor with U.S. Pacific Command.

Linton added the course did well in tying together differing elements that contribute to national security — such as economics, defense and politics — to help Fellows connect these elements and see how they work into U.S. and other nations’ policies.

Among course plenary discussions were “Terrorism

in the Asia-Pacific Region” by Dr. Christopher Harmon; and “Security Dynamics in Northeast Asia” by Dr. David Fouse. There were also several lunchtime seminar options that included Women, Peace and Security by Dr. William Wieninger and Dr. Saira Yamin.

Linton and his APOC 15-2 peers hailed from 11 locations to include Australia, Brunei, Canada, Indonesia, Japan, New Zealand, Singapore, South Korea, Taiwan, the United States, and Vietnam.

APOC at a Glance (Since 2007)

- 27 Courses / 2,764 Fellows
- 18 nations
- Course 15-2/3 Demographics
(Course numbers averaged)
- Male: 79% / Female: 21%
- Military: 63%
- Civilian: 49%
- International: 21%, U.S.: 79%
- U.S. non-DoD: 17%

APOC 15-3

In the Aug. 31 to Sept. 4 iteration, 13 topical discussions included “Security, War, and the Strategic Effects of the Law in the South China Sea” with APCSS Associate Dean of Academics Dr. Justin Nankivell, and “Security Dynamics in Oceania,” led by professor Dr. Alfred Oehlers.

In the latter, Oehlers guided the course’s 150 Fellows in examining security issues associated with a region that covers 11.5 million square miles, includes the sub-regions of Micronesia, Melanesia and Polynesia, and stretches from Easter Island in the Eastern Pacific to New Guinea in the Western Pacific. He addressed how economic, political and social conditions drive the region’s security environment and discussed the nature of U.S. engagement in the area.

“It was a good summary of the issues and trends in the region,” said Joanna Clarke, an analyst with the New Zealand Ministry of Defence. Clarke said that because her nation is a key player in Oceania, she found it beneficial to gain others’ perspective on the

region, describing Oehler’s views as insightful and a good look at how the region’s future is evolving.

Clark and fellow attendees also had their choice of 14 elective titles to

“...it’s critical that security practitioners in this domain are able to understand current and future security challenges, both traditional and non-traditional.”

Cmdr. Alan Chace
APOC course manager

include “How Terrorist Groups End” by Dr. Chris Harmon; “Latin America and the Asia-Pacific,” by U.S. Navy Lt. Nick Matchek; and “Russia and the Asia-Pacific: Before and After the Ukraine Crisis,” by Dr. Rouben Azizian.

U.S. Coast Guard Lt. Cmdr. Warren Wright, with Hawaii’s 14th Coast

Guard District, praised an APOC 15-3 curriculum that facilitated information cross-flow. “What I enjoy is the ability to hear from subject matter experts in an environment that includes colleagues from different regions...some of the very regions we’re covering.”

“The course is designed to build interconnectivity among the Fellows,” added Chace. “As they share perspectives on challenges and opportunities at the macro- and sub-regional levels, they see how multinational, multi-organizational and even individual linkages are required to enhance stability and development. This is woven throughout our curriculum and supported by our guiding principles of inclusion, mutual respect and transparency.”

APOC 15-3 Fellows hailed from Australia, Brunei, Canada, Japan, New Zealand, Singapore, South Korea, Taiwan, and the United States.

Taiwan sent its largest cohort yet to an APCSS course with 19 participants. It was also the Center’s largest representation from a single location other than the United States.



Two iterations of DKI APCSS’ orientation course featured 300 Fellows from 11 Asia-Pacific locations. Participants in APOC 15-2 (top) gathered June 22 to 26. APOC 15-3 Fellows (bottom) took part in this five-day course Aug. 31 to Sept 4.

TSC develops strategic-level collaboration

Honing their abilities to cooperate on major international crises, 24 military and civilian security practitioners from 23 locations completed the Transnational Security Cooperation course (TSC 15-1) June 5 at the Daniel K. Inouye Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies.

TSC is a senior executive course designed for military general officers and civilian equivalents in the security sector. Fellows include leaders in policing, emergency response, foreign relations, economic development and civil government. The latest iteration of the five day course took place June 1 to 5.

APCSS faculty challenged TSC 15-1 Fellows to collaborate on responses to an Ebola outbreak and cyber attacks against vital infrastructure in the Asia-Pacific region. Teams analyzed impacts on critical entities, such as economic, public health and governance sectors, and formed and documented response measures and potential solutions. These conceptual exercises were designed to promote interagency collaboration in solving local, regional and even global security-related challenges.

Exercises complemented a course curriculum that included topical discussions such as “Strategic Assessment and Planning” and “Shifting Geo-Politics.”



(Above) Alice Li Hagan, director of custom executive programs at University of Hawaii’s business college, leads a group discussion on developing strategies to deal with a simulated cyber attack. (Left) Twenty-eight senior leaders from 23 locations in the Asia-Pacific region took part in the Transnational Security Cooperation course (TSC 15-1).

Elective offerings included “A Safer World: Pandemic Response in the Asia-Pacific,” and “The Changing Face of Asia-Pacific Deterrence.”

“The course enhanced regional leaders’ capacity for strategic assessment and planning and multinational collaboration,” said course manager Dr. Malik Mohan. He added Fellows gained a “broadened understanding of U.S. policy in the region and developed networks of action-oriented security practitioners.”

Fellows noted discussions on the impacts of resource disputes and economic change; the complexity and inter-connectedness of large cross-cutting is-

such as terrorism and trafficking; and the link between security and development as key TSC 15-1 topics.

Maj. Gen. Syed Shah, chief instructor at Pakistan’s National Defense University, said he obtained more clarity on the Asia-Pacific region’s complexities, and the course motivated him to conduct further studies on regional developments. He also made note of a Center environment that fostered sharing of perspectives among policy and strategy makers.

“Ultimately,” said Malik, “The course enabled Fellows to think about trends and issues they may not have considered before

and how they relate to national and regional security.”

TSC 15-1 Fellows came from Afghanistan, Australia, Brunei, Canada, China, India, Indonesia, Japan, Laos, Malaysia, Maldives, Mongolia, Myanmar, New Zealand, Pakistan, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, Taiwan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Tonga, the United States and Vietnam.

TSC-at-a-Glance

Formerly SEC
(Since 1999)

- 34 Courses / 777 Fellows
- 44 nations
- Course 15-1 Demographics
- Fellows: 24
- Male: 92% / Female: 8%
- Military: 48% / Civilian: 44%
- Law Enforcement: 8%
- International: 92%, U.S.: 8%

The Daniel K. Inouye Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies wrapped up the latest iteration of its Senior Executive Asia-Pacific Orientation Course (SEAPOC 15-2) Oct. 9 with 46 Fellows from four nations completing the three-day curriculum.

Participants from Australia, Canada, Japan and the United States took part in the latest course. They gained insight into key drivers of the Asia-Pacific region's security environment, including its complex challenges and cooperation opportunities.

"The course focuses on mutual security interests of the United States and other Asia-Pacific nations in an interconnected and changing region," said Dr. Alexander Vuving, course manager. "The curriculum includes an orientation to the major trends and potential outcomes in the region and supports critical thinking about these topics."

For three days, DKI APCSS faculty immersed Fellows in discussions on the myriad factors impacting regional stability. Among topics addressed were "The Geopolitics of Security: Power Shifts," by Dr. Mohan Malik, "Regional Security Architecture in the Asia-Pacific" by Vuving, and "Security and the Strategic Effects of Law in the South China Sea," by Dr. Justin Nankivell.

One Fellow praised the course's on-target offerings.

"Much of the material is directly related to my position. One of the highlights

SEAPOC fosters growth in regional understanding for senior defense leaders

was the ability, with electives, to take a large Asia-wide course and whittle it down to what pertained directly to me," said U.S. Air Force Col. Scott Burnside, who recently assumed duties as U.S. Pacific Command's Southeast Asia policy division chief.

"The purpose is to actually help us understand differing points of view — alternative approaches — to the very significant challenges we have to deal with in the theater."

Rear Adm. John Korka
U.S. Pacific Fleet Civil Engineer

Participants like Burnside had their choice of 20 electives to include a historical overview of land and maritime dis-

putes in Asia taught by Malik.

In this session, Fellows were oriented to the roots of long-festering geography-oriented rivalries — such as the India-Pakistan Kashmir dispute — that are rooted in identity, history, nationalism, domestic politics and resource scarcity. The elective also provided key background material on the current South China Sea situation.

Fellows channeled their enhanced knowledge into an Oct. 9 strategic exercise. Working in several groups, they analyzed key drivers and complexities associated with a multinational dispute over access to maritime resources. Evaluating limits of the existing regional security architecture, groups eventually outlined key elements of an enhanced architecture to lessen regional tensions. Each group briefed their recommendations to senior DKI

APCSS staff and faculty, and their SEAPOC peers.

The exercise is the application phase of a course that promotes interpersonal, interagency and international cooperation in solving what are often transnational challenges.

U.S. Navy Rear Adm. John Korka said the course's best feature was enabling Fellows to listen to perspectives from people with a variety of experiences. "The purpose is to actually help us understand differing points of view — alternative approaches — to the very significant challenges we have to deal with in the theater," said the admiral, who is commander of Naval Facilities Engineering Command Pacific and the U.S. Pacific Fleet civil engineer.

SEAPOC at a Glance (Since 1999)

- 9 Courses / 226 Fellows
- 8 nations
- Course 15-1 Demographics
 - Fellows: 46
 - Male: 86% / Female: 14%
 - Military: 78% / Civilian: 22%
 - International: 9%, U.S.: 91%



Forty-six senior Fellows from four nations enhanced their understanding of Asia-Pacific security dynamics as part of the Oct. 6 to 9 Senior Executive Asia-Pacific Orientation Course (SEAPOC 15-1) at the Daniel K. Inouye Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies.

Transnational migration

Jakarta workshop seeks to ensure safety for Asia-Pacific's on-the-move laborers



Trends and Challenges

Dept. of Labor

- Demand for domestic laborers via transnational migration will continue to increase
- More young people in transnational migration may increase the pool of vulnerable recruits for separatist movements and also could exacerbate challenges with human trafficking
- Human resources quality and competitive salaries will increasingly drive transnational migration of business professionals
- Global population becomes more urban than rural. Asia is a principal site of rapid urbanization: In 2030, 53 percent of the world's urban population will live in Asian cities, with important consequences for human and national security.

Data based on DKI APCSS faculty research and presented in the workshop brief "Securing Transnational Migration."

The interconnected global economy, with its tremendous imbalances in workforce demographics and development levels, generates millions of labor-related migrants. This situation poses unique security challenges for both origin and destination countries in the Asia-Pacific region.

To address these challenges and associated cooperation opportunities, 42 professionals from 10 origin and destination nations, and three international organizations gathered for the June 9 to 11 workshop "Securing Transnational Migration in the Asia-Pacific Region." The Daniel K. Inouye Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies co-hosted the event in Jakarta, Indonesia, in partnership with Lemhannas RI, the National Resilience Institute of Indonesia.

"Globalization has increased profoundly the flow of labor across national boundaries over the last 20 years," said U.S. Ambassador to Indonesia Robert Blake. "According to the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, there are over 50 million migrant workers in Asia and the Pacific region, or roughly one quarter of the world's total population of migrant workers." Blake provided opening remarks at the Jakarta workshop.

According to the World Bank, over 110 million people are working outside the country of their birth today. These numbers are increasing as is the percentage of south-south migration (migration between developing countries). The number of migrants from East Asia and the Pacific has increased by nearly

60 percent since 2000. Malaysia, for example, has seen an increase in foreign workers from 380,000 in 1990 to between 2 and 4 million in 2010.

"The issue of labor migration is critical to the economic security of the Asia-Pacific region. Origin countries rely on money sent home (remittances) to support domestic spending while destination countries rely on imported labor to fill manpower gaps," said DKI APCSS workshop lead Dr. Lori Forman. She noted, for example, that nearly 30 percent of Nepal's gross domestic product is derived from remittances.

"Too often, migrant laborers fall through jurisdictional cracks. While international conventions, regional protocols and bilateral agreements exist, adding a security perspective to the discussion can contribute to safe and productive migration."

Dr. Lori Forman
APCSS Professor

Several Pacific Islands exceed 20 percent, while Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and the Philippines officially post levels around 10 percent.

Demographic trends in the region – such as the aging of populations in Northeast Asia – will increase demand for labor to be supplied from other parts of the world.

Workshop participants contemplated how their countries would be impacted if migration ended and mi-

grants had to return to their origin country. Second- and third-order effects would quickly result in a region marked by increased instability and decreased human and national security.

Participants noted that security challenges associated with migration go beyond economics. Improper treatment of workers can strain official bilateral relations between origin and destination countries, increasing tensions in the region. Migrant workers also

impact resource requirements and introduce new cultures and behavioral norms in their non-native countries. When most of these workers are lower-skilled laborers, working in low-wage jobs with little protection, these factors can result in conflict with host-nation residents, exploitation, or human trafficking.

“Too often,” said Forman, “migrant laborers fall through jurisdictional cracks. While interna-

tional conventions, regional protocols and bilateral agreements exist, adding a security perspective to the discussion can contribute to safe and productive migration.”

Through a combination of topical presentations and group discussions, workshop participants prioritized a menu of actions to address national security issues at organizational, national and regional levels. The group agreed that migration is a national security issue that

needs more attention from the combined security community.

They also recommended increased interagency collaboration and a thorough review of existing migration dialogues to assess their effectiveness and their inclusion of a security viewpoint. Participants also called for more information exchange on migrant flows and cited enhanced use of biometrics as an opportunity to improve document security.

Participants emphasized that neither origin nor destination nations alone can accomplish what is required. Many participants noted this workshop was a unique opportunity for origin-destination interaction.

“We are all working toward the same broad goal of comprehensive security... only by working together in a coordinated and integrated fashion can we make progress,” Blake said.

Participants hailed from Australia, Bangladesh, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Malaysia, Nepal, the Philippines, South Korea, Sri Lanka and the United States.



(Clockwise) Forty-two people from 10 locations and three international organizations gathered in Indonesia for the June 9 - 11 transnational migration workshop co-hosted by DKI APCSS and Indonesia's Lemhannas RI. (Left) Dr. James Campbell leads a breakout group discussion focused on migrant security. (Right) Professor Ir. Budi Susilo Soepandji, governor of Lemhannas, provides opening remarks. Dr. Lori Forman (seated at right of Soepandji) served as DKI APCSS workshop lead.

Workshop Demographics

- 42 participants
- 10 nations
- 3 international organizations
- Male: 69% / Female: 31%
- Military: 10%
- Law Enforcement: 28%
- Civilian: 62% (includes int'l org reps)
- 43 alumni attend post-workshop event



Dr. Justin Nankivell (at podium) delivers opening remarks at a July workshop in Tokyo focused on international cooperation in the Arctic.

Ten nations meet to address strategic interests in Arctic

Subject matter experts and policy experts from ten countries gathered in Tokyo July 14 to 16 for a workshop focused on the growing strategic importance of the Arctic region in maritime security.

The workshop titled “Ensuring Maritime Stability, Security and International Collaboration in a Changing Arctic,” sought to build cooperation globally in sustaining peace, stability, rule of law, and responsible resource management in the Arctic region. The Daniel K. Inouye Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies co-hosted the event with Japan’s Oceans Policy Research Institute Sasakawa Peace Foundation.

Fifty-one participants hailed from the five Arctic littoral states, Canada, Russia, the United States, Norway and Denmark, all nations that share a maritime border to the Arctic Ocean and make up the Arctic Council. Also represented were Japan, China, Singapore, South Korea, and India, all of which

are permanent observers to the Arctic Council.

The gathering’s objective was to specifically outline Asian states’ core Arctic security interests and policy priorities in four key areas: freedom of navigation, maritime security, sustainable resource extraction, and environmental management challenges.

The event enabled littoral nations to better understand Asian states’ strategic interests and explore opportunities for collaboration.

“As the Arctic environment continues to shift, the expansion of additional Asian states into the existing governance frameworks requires a deliberative effort to explore and include interests that cut across the maritime domain,” said Dr. Justin Nankivell, DKI APCSS’ workshop lead.

He added, “The workshop offered in particular an opportunity for senior leaders in Japan and the U.S. to discuss their Arctic priorities as the U.S. assumes the Chair of the Arctic Council. Additionally, freedom of navigation comparisons between the Arctic Ocean and South China Sea were put in a clearer light in discussions between China and U.S. representatives.”

Among guest speakers were Mr. Yukio Kato, Secretary General, The Secretariat of the Headquarters for Ocean Policy, Cabinet Secretariat, Government of Japan; Kazuko Shiraishi, Japan’s Ambassador in charge of Arctic Affairs; Evan Bloom, Director of the U.S. State Department’s Office of Ocean and Polar Affairs; Mr. Hiroshi Terashima, President OPRI SPF; and Lt. Gen. (Ret) Daniel Leaf, DKI APCSS director.

Workshop Demographics

- 69 participants
- Male: 83% / Female: 17%
- Military: 16%
- Law Enforcement: 0%
- Civilian: 84%
- International: 90% / U.S.: 10%



Fifty-one people from 10 nations took part in the July 14 to 16 workshop titled “Ensuring Maritime Stability, Security and International Collaboration in a Changing Arctic.”

Center professors lead discussions in Thailand on current regional security conditions

Exploring a theme of “Major Power Relations and Engagements in Southeast Asia,” four members of the Daniel K. Inouye Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies faculty took part in a pair of bilateral dialogues in Bangkok sponsored by the Thailand National Security Council.

According to DKI APCSS professor Dr. Al Oehlers, the dialogues assisted Thai NSC staff in deepening their understanding of recent changes in regional and international power dynamics and their implications for Southeast Asia. The events also sowed the seeds of greater cooperation among Thailand’s many security-related organizations represented at the events.

“They (dialogues) assisted the strengthening of an emerging relationship between the NSC and a diverse range of inter-ministry partners with responsibilities in coordinating the nation’s national security policies,” Oehlers said, adding, “For the NSC, nurturing these relationships is a high priority as it seeks to develop a broader and more inclusive ‘community’ of stakeholders it intends to consult with.”

In the June 16 to 17 event, DKI APCSS professors Dr. Alex Vuving and Shyam Tekwani led discussions on “China’s Foreign Policies Towards Vietnam,” “India’s Act East Policies and Implications for Southeast Asia,” and “A Comparison of U.S. and Chinese Policies Towards ASEAN.” Joining the pair was a number of dis-



Pictured are DKI APCSS alumni from Thailand and three professors from the Hawaii-based Center that took part in the June 16 to 17 bilateral dialogue in Bangkok. The event was one of two bilateral dialogues this year sponsored by the Thai National Security Council.



tinguished professors from leading universities and institutes in Thailand, including Chulalongkorn University, Chiang Mai University, and the Institute of Strategic and International Studies.

The June dialogue featured 92 participants from 19 Thai organizations. These included Thailand’s Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Defense, Interior, Commerce and Justice, and agencies such as the Royal Thai Police and National Intelligence Agency.

Eighty-one participants from 22 organizations took part in the second dialogue held Aug. 18 to 19.

Dr. Rouben Azizian and Dr. Christopher Snedden presented “India in Asia: Key Bilateral, Trilateral and Other Relations,” “Russian Foreign Policies and Implications for Southeast Asia,” “Japan through the eyes of India and Russia: Implications for Southeast

Asia,” and “Central Asia: Key Security Trends and Relationships.”

Joining DKI APCSS professors were speakers from Thammasat University, Ubon Ratchathani University, and Chulalongkorn University.

Oehlers related that “this dialogue was consistent with one of the key priorities for DKI APCSS in supporting defense reform efforts and institution building in the Asia-Pacific region, and promoting improved security sector governance and defense reform.”

Oehlers, who coordinated and managed the Center’s dialogue involvement, related the Thai NSC will continue a program of regular conferences to provide for its staff’s professional development.

The events also enabled the Center’s faculty to strengthen relationships with former DKI APCSS’ “extensive Thai alumni network.”

Workshop Demographics

(Combined figures)

- 173 participants
- Male: 55% / Female: 45%
- Military: 33%
- Law Enforcement: 8%
- Civilian: 59%
- International: 89.5% / U.S.: 10.5%