

ASC 15-2

Leaders equipped to tackle global security challenges

Strengthening their ability to analyze regional security challenges and cooperate on identifying solutions, 114 Fellows from 42 locations completed the Advanced Security Cooperation course (ASC 15-2) Oct. 29 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. The

course's primary intent, according to course manager Dr. Christopher Snedden, is to connect Fellows in a way that helps them collaborate on complex regional security challenges.

"We want Fellows to come to an understanding of different perceptions, different ways of looking at an issue, and move to resolve the associated interrelational dynamics," said Snedden, adding, "We want them to look at issues from other points of view and move toward identifying and resolving challenges collaboratively."

ASC 15-2 Fellows learned through a combination of plenary topical discussions, elective sessions and group interaction seminars. They also took part in exercises that capped each of four curriculum modules. These exercises enabled Fellows to leverage newly gained knowledge and skills in an application and cooperation activity. Each exercise built upon the previous one culminating in an Oct. 27 negotiations challenge that served as the course's capstone event.

"The Cooperative Future" exercise on Oct. 22 teamed Fellows with diverse language, cultural, educational and socio-political backgrounds into nine groups. Each group's mission was to work through their myriad differences and to come to an agreement on what they believed is the

"The experience was excellent. They taught us how to frame problems and how to cooperate...I feel my capability to manage complex issues has improved very much."

- Chinese Fellow Qinyan Zhou

Asia-Pacific's foremost major security concern that offers the best opportunity for regional security cooperation. After analyzing the region's security environment, they identified an issue and developed feasible next steps to resolve it.

Chinese Fellow Qinyan Zhou noted that the process of identifying a single issue was complicated due to what are often the nation-specific perspectives of each group member. "For example,



Sebastian Ipauki, a police officer with the Papua New Guinea Defence Forces, engages with fellow Advanced Security Cooperation course (ASC 15-2) participants during a negotiations exercise at DKI APCSS Oct. 27.



(Left) Rear Adm. Michael Holland, director of Maritime Headquarters, U.S. Pacific Fleet, shares security perspectives with Advanced Security Cooperation course (ASC 15-2) Fellows during his attendance at the Senior Executive Asia-Pacific Orientation Course (SEAPOC 15-1). (Below) DKI APCSS professor Dr. Miemie Byrd talks with an ASC Fellow on a security topic during the month-long course.



Zhou related, “Oceania people, they were concerned about climate change, because they are very much facing that challenge. For developing countries, like China, we’re more concerned about the development issue.” Zhou serves with China’s Maritime Safety Administration.

Her group eventually settled on the issue of unequal development, something she related may contribute to a host of security problems. In a brief to their ASC peers and course faculty, Zhou’s team outlined contributing factors, such as poor governance and uneven distribution of resources, and then offered an action plan and strategic options to address these factors.

Zhou praised the course’s results-oriented curriculum. “The experience was excellent. They (faculty) taught us how to frame problems and how to cooperate and communicate. This is so

important for us; I feel my capability to manage complex issues has improved very much.”

The ASC curriculum prepares Fellows for exercises through courses that equip them with the latest information on the Asia-Pacific’s various sub-regions and on key topics, such as terrorism, economics and maritime security.

For example, in Dr. Alexander Vuv-ing’s presentation “Regional Security Architecture in the Asia-Pacific,” Vuv-ing discusses with Fellows the network of security-related alliances, institutions, forums and agreements that collectively contribute to regional peace and stability. Briefings are enhanced by seminar sessions that enable Fellows to discuss lecture topics face-to-face.

ASC 15-2 Fellows hailed from Australia, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Fiji,

India, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati and Republic of Korea. They also came from Laos, Malaysia, Maldives, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nauru, Nepal, Niue, Pakistan and Palau. Fellows also hailed from Papua New Guinea, Peru, the Philippines, Samoa, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Tonga, Tuvalu, the United States, Vanuatu and Vietnam.

ASC at a Glance
Formerly Executive Course
(Since 1996)

- 48 Courses / 3,555 Fellows
- 62 nations
- Course 15-2 Demographics
 - Fellows: 114
 - Male: 72% / Female: 28%
 - Military: 36% / Civilian: 49%
 - Law Enforcement: 15%
 - International: 94% / U.S.: 6%

Working through complexity

CCM Fellows learn analytical approach to crisis management

Managing disasters or crises presents challenges that are anything but simple. A host of involved government and nongovernment actors, impacted populations that are often ethnically, politically and culturally diverse, and myriad interconnected processes can make planning, response and recovery actions overwhelmingly complex.

Teaching security practitioners to work through this complexity by thinking systemically and strategically was the aim of the Feb. 11 to March 16 Comprehensive Crisis Management course (CCM 16-1) held at the Daniel K. Inouye Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies. One hundred twenty Fellows from 38 locations took part.

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.

CCM 16-1 began with three plenary sessions focused on complexity. Course manager Herman Finley said these were foundational to thought processes used throughout the course, particularly in application exercises.

“Most Fellows are trained in ‘linear complicated’ problem-solving. Their approach is ‘me and my team will analyze the problem and come up with solutions to fix it.’” Finley explains, however, that problems often exist within a complex system that is constantly changing and comprised of many interconnected elements. Thus, when one actor within a system evaluates and tries to solve a problem, it impacts other actors within the system, creating a loop of often unintended consequences.

Finley explained problems often exist within a complex system that is constantly changing and comprised of many interconnected elements.

This course, attempted to help Fellows manage crises by looking at them comprehensively, using a causal loop to identify and frame related issues, then developing strategies to change an associated system over time. The approach required considering the perspectives of all actors, evaluating impacts of actions taken and working collaboratively to overcome challenges.

“The overarching thing I got out of the lectures (on complexity) was this concept of not trying to find a single solution...that these things are so challenging, that it’s more about managing the situation to achieve an outcome,” said Australian Air Force Squadron Leader Daniel Drinan.

Drinan said his group used this mindset to evaluate impacts of the 2010 earthquake that decimated Port-au-Prince, Haiti, killing more than 200,000 people. He related the country already had underlying instability prior to the earthquake. His team framed the context of problems posed and developed suggested actions.

Later in the course, a capstone exercise enabled Drinan and his fellow



One hundred twenty Fellows from 38 locations took part in the Comprehensive Crisis Management course (CCM 16-1) Feb. 11 to March 16. Fellows sharpened critical thinking skills needed to better manage complex systems impacted by crises.



Fellows attending the Comprehensive Crisis Management course (CCM 16-1) discuss social inclusion impacts on crisis response and resiliency. The discussion took place in one of several seminar sessions that follow each of a series of plenary lectures. The four pictured are (left to right): Bhupinder Singh, with India's National Disaster Management Agency; Royal Thai Navy Capt. Teerasarn Kongman; Timor-Leste Defence Force Capt. Jose Rodrigues Da Cruz; and Cam Tu Nguyen, with Vietnam's Department of Foreign Affairs.

participants to apply knowledge built through a series of topical plenary lectures, seminar discussions, exercises, on-island site visits, case studies analysis and electives.

The capstone scenario called for each of nine 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. Nine task forces were then formed, containing members from each of the nine ministries. They worked through competing ministry priorities to develop and brief agreed-upon courses of action to national leadership.

The course's whole-of-society ap-

proach earned praise from CCM Fellow Winston Almeda. "I think, in the context of crisis management, appreciating all the players in society was very meaningful."

Almeda, who is a special assistant with the Philippines Department of Foreign Affairs, added the entirety of CCM was "marvelous...very enriching personally, and more importantly, professionally as a practitioner of crisis management for my organization."

He noted the course's emphasis on critical thinking. "Thinking comprehensively — both from the perspectives of government organization and as a nation — I found it very important and a benchmark for analyzing (issues)."

Almeda was joined in CCM by participants from Afghanistan, Australia, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, Canada, China, Egypt, Fiji Islands, In-

dia and Indonesia. Fellows also came from Kiribati, Laos, Malaysia, Maldives, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nauru, Nepal, New Zealand, Pakistan, Palau, Peru, the Philippines, Republic of Korea, Rwanda, Samoa, Solomon Islands and Sri Lanka. Fellows also hailed from Taiwan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Tonga, United States, Vanuatu, and Vietnam.

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%

Broadening their understanding of the complex Asia-Pacific region, 150 security practitioners completed the Asia-Pacific Orientation Course Jan. 29 in Honolulu.

Taking place Jan 25 to 29 at the Daniel K. Inouye Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies, the course educated participants on the myriad factors that impact the region's security environment. Primarily mid-level military officers and their civilian equivalents take part in discussions centered on socio-economic, political, defense, health and environmental issues.

"A lot of people have worked in Asia for a long time without a formal introduction to the region," said course manager Dr. Jeffrey Reeves. "We provide the strategic (perspective) so they can see how what they do on a daily basis fits into the big picture. Hopefully, they will be more effective in regional engagement and executing policy."

DKI APCSS professor Dr. Christopher Snedden launched the first of the course's 13 plenary discussions. He addressed the region's geopolitical landscape, discussing major security challenges and trends driven by history, politics and culture. Other plenary titles included "Security Dynamics in South Asia" by Dr. Saira Yamin and "Cybersecurity in the

APOC expands Fellows' regional understanding



Edward Chevy, with Pacific Air Forces' Disability Communication Access Board, takes part in a seminar session during the Asia-Pacific Orientation Course (APOC 16-1). Chevy was one of four deaf Fellows who were part of a DKI APCSS' outreach to this community.

Asia-Pacific" by Dr. Lora Saalman. Fellows supplemented their newly gained knowledge through daily seminar sessions, which allowed them to share their personal perspectives with peers.

Cynthia Burney, U.S. Air Force community support program manager with Pacific Air Forces, Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam, Hawaii, said she was fascinated by discussions in her seminar where she had an opportunity to interact with representatives of different branches of the U.S. military.

"I had a general idea about what the different branches of the DoD do, but

to hear the specifics and the roles they play to ensure peace and provide humanitarian efforts... it's great to see what my colleagues are doing. I feel energized and am appreciative of the opportunity to be in APOC."

The overarching theme of APOC 16-1 continued that of three 2015 iterations: comprehensive engagement. The concept focuses on creating linkages between American security practitioners and their counterparts in the region while providing a basis for mutual understanding. According to Reeves, a big part of this effort is equipping Fellows to think about how others in the region

perceive certain issues.

U.S. Fellow Alan Aoki, a research analyst with the Center for Excellence in Disaster Management and Humanitarian Assistance located in Hawaii, said, "It's called the Asia-Pacific Orientation Course, but I would argue that it goes beyond being an orientation course, even for somebody who's familiar with the region.

"I am looking at it through the humanitarian assistance and disaster relief lens...there is so much more that I need to keep thinking about and reconsider...APOC's (approach to) multi-layered and complex issues are going to affect the way I look at my own work."

Among those taking part in this perspective-shaping course was the Center's first cohort of hearing-impaired Fellows with four in attendance. They joined Fellows from nine locations: Australia, Brunei, Canada, Japan, Republic of Korea, New Zealand, Singapore, Taiwan and the United States.

APOC at a Glance (Since 1999)

- 27 Courses / 2,915 Fellows
- 18 nations
- Course 16-1 Demographics
- Fellows: 151
- Male: 72% / Female: 28%
- Military: 61% / Civilian: 39%
- International: 14%
- U.S.: 86%

TSC develops strategic-level collaboration

Challenged with disaster response and terrorism scenarios, 28 senior leaders from 24 locations collaborated to develop problem-solving strategies as part of the May 9 to 13 Transnational Security Cooperation course (TSC 16-1) at the Daniel K. Inouye Center for Security Studies.

Crisis response scenarios are a key part of the week-long TSC, an intensive executive education program for current leaders with significant national, regional or international responsibility. TSC is the Center's most senior-level course and enhances Fellows' understanding of security issues that often cross national boundaries, are highly complex, and require multi-national responses.

The course began with topical discussions on strategic problem-solving tools focused heavily on assessment and planning. With these tools in hand, Fellows are split into two groups and launch into three-stage crisis scenarios, one centered on a biohazard/mass migration issue and the other on terrorist attacks within a major Asian city. They first evaluated underlying factors driving each event — such as economic, ethnic, or political issues — and then identified solutions via multilateral cooperation.

Each situation has the potential to escalate in terms of violence or other negative impacts on affected populations. It is the prevention of this that course manager Dr. Saira Yamin emphasizes in her pre-scenario brief to Fellows.

"They have to look at opportunities to engage prior to reaching a heightened point of conflict...that's one of the key objectives of our security education program," Yamin explained. "Even when forced to react to a situation already in crisis, as these Fellows must, they're thinking about short-term and long-term measures to deal with it — while short- and medium-term actions will address management, containment and resolution, long-term actions can set up



Twenty-eight Fellows from 24 locations throughout the Asia-Pacific region attended the Transnational Security Cooperation course (TSC 16-1) May 9 to 13 at DKI APCSS.

mechanisms that prevent future conflict and promote conditions for peaceful coexistence."

Fellows documented their work in each of three sessions and briefed a panel of DKI APCSS faculty members and leaders on their progress and eventual proposals.

New Zealand Chief of Navy Rear Adm. John Martin said the exercise reinforced his previous experience in crisis response, but also gave him an appreciation of what smaller nations and organizations "bring to the solution space." A veteran of joint planning, which involves coordination only among a single nation's security organizations, Martin related, "To actually create in a combined (multinational) environment from the beginning was very rich."

In addition to exercise scenarios, TSC Fellows also took part in multiple topical discussions to include "Environment and Resource Scarcity," led by Dr. Scott Hauger, and "Demographic Trends in the Asia-Pacific Region," with Dr. Al Oehlers.

Bat-Ulzii Tumurbaatar, a senior policy official with Mongolia's Ministry of Justice, said prior to TSC she didn't believe security was tied to her job of

making law. She said course lectures changed her view, demonstrating how all elements of governance are linked to security. "Now, I will be looking at (things) differently. When I write down a legal opinion, I will keep in mind what will be the related security issue." The Mongolian Fellow said she also appreciated the opportunity to learn from the experiences of her peers.

Joining Tumurbaatar and Martin in TSC 16-1 were Fellows from Australia, Bhutan, Cambodia, Canada, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, and New Zealand. Fellows also hailed from Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Republic of Korea and Singapore, Sri Lanka, Taiwan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Tonga and the United States.

TSC-at-a-Glance

Formerly SEC
(Since 1999)

- 35 Courses / 805 Fellows
- 44 nations
- Course 16-1 Demographics
 - Fellows: 28
 - Male: 82% / Female: 18%
 - Military: 53% / Civilian: 46%
 - Law Enforcement: 4%
 - International: 89%, U.S.: 11%



Soumik Kar

Threats in South Asia

Pictured above, smoke pours from the Taj Mahal Palace and Tower Hotel following an attack by the terror group Lashkar-e-Taiba in Mumbai, India, in 2008.

Designated a terror organization by the United States, the group is one of the largest terrorist groups in South Asia. Its stated claim is the integration of Jammu and Kashmir with Pakistan after ending Indian rule, and the propagation of pan-Islamism in South Asia.

Other specific threats/challenges in the region include:

- Al Qaeda forces that fled Afghanistan with their Taliban supporters remain active on Pakistani territory. The organization's global leadership continues to operate from remote locations the group has historically exploited for safe haven. Al Qaeda is believed to have links with indigenous Pakistani terrorist groups that support separatist militancy in Indian Kashmir.

- India is home to several indigenous separatist and Maoist-oriented terrorist groups.

- One of the largest border challenges in the region is the migration from Myanmar of the Rohingya minority into neighboring countries with over 200,000 Rohingya refugees living in refugee camps in Bangladesh.

The April 26 transnational challenges workshop in New Delhi enabled professionals from South Asian nations to identify areas for cooperation to lessen these threats' impacts.

Data sources: "U.S. State Department Country Reports: South and Central Asia Overview 2015" and "CRS Report for Congress: Terrorism in South Asia 2004."

Workshop Demographics

- 40 participants
- Male: 75% / Female: 25%
- Military: 12.5%
- Law Enforcement: 7.5%
- Civilian: 62.5%
- International: 82.5% / U.S.: 17.5%

Building cooperation on cross-border threats

By Shyam Tekwani

Assoc. Professor, DKI APCSS

The connection between borders and security is one that holds important implications for counterterrorism strategies. South Asia, as a regional category, has always evoked interest and a sense of perplexity given the uniqueness of its state arrangements, the commonality of culture, the post-colonial ethos of its states, and the vastness of its population. Added to this mix are its borders that act both as a bridge as well as a source of security challenges.

To address these challenges and identify opportunities for cooperation, 40 professionals from 10 nations gathered for the April 26 to 28 workshop "Transnational Challenges in South Asia: Prospects and Implications for Regional Stability" in New Delhi, India. The Daniel K. Inouye Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies and India's United Services Institution partnered to conduct the event. Participants were from Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and the United States.

The workshop included people from diverse fields, including, military, police, customs and immigration, paramilitary organizations, and academia, and from ministries for defense, home and external affairs

Despite a long period of economic growth, the region is home

to the world's largest concentration of poor people — about 575 million continue to live on less than \$1.25 a day. All the region's nations, at present, grapple with a combination of underdevelopment, and what are often transnational threats and challenges along their borders.

These threats include illegal migration, insurgencies, drug and human trafficking, and money laundering, as well as small arms and light weapons proliferation, smuggling of commodities, fishing disputes and cross-border terrorism. Added to this border complexity is the geopolitics of border regions that straddle major powers who have not resolved their borders issues to this date.

Governments face an array of complex challenges in addressing these threats, including capacity shortfalls, the widespread use of informal economies, porous borders, pervasive corruption, and a lack of regional cooperation. These factors make the region a particularly fertile environment for transnational terrorism.

Depending on their assessments of threats as well as available resources, countries have devised different strategies to deal with these challenges. While some nations have tried to manage their borders unilaterally, others have sought the cooperation of their neighbors.

Some countries have given priority to security and hardened their borders. However, with economies in the region increasingly integrat-

ing and becoming interdependent with a consequent increase in trade and cross-border flow of people, neighbors are opting for soft borders to facilitate the greater circulation of goods and people. Growth in intra-regional trade offers a strong imperative for the development of cross-border cooperation.

Through a combination of topical presentations and group discussions, workshop participants expanded the discourse on, and generated greater momentum towards, regional cooperation in South Asia to help build stronger cross-border ties between the countries.

The group identified five areas of potential cooperation in this arena:

- Leverage economic cooperation opportunities along borders;
- Continue dialogue to help resolve persistent disputes;
- Make greater use of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation to enhance border coordination;
- Streamline visa processing to facilitate better commercial and cultural

South Asian governments face an array of complex challenges...making the region a particularly fertile environment for transnational terrorism.

exchanges; and

- Enhance information sharing to include regional exchanges.

The group also agreed that border management and security issues need greater attention from their respective governments.

One workshop participant said the growing interconnectedness and interdependence between traditionally siloed threat portfolios suggest that “effectively addressing regional security and underdevelopment challenges is key to preventing them from metastasizing into international security challenges.”

As is often the case, borders are seen as a “hard security” challenge. This workshop provided an opportu-

nity to examine the vital aspects of political and economic integration of the region and the obstacles that the region faces in furthering integration and border cooperation.

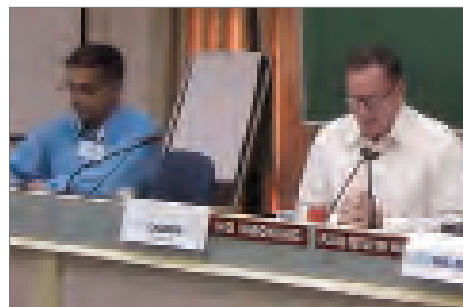
Importantly, participants did not dwell too much upon nations’ divergences but worked to identify convergences and to bring to fore the importance of trade and improving the economic conditions of people across borders.

In addition to identifying collaborative initiatives, the group welcomed the utility of bringing together the entire sub-region, but cautioned that the key to success is operationalizing the ideas expressed in New Delhi. Noteworthy, and by design, is the fact that issues related to Pakistan-India did not dominate, with discussion of the challenges associated with South Asia’s smaller nations rising to the fore.

The event supported U.S. Pacific Command’s objective to build common perspectives and enhance security sector governance capabilities among nations in the Asia-Pacific region.



(Clockwise) Forty security professionals from nine South Asian nations and the United States gathered in India in April to evaluate challenges associated with transnational threats, including terrorism. Husanjot Chahal, with the Institute for Peace and Conflict Studies in New Delhi, leads the topical discussion “Border Management and Security: Regional Experiences.” DKI APCSS Dean Carleton Cramer (at right in photo) provides input to workshop discussions. Pictured at his left is Shyam Tekwani, DKI APCSS professor and the Center’s workshop manager.



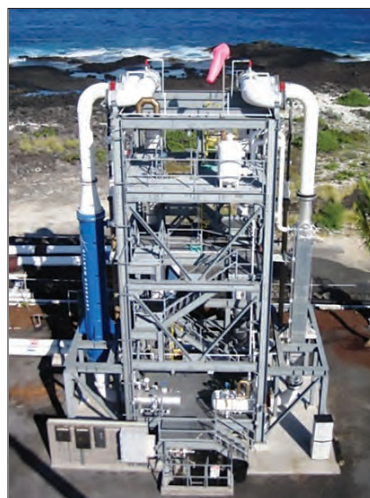
Looking to enhance energy security through bilateral cooperation, 24 U.S. and Japanese government, corporate, non-profit and academic professionals gathered at the Daniel K. Inouye Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies for a workshop March 21.

DKI APCSS partnered with the Sasakawa Peace Foundation USA in conducting the event titled “The U.S., Japan, and the Future of Renewable Energy.” Participants explored opportunities for the two nations to develop, prioritize and disseminate alternate energy technologies as part of a future energy mix.

“Both countries are undergoing profound change in these spheres, driven in the U.S. by the shale gas revolution and in Japan by the March 2011 events that led to the shutdown of Japan’s nuclear industry,” stated Dr. Jeffrey Hornung, Fellow with Sasakawa USA’s Security and Foreign Affairs Program. “Demand for energy has increased throughout the world, which, in turn, gives rise to a host of associated problems, including increased CO2 emissions, competition for finite energy sources and climate change.

Hornung added, “Japan and the U.S. share a special responsibility in this regard given their advanced technologies and high proficiency in science that together can help move economies toward a greener, more sustainable, future. Through

Japan, U.S. reps share renewable energy ideas



(Clockwise) Wataru Ikushima, with Japan’s Marubeni Corporation, shares his perspective on alternative energy issues during a March 21 renewable energy workshop at DKI APCSS. Dr. Jeffrey Hornung, a Fellow with Sasakawa Peace Foundation USA, served as the workshop’s lead facilitator. A DoD test site for Ocean Thermal Energy Conversion was one of several renewable energy initiatives spotlighted during the event.

such interaction, it is hoped that existing barriers to cooperation can be overcome and development of economically viable renewable technology can be accelerated.”

The event featured panel discussions on “Policy, Production and Economics: Wind, Solar, and Other

Renewables,” “Batteries and Other Energy Storage Technologies,” and “Smart Grids, Micro-grids and Distribution.” During the latter session, Dr. Terry Surles, with the University of Hawaii, led the group’s discussion on challenges facing current power grids, particularly the limited ability to accommo-

date growing residential and business adoption of solar photovoltaic systems. The group looked at how to address this and other issues cost-effectively while trying to integrate renewable energy technology.

Dr. George Ka’iliwai III, U.S. Pacific Command’s director of resources and assessment, briefed the group on U.S. military alternative energy initiatives such as integrated PV systems at Kaneohe Marine Corps Air Station, Hawaii, a solar PV farm at Nellis Air Force Base, Nev., and testing or use of wind, hydrogen and wave energy systems.

By day’s end, participants identified potential areas for cooperation and next steps in the evolution of the evolving U.S.-Japan partnership in this arena.

The March 21 event was comprised of representatives from Bloomberg New Energy Finance, the Center for Strategic and International Studies, Marubeni Corporation, Japan Renewable Energy Foundation, the National Renewable Energy Laboratory, Hawaii State Energy Office, and the University of Hawaii. Also represented were Toshiba Corporation, the U.S. Energy Storage Association, Alevo Energy, Unienergy Technology, Sumitomo Electric Industries Ltd., USPACOM, Rakuten Inc., the U.S. Embassy in Tokyo, Japan’s Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, and the Hawaii Electric Light Company.

Beijing event focuses on climate change cooperation

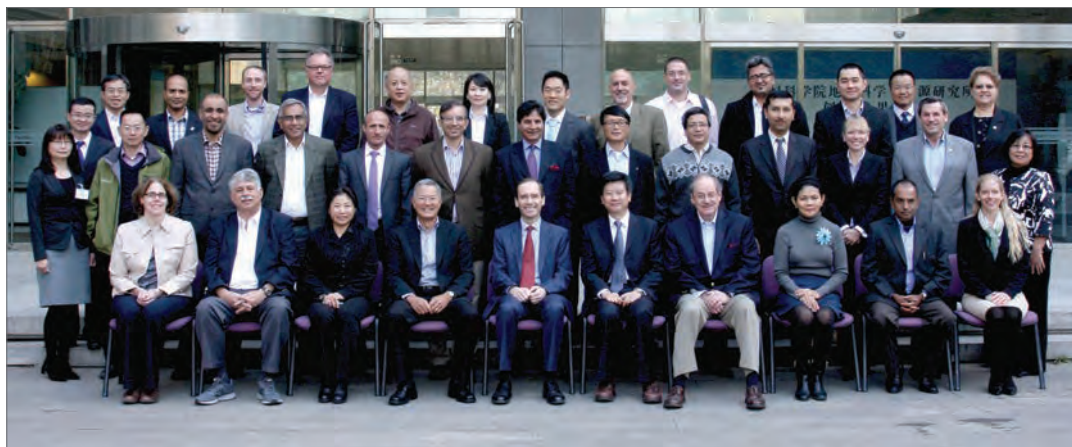
The Daniel K. Inouye Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies, in partnership with the Lanzhou Branch, Chinese Academy of Sciences, conducted a multinational workshop titled “Improving Science and Security Collaboration: Climate Change and Environmental Security in High Asia” in Beijing Nov. 3 to 6.

This workshop brought together 30 security professionals, policy makers and scientists to explore the need for cross-sectoral collaboration to address the complex issues of climate change and its impacts on water and food security in mainland Asia.

Security professionals attending the workshop were from Afghanistan, Bangladesh, China, India, Kazakhstan, Mongolia, Nepal, Pakistan, Sweden, Tajikistan, the United States, and from the U.N. Development Programme.

According to DKI APCSS professor Dr. Scott Hauger, the workshop objective was the “establishment by participants of a continuing mechanism for information exchange between scientists and engineers and security professionals in the Asia-Pacific region that substantially influence policy and operations.”

Topics presented at the workshop included glacier



(Clockwise) Thirty security professionals from 10 nations met in China Nov. 3 to 6 to evaluate issues related to climate change. Dr. Scott Hauger, DKI APCSS professor, served as the Center’s workshop manager, guiding participants, such as those pictured at left, in exploring opportunities for climate change collaboration.

research and water security, desertification research and food security, and extreme weather events and disaster relief.

Participants identified four areas of common interest: mechanisms for developing actionable knowledge across science and security sectors; enhanced creation and dissemination of critical climate-related data to the security sector; climate and environmental security research; and regional capability development and cross-sector sharing of expertise. Breakout sessions

enabled participants to address workshop objectives, and propose and endorse 19 specific ways to address the knowledge needs prerequisite to improving environmental security in Asia.

Attendees identified a regional need for actionable knowledge through employment of new systems for enhanced data creation and sharing, integrated climate and environmental security research, and regional sharing of expertise for capacity development.

Participants agreed to

work together to address these needs by collaborating on several initiatives for the development and dissemination of knowledge and best practices at the intersection of climate-related research and environmental security.

Workshop Demographics

- 30 participants
- 10 nations
- Male: 80% / Female: 20%
- Military: 7%
- Scientists: 57%
- Security: 33%
- 1 International org: 3%

Workshop enables nations to build education collaboration

In an effort to advance regional cooperation in professional military education, the Daniel K. Inouye Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies facilitated a three-day workshop Jan 12 to 14. Titled, “Command and Staff Colleges in the Asia-Pacific: Next Steps Towards a Framework for Cooperation,” the event brought together 28 participants from 11 nations representing 18 institutions from the region.

Command and staff colleges provide mid-grade military officers with advanced skills and knowledge in leadership, communication and analytical skills needed to succeed in higher command and staff appointments. These colleges enhance the capacity of officers to perform a range of demanding duties at the strategic and operational levels in the broad range of senior employments they encounter.

“If we can foster sharing of best practices and a common approach to curricula focused on critical areas, such as counterterrorism and disaster response, we believe it will go a long way in ultimately enhancing ASEAN’s collective capabilities in these areas,” said workshop manager Dr. Alfred Oehlers.

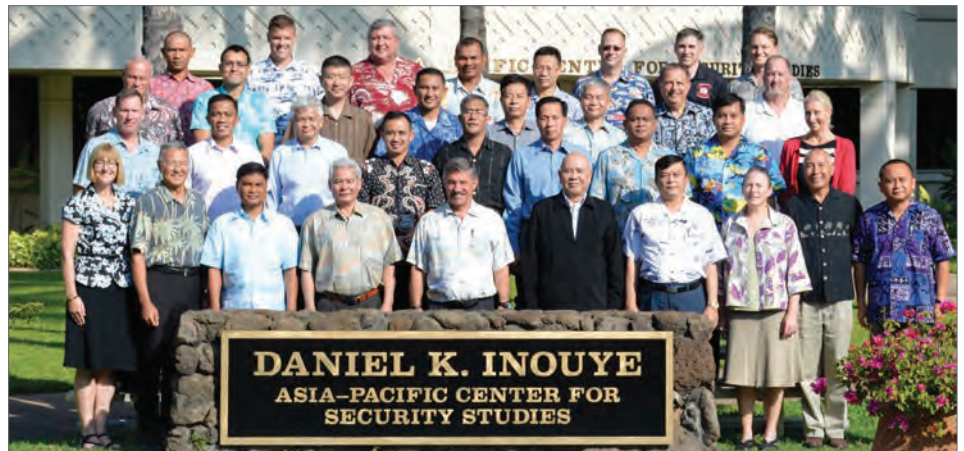
This workshop was the second of its kind, with an earlier meeting held in January last year. The outreach focuses on institutions within ASEAN along with Australia, Japan, New Zealand and the United States.

DKI APCSS opened this year’s

Workshop Demographics

(Combined figures)

- 28 participants
- 11 nations
- Male: 92.9% / Female: 7.1%
- Military: 92.9%
- Civilian: 7.1%
- International: 82.1%
- U.S.: 17.9%



Twenty-eight participants from 11 nations took part in the Jan. 12 to 14 command and staff colleges workshop at DKI APCSS. The group represented 18 education institutions.

event with an emphasis on security sector development and regional security architecture. Dr. Rouben Azizian, director of Massey University’s Centre for Defence and Security Studies in New Zealand, addressed the importance of including both concepts in professional military education. “Military/security education should reflect the complexity of national and international security environments and promote a proactive and integrated way of addressing security challenges.”

In breakout sessions following Azizian’s brief, participants considered how their respective schools are preparing their next generation of leaders to contribute to their respective security sectors and the regional security architecture. Oehlers noted discussions recognized the need to emphasize defense diplomacy and international exchanges — which lead to trust and mutual respect — while building a common educational framework and terminology to better enable regional collaboration.

The workshop closed with participants agreeing to continue exploring potential paths toward institutionalizing the process of building CSC partnerships. As part of this effort, a working

group was formed comprising colleges from Brunei, the Philippines and New Zealand, Massey University’s Centre for Defence and Security Studies, and DKI APCSS.

The group will ensure continued progress in this arena and advocate for inclusion of agreed-upon priorities in forums such as the ASEAN Defence Ministers Meeting Plus, annual Chiefs of Defense Conference, and the ASEAN Regional Forum Heads of Defence Universities, Colleges and Institutions Meeting.

“It (the workshop) was a major move toward progress...we achieved significant outcomes,” said Lt. Col. Saiful-Akhmar Shariff, commandant of the Defence Academy, Royal Brunei Armed Forces. According to Saiful, he sees the group’s initiatives strengthening the professionalism of the region’s military forces while enhancing interoperability and building a more balanced perspective of regional issues.

Joining Saiful at this year’s workshop were representatives from Cambodia, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Myanmar, New Zealand, the Philippines, Thailand, the United States, and Vietnam. Australia participated via VTC.

Professors aid Indonesia in crafting maritime priorities

In the interest of strengthening maritime security ties between the Daniel K. Inouye Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies and Indonesia, DKI APCSS professors Kerry Lynn Nankivell and Bill Wieninger traveled to that country in December for workshop support and meetings with alumni and U.S. embassy staff.

Attending the Dec. 3 to 4 “Workshop on Strategic Issues in the Indian Ocean” in Bali, the two joined 56 Indonesian participants for discussions on issues associated with Indonesia’s chairmanship of the Indian Ocean Rim Association. Objectives included developing protocols to combat illegal fishing, crafting an IO treaty of cooperation modeled after ASEAN, increasing regional mari-



DKI APCSS professors traveled to Jakarta, Indonesia, in December to assist that nation in shaping maritime strategies for the Indian Ocean. Indonesia is chairman of the Indian Ocean Rim Association.

time domain awareness and cooperation, and strengthening Indonesian interagency coordination for maritime security.

Nankivell led two plenary sessions, presenting briefs titled “Strategic Developments in the Indian Ocean,” and “Non-traditional Issues in the Indian Ocean.” Both she and Wieninger each led

breakout groups challenged to shape recommended priorities for Indonesia’s IORA chairmanship.

The event, conducted by Indonesia’s Coordinating Ministry for Maritime Affairs, was designed to assist implementation of Indonesia’s “Global Maritime Fulcrum” vision. This effort seeks to strengthen the na-

tion’s maritime infrastructure to support economic and political development.

“The workshop laid the foundation for follow-on opportunities for DKI APCSS to support Indonesia’s objectives in this area,” said Nankivell, one of DKI APCSS’ foremost maritime security specialists.

“Ultimately, it should contribute to a stronger bilateral relationship with the United States and strengthen security in a maritime region vital to global trade.”

Beyond the workshop, Nankivell and Wieninger met with Indonesia alumni to discuss expanded engagement opportunities with DKI APCSS. Indonesia continues to be a valuable contributing partner to the Center’s programs, both in Honolulu and in Indonesia.

Faculty member addresses evolution of regional security

Dr. Christopher Snedden traveled to Pakistan Feb. 21 to March 3 to provide perspective on regional security issues with defense and diplomatic audiences. Snedden is a faculty member with the Daniel K. Inouye Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies and a resident expert on South Asia.

At Pakistan’s National Defence University, he presented a lecture on what he calls six “pivots” by major Asia-Pacific players during an NDU

seminar Feb. 22 to 23. The seminar was titled “Trans-regional Stability and Security: Imperatives of Change.”

Snedden briefed participants regarding political and economic moves comprised of: the U.S. “rebalance” to Asia; Russia’s increasing emphasis on its maritime Far East region; China’s look west to Eurasia and Southwest Asia; India’s “Act East” policy emphasizing relations with Southeast Asia, Oceania and the United States; Japan’s growing emphasis on mari-

time reach; and Pakistan’s more robust focus on internal issues to include economic development and managing its extremist populations.

Snedden also presented four other lectures for U.S. Embassy staff and members of Pakistan’s Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Lahore and Islamabad. Each centered on Pakistan-India relationship issues to include disputes over water and the Kashmir region.

Regional Centers collaborate on anti-terror education



By Shyam Tekwani
Assoc. Professor, DKI APCSS

Since the events of September 2001, it is now a truism that the threat of terrorism will always persist. And with every new terrorist attack, new generations of terrorists expand their body of knowledge to enhance their lethality and longevity.

While terrorism is an age-old threat, its study as a specialized branch of knowledge is relatively nascent. Throughout the world, we are relying on a highly educated force of counterterrorism professionals to succeed; they are guided by lessons learned from the field and by training received in our classrooms. Today, there is a proliferation of counterterrorism programs across learning centers and universities worldwide.

As educators, we face the daunting task of educating a new generation of counterterrorism professionals to move beyond traditional reactive tactics and take the initiative against dedicated, skillful, and creative adversaries.

Over the last 15 years, lessons from the Global War on Terrorism have been distilled for the new security environment. This has led to new roles and expectations for counterterrorism practitioners that require new forms of education in trying to understand the non-kinetic dimensions of today's conflicts.

Among the many critical lessons gleaned from this long struggle, two form the core of all learning.



Pictured (at left) are professors from three U.S. security studies centers who provided terrorism-associated lectures at the George C. Marshall Center in March. Among them is DKI APCSS professor Shyam Tekwani (*left of center*). The Honolulu-based DKI APCSS (*top left*) and Marshall Center in Germany (*top right*) provide Fellows an enhanced understanding of terrorism and how to combat it.

First, a multidisciplinary cross-cultural education is crucial to countering terrorism, since security measures do not succeed alone. Terrorism is both complex and emotive. It is complex because it combines so many different aspects of human experience, including subjects such as politics, psychology, philosophy, poetry, military strategy, and history, to name a few.

Secondly, the threat is global and effectively countering the adversary requires global cooperation. We must understand that our actions are often constrained by national thinking; it is essential, therefore, to have larger and comparative perspectives on addressing the challenges — we need a global team against a global threat.

In that spirit, the George C. Marshall Center for European Studies and Daniel K. Inouye Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies — sister DoD organizations — conduct similar counterterrorism courses, both are four-week resident programs that support increasing emphasis on transnational threats and challenges.

The courses are designed for a wide variety of mid-level security professionals involved in counterterrorism

and attract participants from all corners of the globe.

Both build a network of security professionals dedicated to combating terrorism by helping countries successfully cooperate in this global struggle. This has further led to increased collaboration and support between the Centers.

Beginning in July 2014, participants from over 45 countries who graduate from the GCMC's counterterrorism course — the Program for Terrorism and Security Studies — and DKI APCSS's Comprehensive Security Response to Terrorism course benefit from a joint-teaching venture between the Centers.

I personally have engaged annually with the Marshall Center, travelling there to provide lectures and lead seminar sessions. I've shared DKI APCSS philosophies and techniques while integrating lessons learned from the Marshall Center in my Center's CSRT course.

Encouraged by such exchanges and appreciating the need for greater teamwork, the Centers are now exploring additional ways to further strengthen and deepen their collaborative relationship in an effort to strengthen global capacity to combat terrorism.

India event addresses terrorist social media use

By Dr. Christopher Harmon
Professor, DKI APCSS

Dozens of experts in security affairs gathered in New Delhi, India, in late February to examine challenges posed by “unconventional” and “sub-conventional” conflicts. India’s Centre for Land Warfare Studies organized the event, which included discussions on terrorists’ exploitation of social media, such as YouTube and Twitter.

Senior active and retired military officers from the Indian armed services and delegates from Trinidad, Israel, Canada, and the United States were among those gathering to deliberate and share insights. They focused on topics such as extremists’ financing, state support for terrorists and the rise of Boko Haram in Africa. Several of the formal papers presented — and much discussion — focused on the “new media” issue and what responsible parties could do about it.

Panelists generally agreed that social media exploitation is exemplary of a larger pattern and problem: governments are unattractive to some audiences, and they are less effective in the cyber arena than are some insurgent and terror groups, including the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant, and Al Qaeda.

ISIL is “broadcasting”



Some participants advised a multiplicity of better efforts, especially by thoughtful Muslims, to rebut Al Qaeda and ISIL on-line messaging.



widely on social media platforms, while at the same time, using focused messages — dozens per day at some times — to appeal to various demographics. They create human networks and parallel cyber networks, communicating directly and recruiting widely. In the case of ISIL, their propaganda trumpets military victories, makes note of “martyrdom” attacks, advertises “internal cleansing” of ideological kinds, cites reasons for punishment of some individuals under ISIL control, and reiterates themes from leaders’ radio addresses. Simultaneously, the organization makes individualized threats and also

courts/recruits individuals by name.

Social media gives groups worldwide access to potential fighters. According to the U.N. Counter-Terrorism Committee, social media have been a help to ISIL recruiters—whose diverse efforts have collected a “global pool” of approximately 25,000 foreign fighters from more than 100 states.

Faced with this new form of ideological warfare, some study groups might default to calling for a single line-of-march, an appeal for a “synchronized approach” by governments. And some have. But at the Centre for Land Warfare

Studies, several participants offered a near-opposite recommendation on the third and last day. Rather than creating new bureaucracies or imagining that partner nations could or would agree to one capital taking a controlling lead, these conferees asked for greater energy, diversity and imagination. They advised a multiplicity of better efforts, especially by thoughtful Muslims, to rebut Al Qaeda and ISIL on-line messaging.

Families, advisors, clerics, teachers, and other moderate forces are speaking out, and they should be encouraged and have their voices amplified by governments where appropriate. A “whole-of-society” approach would be ideal but it cannot be closely scripted, several panelists noted.

Such a conclusion brought home the difference between classical military operations in conventional war and the struggle of ideas now going on against terrorists. For sober and moderate principles, such as “rule of law” and “civil society” to prevail, good work must come from many hands and many minds. There is much to be done.

Harmon’s paper at the CLAWS conference in New Delhi concerned themes for public diplomacy which could suit numerous coalition partners and the United States.