



U.S. Navy Third Fleet Commander Vice Adm. Nora Tyson addresses symposium participants July 7.

RIMPAC symposium targets more effective maritime security

Thirty-nine maritime security professionals gathered at the Daniel K. Inouye Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies July 7 to exchange perspectives on securing oceans in the Asia-Pacific region more effectively.

Participants comprised primarily naval officers from eight of the 26 nations taking part in the Rim of the Pacific 2016 exercise centered at Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam, Hawaii, and underway in the waters and airspace around the Hawaiian islands. The event, titled “RIMPAC 2016 Maritime Security Symposium,” featured attendees from Australia, Canada, China, Colombia, India, New Zealand, Singapore and the United States.

“We took advantage of an opportunity where we knew many nations’ navies would be on the island and they were going to be thinking about operational issues,” said symposium coordinator U.S. Navy Cmdr. Jonathan Odom, a DKI APCSS faculty member. Odom said the event reinforced RIMPAC’s multinational, cooperative approach to maritime security while introducing participants to the Center’s model of inclusive and respectful exchange of ideas.

Odom led one of three primary topical discussions, focusing on the strategic importance of operational maritime safety. He addressed how relatively small, isolated incidents at sea – such as a collision or an escalation of force resulting from miscommunication – can have profound, lasting effects on relationships between nations. He discussed how navies can implement international legal norms and safety standards internally to help prevent or mitigate negative incidents collectively, and solicited practical experiences from symposium participants on how each of their navies promote operational safety within their fleets.

Participants also engaged on the topic of naval support to civilian maritime law enforcement, a session led by DKI APCSS associate professor Kerry Lynn Nankivell.

Brad Kaplan, foreign policy advisor to the U.S. Navy Third Fleet commander, said, “I thought it was great to have a RIMPAC representation here. We talked about a number of productive and cooperative efforts...about the importance of international law and regimes in resolving many of the issues that are paramount in the Asia-Pacific area.”



(Clockwise) Maritime security practitioners from the Asia-Pacific region discuss measures to improve maritime logistics cooperation among their nations. Forty-eight professionals from five nations took part in the “Maritime Security Logistics Workshop” Aug. 15 to 19 at DKI APCSS along with observers from Japan and Australia. Center faculty member David Shanahan facilitates discussions that enabled participants to discuss potential sharing of expertise, equipment and technology in the maritime domain.

Fostering logistics-centered relationships

The U.S. Department of Defense, Southeast Asian maritime nations, and key regional allies participated in the first of a new series of multilateral engagements Aug. 15 to 19 at the Daniel K. Inouye Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies.

The “Maritime Security Logistics Workshop” enabled 48 security practitioners from participating nations to discuss opportunities to cooperate in strengthening regional logistics capabilities and capacity.

“Nations are building a common understanding of maritime threats and recognize the need to work together to counter them effectively,” said DKI APCSS workshop lead U.S. Navy Cmdr. Jonathan G. Odom. He added, “This week’s event enabled maritime security professionals to explore how they can gain efficiencies logistically and share their respective expertise, equipment and technology so that it is ‘one team, one fight’ against common maritime threats and challenges.”

The workshop consisted of a number of lectures and panel presentations by subject matter experts across a broad range of disciplines. Key topical dis-

“This week’s event enabled maritime security professionals to explore how they can share their respective expertise, equipment and technology.”

- Workshop lead U.S. Navy Cmdr. Jonathan Odom

cussions included the “Role of International Law in Maritime Security Logistics,” “Operational Logistics Readiness, Institutional Planning and Operational Sustainment,” and “Interoperable and Cooperative Logistics.”

Additionally, workshop participants worked together in a tabletop exercise that posed realistic logistics challenges and required coordinated, multinational responses. They focused on a series of maritime security scenarios, to include

a large-scale natural disaster impacting Southeast Asian seaports, a spike in piracy and armed robbery in nearby sea routes, and several commercial vessels running aground on islands in the region.

Nguyen Thi Lan Anh, with Vietnam’s Ministry of Foreign Affairs, said the workshop’s scenarios had a strong connection to real-world logistics issues and raised her awareness on the value of preparation, particularly in lowering operational costs and increasing effectiveness.

She added that she learned logistics is an important aspect of maritime security cooperation. “When (vessels) conduct a mission on the sea, they meet at some logistics center for fuel, for maintenance, for supplies, for the crews... every country can provide that. Every country can cooperate in doing that.”

According to Odom, the workshop led to a common understanding of how

logistics capabilities, or deficiencies thereof, can impact efforts to protect national and regional maritime security interests. Participants also explored gaps in capabilities and how to collaboratively fill those gaps.

“Of particular note,” said Odom, “workshop participants identified a number of practical ways to cooperate on maritime security logistics, which included negotiating new logistics agreements and informal arrangements, establishing bilateral exchanges of logistics personnel, and integrating cooperative logistics objectives into multilateral exercises.”

Workshop participants included policy advisors, operational planners and logisticians originating from the governments of Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Thailand, the United States and Vietnam. Observers from Japan and Australia also attended the workshop.

(Left to right) Chaplain (Capt.) Terry Gordon, U.S. Navy Third Fleet command chaplain, discusses the religious aspects of disaster response, illustrated, for example, by the visit of a Canadian Forces chaplain to a school in the Philippines following Typhoon Haiyan in 2013. Scott Aronson, USAID liaison to U.S. Pacific Command, provides an overview of U.S. government disaster response. Multinational military chaplains converse during a July 8 symposium at DKI APCSS.



Canadian Forces photo



July symposium explores religious aspects of HADR

Exploring the role of religious support in disaster response missions, 55 military chaplains from seven nations gathered at the Daniel K. Inouye Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies July 8.

The “RIMPAC HADR and Chaplaincy Symposium,” conducted jointly by DKI APCSS and the U.S. Navy’s Third Fleet, was an extension of the Rim of the Pacific 2016 exercise centered at Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam, HI, and surrounding waters.

The event included representation from the U.S. Department of State’s Office of

Religion and Global Affairs.

“With the recent catastrophic events in the Philippines and Nepal, we’ve seen the great contributions of religious organizations in humanitarian assistance and disaster relief situations. We also recognize religion is a key part of the culture of many of our partners and allies in the Asia-Pacific region,” said DKI APCSS symposium coordinator Dr. Imes Chiu. “Thus, with RIMPAC ongoing, Third Fleet asked us to do a one-day chaplain symposium because we realize the significance of faith-based principles operating in many affected

areas during HADR missions.”

The symposium’s objective was to provide chaplains a common understanding of these principles through sharing of perspectives and lessons learned. According to Chiu, this event was the first of its kind completely dedicated to enabling chaplains and religious personnel who deploy in HADR missions to assist their commanders in understanding the increasing role of religious organizations in affected environments.

Scott Aronson, USAID Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance liaison to

U.S. Pacific Command, opened topical discussions with a brief on how the U.S. government responds to humanitarian crises. Aronson’s brief preceded a panel discussion titled “Cultural Landscape and Religious Approaches,” which established the faith-based context of disaster response operations in the region.

One of four panelists Dr. Michael Hamburger, a senior advisor in the State Department’s religion and global affairs office, pointed to Hurricane Katrina’s devastating impacts on New Orleans, La., as a premier example.

“It turned out that faith communities in the United States were among the first to step in, often reaching places (where) the federal, state, and local governments were unable to provide services in a way that was efficient, compassionate and fundamental to the

survival and return to normal life of the citizens of New Orleans.” These services, added Hamburger, include providing short-term housing and shelter, contributing to search and rescue operations, and delivery of food, water and medical aid.”

He said this, along with their intimate knowledge of an area’s geographic, cultural and political landscape, make faith-based community organizations a vital resource for chaplains and their units headed into an HADR situation. He advised chaplains to build connections with these groups, understand what resources they provide, and know how they interrelate with local governments. Such connections, Hamburger related, can make coordination and response processes easier.

Participating chaplains carried

their newly enhanced knowledge into a concluding exercise. They split into three groups to assess crisis scenarios based on real-world events. Each scenario was crafted to challenge chaplains in understanding the potential impact of religious dynamics in HADR missions in the Indo-Asia-Pacific operational area and conversely, the impact of HADR operations in the religious dynamics of the same area. Teams analyzed impacts of a nuclear incident, a super typhoon, and a seaborne migration crisis, then developed a recommended list of actions as part of an effective response.

Six key response areas for each scenario included:

- Dealing with grief.
- Caring for the forces.
- Providing religious services.
- Receiving support from home
- Dealing with the press.
- Providing self-care.

“My sincere hope is (the symposium) gives perspective to our role in an HADR crisis. (It) allows people to have a better understanding of the nuances of that kind of operation,” said U.S. Navy Chaplain (Capt.) Terry Gordon, Third Fleet command chaplain. He related the symposium was the first HADR-specific training offered to military chaplains in a formal, academic setting.

“For the first time, chaplains have been given a platform to learn with each other and establish a network of community interests they can reach out to...not just in the U.S, but with our allies and partners,” said Chiu. Gordon, too, stressed the importance of the relationship building aspect, calling such connections “critical.”

Chiu added this event was a continuation of previous DKI APCSS engagements with RIMPAC and provides a foundation for future, similar interactions.

As part of an ongoing international effort to increase women's participation in the security sector, security professionals from the Asia-Pacific region gathered in Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia, for an Aug. 23 to 25 workshop.

The Daniel K. Inouye Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies and the Mongolian Institute for Strategic Studies co-hosted the event. Fifty-five participants from the Asia-Pacific region represented military, law enforcement, and civilian government agencies.

Titled "Addressing Institutional Impediments to Inclusion in the Security Sector," the workshop enabled participants to evaluate case studies from the region, analyze remaining hurdles to inclusion and craft recommended courses of action.

"Security sector effectiveness depends, in large part, on adequate representation of the viewpoints of those supported — the groups and communities impacted by associated policies and actions," said DKI APCSS workshop lead Dr. Lori Forman.

Participants — 23 men and 32 women — hailed from Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Burma, Indonesia, the Philippines, Vietnam, Taiwan, Japan, Mongolia, the Federated States of Micronesia, Palau, Papua New Guinea, and the United States (Guam).

Dr. Saira Yamin, a DKI APCSS associate professor, launched discussions



U.S. Army photo by Sachel Harris

Enhancing access

Mongolia workshop focuses on increasing women's roles

by framing the Asia-Pacific inclusion environment with data from a survey of nations in the region.

She said preliminary survey findings from 10 locations demonstrate women are increasingly recruited in domestic security and defense forces.

"It's encouraging to note that some women are able to advance to the highest ranks in about half the number of countries, that specific measures have been adopted to recruit them, and that they are deployed to international peacekeeping and humanitarian missions."

Nonetheless, Yamin states, there is a lack of

systematic data on women's contributions and their impact on policy making. She said exploring the gaps in knowledge was an important part of the week's gathering.

Four case studies comprised the core of Day 2. They included narratives from the Nepal Army, Guam and Taiwan police forces, and Vietnam's public sector in general. Presenters focused on specific questions associated with inclusion barriers and how each organization is or should be approaching them.

Questions centered on institutional impediments that limit the pool of female

candidates for security sector roles, hinder their entry into related fields, limit their advancement and prevent integration of their perspectives.

In one case study, Lt. Col. Yvetta Rana, a judge advocate with the Nepal Army, walked through that nation's efforts to recruit women into the armed service while overcoming child care-related issues, lack of female lodging and long-standing cultural resistance. Dr. Sandy Yu-Lan Yeh, secretary general of the Asian Association of Police Studies, provided a case study based on the evolving situation in Taiwan.



(Clockwise) Inclusion workshop participants focus on women's roles in nations' security sectors during a seminar session. Participants included Bangladesh Army Maj. Mosammat Israt Jahan. Fifty-five security professionals took part in the "Addressing Institutional Impediments to Inclusion in the Security Sector" workshop held Aug. 25 to 29 in Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia.



Dr. Hai Thi Thanh Nguyen, a lecturer at Vietnam's Ho Chi Minh National Academy of Politics, discussed impediments to promotion, including a law setting the retirement age for women five years earlier than their male counterparts and limited opportunities for women to enroll in training and capacity development programs.

While quotas are part of the response in many countries, the speakers also recommended increasing awareness of gender equity and establishing clear career paths for women's advancement in the security sector.

Participants divided into four sub-regional groups

(South Asia, Southeast Asia, Northeast Asia and Oceania), analyzed the case studies, crafted a prioritized list of barriers and then developed recommendations for resolution.

"While most countries have ratified the necessary conventions, those words are not always turned into actions," said Forman. "Examining what specifically stands in the way, and identifying steps to address those impediments, is necessary to facilitate measurable progress on inclusion."

Participants committed to specific actions at the national, regional and individual levels, including:

- Creating inclusive policies and building regional networks.
- Developing national action plans.
- Initiating a regional research project to address data gaps to guide inclusion policies.
- Establishing regional norms for inclusion of women in the security sector.
- Considering the "repositioning" of culture to support inclusion.
- Establishing or strengthening women's networking organizations in the security sector.

Joseph Cruz, Guam's

chief of police and a case study presenter, said the workshop was "probably the most dynamic forum that I've ever attended regarding the issue of inclusion. In essence, the workshop brought the right people into the right forum to address the issue."

"Although the workshop was (designed) specifically to deal with institutional impediments and provide recommendations to deal with (them), it also brought to light other impediments like cultural, social and legal. I think this was the way forward to look at other impediments of inclusion into the security sector."

Women, Peace, Security

The Center's effort to promote women's participation in security processes are founded on one simple premise: **it works!**

Women make up roughly one-half of the world's population. Thus, by extension, they should be considered as 50 percent of any nation's "security equation."

"Often, women are caregivers for children and the elderly, so you can make the argument that they represent more than half the security equation," said Dr. Saira Yamin, an associate professor with the Daniel K. Inouye Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies.

And yet, added Yamin, statistics show women remain underrepresented in governing bodies that formulate security policies and in organizations that execute these policies, to include police, armed forces and disaster responders.

Since late 2011, however, DKI APCSS has stood out in the Asia-Pacific region as a premier leader in advancing the inclusion of women as security policy makers, planners and in-the-field contributors.

"It's been my number one priority," said the Center's director retired Lt. Gen. Dan Leaf. "The business case is clearly demonstrated; research indicates that business organizations with a diverse workforce perform better. If it is true in business, it almost certainly true in security sector governance. Simply put, we emphasize



inclusion because it works...it leads to better, more effective governance."

DKI APCSS strives to effect change in this arena through its Women, Peace and Security initiative. The program weaves education and discussion on inclusive security into its six in-resident courses, and multiple engagements and workshops throughout the region.

Courses and workshops address WPS topics through a combination of plenary lectures, seminar sessions, electives and brown bag lunches. Additionally, courses regularly feature women senior leaders and subject matter experts as guest speakers and inclu-

"We have several examples of countries that have, because of awareness fostered at DKI APCSS, actively increased their recruitment of women."

- Retired Lt. Gen. Dan Leaf,
DKI APCSS director

sion panel members.

Two key objectives, states Leaf, are to build greater awareness of high-performing women in security and increase appreciation of their relevance and contributions. The ultimate intent, he added, is to open more security sector opportunities for women and higher potential for advancement.

"We have several examples of countries that have – because of awareness fostered at DKI APCSS – actively increased their recruitment of women." Leaf noted the surprising enthusiasm for the effort he's seen among senior male leaders in the region, particularly in military and law enforcement communities.

What they may be finding is that women are mission enhancers due to the different perceptions, experiences and skills they bring to the field.

"Research has shown that a more diverse group of people can solve or address complex problems better. Because of their biological differences and differ-

ent roles, women can eliminate 'blind spots' – those things a man may not think about," said Dr. Miemie Winn Byrd, DKI APCSS associate professor.

Yamin added women may be able to gain access to information and parts of a community that men may find difficult to reach. For example, in a conflict or disaster, women who have been sexually abused may not be willing to report it to a male. Additionally, certain cultural and religious mores restrict male-female contact, which may hinder policing or disaster relief. In fact, says Yamin, "the U.N. makes the case that women 'on the

ground' (in search and rescue operations) are an operational necessity."

Yamin related women serve as agents of positive societal and cultural change when they're adequately represented in institutions. She said the latest research suggests their voices have meaningful policy impact when they're able to attain a critical mass of about 20 to 30 percent presence in decision-making processes.

DKI APCSS is doing its part. The Center's objective is to ensure female representation in every course is at 25 percent. That number varies based on the Center's ability to recruit women from each nation. For fiscal year 2016, the

average attendance was 24 percent for courses targeting mid-level leaders. However, in the Sept. 22 to Oct. 26 Advanced Security Cooperation course (ASC 16-2), the rate was 36 percent, the highest to date.

Many of these women – and even their male peers – apply what they learn at the Center by accomplishing WPS Fellow's Projects, which effect positive change in their nations.

"We're tapping into a resource that is underrepresented. There is no question that women can contribute to the security sector in meaningful ways," related Yamin.

Director of DoD health agency talks inclusion at ASC

Expounding on U.N. Security Council Resolution 1325, Vice Adm. Raquel Bono offered Fellows attending the Advanced Security Cooperation course (ASC 16-2) her take on the Women, Peace and Security initiative.

The resolution calls for member nations to increase participation of women and incorporate gender perspectives in all U.N. peace and security efforts. It's the driver of the U.S. National Action Plan on WPS, which is the impetus for DKI APCSS' formalized WPS program.

Bono, director of the U.S. Defense Health Agency, discussed inclusion in the context of her experienc-

"Many of our problems in the modern era are extremely complex, so we need a diversity of perspectives to help us understand what the potential solutions look like."

- Vice Adm. Raquel Bono,
Director, U.S. Defense Health Agency



es as the command surgeon for U.S. Pacific Command. In this role, she took part in medical outreach operations in various Asia-Pacific communities.

"When we go into a particular community or village, it was only when we involved all the members of that community that we got a true understanding and action toward ad-

ressing some of their health care needs," Bono said.

She added that a more important factor was the ability to sustain behavioral changes that lead to better health. She said a diverse cross-section of community leadership was necessary to anchor ongoing improvements. "If you don't have the buy-in of the people

for which you're trying to create some kind of stable and secure environment, then it's very difficult to sustain it."

She said inclusion, then, is more than just about representing women; its being able to represent multiple, different viewpoints in a particular area...something she believes UNSCR 1325 facilitates.

The admiral briefly discussed the resolution's four pillars: participation of women in the security sector; protection against gender-based violence; taking action to prevent such violence; and using a gender-based perspective in relief and recovery operations.

Expanding linkages

Workshop furthers Myanmar effort to improve civil-military, interagency relationships

As the nation of Myanmar transitions from military rule to an emerging democracy, its government has embarked on a peaceful political, economic and social transformation. The Daniel K. Inouye Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies is supporting that transformation through a series of engagements and workshops, the latest held Aug. 15 to 19 in the nation's capital Naypyidaw.

DKI APCSS conducted the workshop "Building an Inclusive Security Sector in Myanmar" in partnership with that nation's National Defence College (NDC). Workshop coordinator Dr. Miemie Winn Byrd, said the August event was one of several steps in Myanmar's building a more transparent, inclusive government.

"New models of collaborative and inclusive governance are required for the country to successfully address its complex challenges. In particular, the focus is on cohesive and healthy civil-military relations at all levels; this is essential to the country's progress in areas such as maritime security, porous borders, trafficking and ethnic tensions, among others."

Thirty-one senior officials from Myanmar government and security organizations took part along with four members of the DKI APCSS faculty. Subject matter experts shared information on key principles of security sector

inclusivity, collaborative governance, effective interagency cooperation, civil-military cooperation and consultative decision making.

DKI APCSS associate professor Dr. Imes Chiu, for example, presented the brief "Collaborative Governance and Inter-agency Framework using the Philippine Case Study." Chiu walked participants through successes the Philippines government achieved in crisis response situations through deliberate inter-agency planning, operations coordination and professional networking. Experts also showcased case studies from Indonesia and the United States.

"New models of collaborative and inclusive governance are required for the country to successfully address its complex challenges.

- Associate professor Miemie Winn Byrd

Daily break-out sessions followed topical discussions, enabling participants to coalesce their enhanced understanding into a set of objectives and associated courses of action.

Key recommended actions focused on increasing face-to-face interaction among government and non-government entities and included:

- Establish a joint task force for as-



sessing basic education conditions in military-controlled conflict areas.

- Develop a civilian-military higher education institution network to share information, knowledge, programs and resources.

- Initiate a series of periodic and regular inter-agency inclusive workshops and training to increase awareness of collaborative governance.

- Establish a joint civilian-military research team to increase understanding of ethnic groups' traditions, cultures and experiences.

- Initiate combined and joint outreach programs at local levels in conflict and post-conflict areas.

"Participants actively analyzed needs and opportunities for inclusiveness and were enthusiastic in exploring how it can be applied," said Byrd. A Myanmar participant related, "I was satisfied with the whole process of the workshop. I gained a lot of knowledge and experience." Others stated that group discussions brought out a variety of perspectives, promoted cooperation and increased their understanding of the value of inclusion.

Academic workshop lead for the NDC was Col. Nay Myo Hlaing, a DKI APCSS alumnus and NDC's senior instructor. His organization educates future Myanmar Armed Forces leaders and civilian government officials for high-level policy, and command and staff responsibilities.



(Above) DKI APCSS Alumnus Brig. Gen. Zaw Moe Than, commanding officer of the Myanmar Police Force's police training department, presents a session on his nation's actions against human trafficking. (Below) Thirty-one Myanmar security professionals took part in the event focused on "Building Inclusion in the Security Sector."



DKI APCSS deputy director Jim Hirai (at right), Maj. Sai Sai Heart, Dr. Miemie Winn Byrd, and Col. Nay Myo Hlaing discuss the symbolism of Myanmar's National Defence College flag.



Dr. Imes Chiu leads a seminar session that enabled participants to share perspectives on developing stronger civil-military relationships.



Myanmar's National Defence College partnered with DKI APCSS to conduct the "Building an Inclusive Security Sector in Myanmar" workshop. Thirty-one Myanmar security professionals took part in the event along with a contingent from DKI APCSS.