



This five-day SSD workshop brought together a cohort of six governmental officials from each of five Indian Ocean littoral nations: Bangladesh, Indonesia, Maldives, Myanmar, and Sri Lanka.

Security Sector Development: National Priorities and Regional Approaches

The Center conducted a Security Sector Development Workshop entitled “National Security Priorities and Regional Approaches” in Honolulu, Hawaii, December 5-9, 2016.

The five-day Security Sector Development (SSD) workshop was the fifth iteration of a multinational whole-of-government SSD engagement hosted by DKI APCSS. The workshop provided five multi-agency cohorts from selected Indian Ocean littoral countries a platform for enhanced shared understanding of the evolving priorities of national security sectors and the development of a country-specific security sector action plan.

The workshop brought together multi-agency cohorts from: Bangladesh Indonesia; Maldives; Myanmar; and, Sri Lanka. The presence of very senior bureaucrats in the Bangladesh team reflected their SSD project’s importance and urgency. Similarly,

Sri Lanka and the Maldives sent significant military and civilian participants. Overall, there were thirty international participants, one international subject matter expert from Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF) Geneva, as well as U.S representatives from U.S. Pacific Command, and the Defense Governance Management Team of the Office of the Under Secretary Defense for Policy. Workshop participants had a mixture of professional backgrounds and included: ministry officials, senior military/defense, law enforcement, foreign affairs, and academia.

The national cohorts were in agreement about the urgency of implementing effective rule of law in their countries. At the same time, they referred to the challenges of maintaining internal stability in fragile democracies undergoing legal transformation. The tendency to over-centralize and over-regulate is an obstacle to an effective rule of law. Parliaments and parliamentarians

in general lack oversight capacity, political will, and even general interests in security matters.

The division of labor between security institutions in the new transnational security environment was the most debated subject. While participants agreed that security should be “everybody’s business,” the security institutions were identified as having a primary responsibility to ensure peace, law, and order. How other actors and key stakeholders could and must contribute remains perhaps the central challenge in this area.

Overall, the workshop enabled creation by each country cohort of a country-specific plan related to an important national SSD issue, as well as creating a networking mechanism for enhanced security sector collaboration within and between each participant country.

Cohorts help Counter Trafficking in Persons

Fellow's projects have been a staple of DKI APCSS in-resident courses since 2009. While the majority of projects are done individually, in 2013 the Center began actively recruiting Fellows who work as a team, or cohort, on a group project. Cohorts are identified by U.S. Embassies and host countries to achieve a specific policy objective.

Inter-agency projects are well-suited for the cohort approach. Interagency teams have drafted national security strategies, security plans for international events and standard operating procedures for HADR coordination.

To date, three cohorts have addressed the challenge of Countering Trafficking In Persons (CTIP). Two CTIP cohorts participated in ASC 16-2: A cohort of six Vietnamese Fellows focused on improving CTIP efforts in Ho Chi Minh City, while a cohort representing seven ASEAN nations tackled the establishment of coordinated national focal points, one of the action items under the recently-ratified ASEAN Convention on Trafficking in Persons (ACTIP). Six officials from Papua New Guinea comprised the third CTIP cohort, which began their project in ASC 17-1.

Vietnam

The idea of CTIP cohorts was conceived in January 2016, in a discussion between DKI APCSS, US PACOM, State Department and USAID officials at a meeting in Bangkok. The U.S. Consulate in Ho Chi Minh City jumped on the idea first, organizing a cohort a few months later. The consulate worked with local officials and relevant agencies to explain the program and secure acceptance of an

inter-agency, public-private approach. Agencies proposed complementary objectives: for instance, one wanted to update its anti-labor trafficking protocols, while another saw the cohort's work as an opportunity for a pilot project which, if successful, could be scaled up to a national level.

The Consulate identified six people to join in the cohort, including a lawyer from a national non-government organization, Blue Dragon Children's Foundation, and a project coordinator from the International Organization for Migration (IOM). Government members of the cohort included a CTIP officer from the Ministry of Public Security's Southern Command; a senior official from the Department of Labor, Invalids and Social Affairs (DOLISA); a People's Court district judge with experience in labor and sex trafficking cases; and an academic from Ho Chi Minh Academy working on CTIP curricula.

The group met with the Consulate and with each other multiple times before coming to the course.

"This advance preparation was instrumental to success," says DKI APCSS Development Advisor, Dr. Lori Forman. "The cohort arrived with

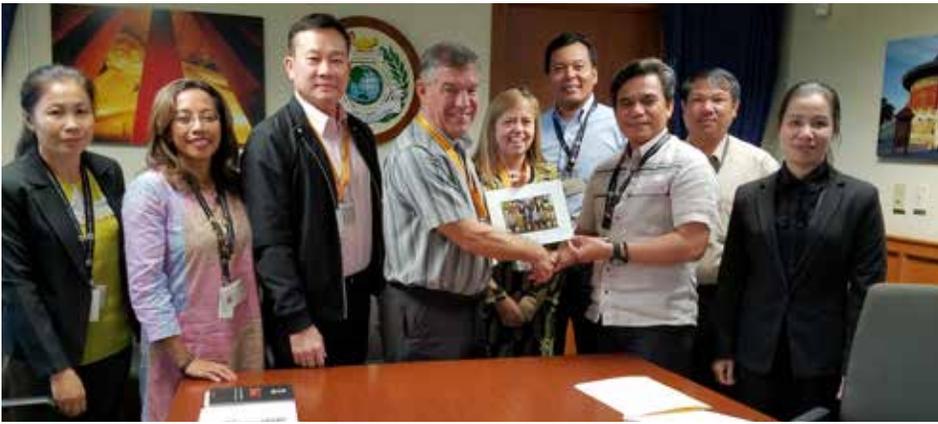
a focused topic and clear intended outcomes, allowing them to use the time at APCSS to devise, analyze and agree upon the most effective interventions for their action plan."

The Ho Chi Minh City cohort organized their action plan around the categories of prevention, protection and prosecution. The plan continues and expands this public-private working group, and includes specific, measurable steps which leverage the strengths of each organization. Action items include creating a web-based TIP portal under the Ministry of Public Security, drafting guidelines for cooperation between the government and NGOs, expanding training programs using upgraded materials developed by IOM and delivered through DOLISA events, and teaching members of the judicial system and the public about the CTIP provisions in the new penal code.

Judge Dinh Ngoc Thu Huong said one of the effective avenues for this latter activity is conducting mock trials outdoors so the community can understand the consequences of trafficking. "We set up in a street or a community area. Sometimes we have 100-200 people watching the trial, which is based on a real case." Brochures developed by IOM are also distributed at the events. Judicial training will increase in 2018 when the new penal code takes effect.



In Vietnam, some members of the cohort team helped to set up outdoor mock trials so the community could understand the consequences of crime.



The ASEAN Cohort team with then DKJ APCSS Director Leaf and Dr. Forman. (l-r): Khambonh Soulivong, Lao PDR; Spica Tutuhatunewa, Indonesia; Nok Punyopashtambha, Thailand; Dan Leaf. Lori Forman, Amar Ramli, Malaysia; Leo Tovela, Philippines; Myint Zeya, Myanmar; and Phuong Do, Vietnam.

Tran Thi Ngoc Thu, cohort member from IOM, reports most elements of the plan are moving forward.

“Working together with DOLISA, we have conducted one-day training programs in communities, factories and schools that have reached over 3,600 people on the issue of safe migration.” Blue Dragon is assisting with curriculum addressing the psycho-social aspects of trafficking.

“We tap the expertise of each other to move forward together more effectively than working alone,” Tran added. Ho Chi Minh Academy is integrating a CTIP unit in educational programs which all rising provincial leaders are required to attend. Ta Ngoc Van from Blue Dragon is working on the guidelines for cooperation with NGOs.

In addition to developing a coordinated action plan, working as a cohort produced direct benefits from the network established at DKJ APCSS. Shortly after returning to Vietnam, two cohort members collaborated to rescue 14 trafficking victims, including two children, from a neighboring country.

ASEAN

After extensive discussion within the team, the ASEAN cohort identified the key issue as an “ineffective and/or non-existent flow of information sharing regarding Trafficking in Persons

among ASEAN member states due to lack of a national focal point within each country.” They also noted, “There is also lack of a standardized template for information sharing and lack of capacities within relevant agencies.”

To address this situation, the cohort adopted a three-phase plan, beginning with the designation and institutionalization of national focal points. The medium term goal is securing agreement via the Senior Officials Meeting on Transnational Crime (SOMTC) to implement this element of the AC-TIP action plan. Over the long term, the cohort calls for development of an information requirement template and standard operating procedures for sharing TIP information.

As the seven participating countries are at different stages in their CTIP efforts, each cohort member tailored their tasks accordingly.

Spica Tutuhatunewa, the cohort member from Indonesia, conducted meetings with relevant institutions, such as the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the National Police, when she returned to Jakarta. She also met with the Indonesian SOMTC delegation to inform them of the project and share the cohort’s recommendations. As a result, the Indonesian delegation supports the proposal for a national focal point in principle and has designated the Indonesian Head of Specialized

Unit within (SOMTC) Mechanism to be Indonesia’s national focal point.

According to Tutuhatunewa, “Working as a group on a Fellow’s Project has its challenges, but it was a valuable opportunity for us to learn about each other and try to find best possible solution to close the gaps and agree on something acceptable to all. I became more sensitive and understanding to challenges at the domestic level; more appreciative of any progress; and convinced that awareness can contribute significantly to cooperation.”

Do Quynh Phuong, the cohort member from Vietnam, echoed Spica’s observations on the educational value of the cohort: “Thanks to this project, I have more understandings of the laws, regulations, procedures, structures, functions of law enforcement agencies in charge of this matter in other ASEAN countries.”

Papua New Guinea

The PNG cohort also focused on the need for better interagency coordination. While PNG has a National Human Trafficking Committee (NHTC) with over 30 government agencies, international organizations and NGOs represented, it has not developed specific, measurable and coordinated actions. The cohort recommended establishing a taskforce to adequately implement the National Action Plan on Trafficking in Persons.

Whereas Vietnam focused on three thematic areas, PNG opted for four: policy, prevention, protection and prosecution. Specific action items were developed under each theme, with associated time frame, budget source, and designated lead agency. The tasks begin with formulating the terms of reference for the task force, and formulating a standardized referral mechanism for TIP cases. Following

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Culture, structure and leadership impacts on gender inclusion in the security sector

Dr. Deon V. Canyon

Dr. Deon Canyon wrote this paper after a 2016 workshop on Women, Peace, and Security held in Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia. For the paper with footnotes, please see our website at www.apcss.org.

Depending on your perspective, the primary challenge to gender inclusion is either culture, structure or leadership. The good news is that they are all outcomes, not causes. Indeed, they are constantly evolving as governments and organizations attempt to align them with their interests. The Daniel K. Inouye Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies (DKI APCSS) in Hawaii is a strategic and forward-leaning Department of Defense institution that provides executive education to security professionals from all over the Asia Pacific region. DKI APCSS has systematically pursued culture change by embedding gender inclusion mechanisms that model the change and actions that modify institutional structures. Real culture change is occurring by driving an approach that embraces gender inclusion rather than simply requiring it to comply with existing culture.

Governments and organizations do not leave culture up to chance and intentionally pressure it to align with their interests. The United Nations resolutions that promote the inclusion of women and the female perspective into peace operations, military affairs and the security sector in general are a great example. Another is when the U.S. responded promptly with a national plan on women, peace, and security, which made the issue a cen-

tral focus that complemented other inclusion efforts in a coordinated manner among all relevant departments and agencies who are now accountable for implementation.

In January 2013, then-Secretary of Defense Leon Panetta lifted the ban on women in combat roles following their exemplary performance in Iraq and Afghanistan. Almost three years later, in December 2015, Defense Secretary Ash Carter announced that all 220,000 U.S. military combat positions that were traditionally limited to men were now open to women who could meet the standards. Around the world, at least 15 other developed nations allow women in combat roles.

DKI APCSS operates under the direction of the U.S. Department of Defense and supports U.S. Pacific Command to provide a focal point for mid to senior level security professionals, national officials, decision makers and policy makers from over 40 countries. These Fellows gather to exchange ideas, explore pressing issues and achieve a greater understanding of the challenges that shape the security environment of region. In 2014, DKI APCSS created the following mission statement to align its gender inclusion engagement efforts in the region. "In support of the National Action Plan on Women, Peace, and Security (WPS), DKI APCSS will foster an inclusive security sector through engagement and executive education, producing lasting experiences and outcomes for security practitioners in the Asia-Pacific region."

Informal conversations with hundreds of mid to senior grade military and civilian security professionals throughout the Asia-Pacific region have resulted in an enhanced appreciation of WPS issues. For instance, de-

pending on profession, the number of organizations with no gender inclusion issues ranged from a fifth to a third. This is likely to be reflective of a difference in the involvement of women in different security sectors due to the impact of these sectors on women. In addition, the United Nations has recognized the strong association between gender equity and community resilience to crises, and the effect of this relationship on the achievement of Millennium Development Goals.

When considering challenges to gender inclusion, the general impression gained is that almost a half attribute obstacles to cultural constraints, a fifth attribute them to organizational and hierarchical structures and a tenth attribute them to leadership psychology. More senior security professionals attribute more importance to structural obstacles, which is likely due to their roles in creating, implementing and disbanding structural impediments. Mid to senior grade professionals with a stronger focus on national and transnational security coordination were more likely to consider leadership an issue than those working in more service-oriented roles. In these grades, there was a common misperception that women lacked the ability to work effectively in leadership positions. These impressions, observations or experiences were most likely due to a combination of cultural belief and structures that limited inclusion.

In accordance with the model proposed by EH Schein in his 2004 book on "Organizational culture and Leadership," the leadership at DKI APCSS has systematically pursued culture change by embedding mechanisms that model the change and actions that modify institutional structures. Some of these include agenda setting and

monitoring, resource and reward allocation, and human resource choices. It has reinforced these by making organizational changes in the areas of operation, systems, procedures, physical space allocation, philosophical statements, rites, rituals and lore. These latter mechanisms were quicker and easier to achieve than the former, but real culture change is occurring by ensuring that the embedding mechanisms are in place.

Contrary to conventional approaches, which view culture as a cause and thus a fix to corporate and societal ills, these shifts in DKI APCSS and U.S. military culture were outcomes of structural reform. A guided evolution in security sector culture occurred following persistent social pressure, compliance with international standards, and the development of national and organizational imperatives. In other words, relatively simple structural enablers brought about a change in national and organizational culture to address socially complex issues. In a Harvard Business Review Article, Jay W. Lorsch and Emily McTague stated that, “As the orchestrators of large successful corporate transformations have said, ‘... culture isn’t something you fix ... cultural change is what you get after you’ve put new processes or structures in place to tackle tough business challenges.’”

Some people view those who advocate for cultural change as meddlers who need to stop interfering with other people’s cultures. However, this betrays ignorance of the fact that culture continually evolves as a product of compliance and resistance. In each country, community or institution, there are many cultures and unwritten cultural norms. Some enable productive behaviors while others constrain harmful behaviors. We usually comply with our cultural norms because they make good sense, but occasionally we resist when we want things to be better or when we learn how things could be better from external societies.



Dr. Deon Canyon works with his breakout group during the WPS workshop in Mongolia.

Some of us, from peace activists to terrorists, even make resistance a life-long cause with the goal of bringing about a better society. Our compliance with societal and organizational norms reinforces them, while our resistance challenges them. In the process, we are influenced and shaped as we interact with local, national and international information. Likewise, we influence and shape cultural norms at all levels throughout our lives as we actively change our own cultural environments towards what we think is better. The definition of ‘better’ however, is in the eyes of the beholder and so there is a continual struggle to pull culture here and there, which does not always result in ideal outcomes for all sectors of society.

Most leaders, both the coerced apathetic and the legitimately interested, focus their gender inclusion efforts on getting women to adapt to existing male-dominated organizational cultures. The key obstacle to change is the culture created by the group in power. Disinterested leaders don’t think gender balance is a priority in their organizations, which means that the driving forces are insufficient to create change and the inclusion efforts are skin-deep. Smart people go where the grass is greener, and so organizations of this type and indeed entire

countries with this philosophy hemorrhage the best of their female talent.

Changing the culture of organizations and societies to fit women is a more strategic and discerning approach to gender inclusion. The intentional repositioning of culture through public structures, policies and processes to actively remove structural and institutional impediments is an obvious winner between these two approaches. This is nothing new. Governments have always intentionally reconstructed the cultural concepts of society to create societal change, and so the real question is, “Why aren’t they mandating an across-the-board restructure to drive a change in culture that embraces gender inclusion rather than simply requiring that gender be inserted into existing culture?”

Will governments and organizations spend another decade or two ignoring half of the global talent pool and/or trying to get women to adapt to male-dominated institutional cultures or will they accept the existing evidence, which shows that that it is smart and strategic to change institutional culture and adapt to a vast untapped pool of existing and undeveloped human resources? As usual, proactive organizations and sectors must lead the charge.

Enhancing Maritime Safety:

DKI APCSS brings together the region's maritime security practitioners to discuss safety

The territorial and maritime disputes in the Asia-Pacific region are, by definition, a complex security problem. Like any complex problem in international relations, this means that these disputes will not be resolved in the foreseeable future, but must instead be managed effectively.

One way to manage the overall maritime situation is by addressing matters of common interest, instead of areas of differences. Another way is by focusing on practical and technical discussions among the nations' experts, and steering away from political and other sensitive topics.

Within the Asia-Pacific region, claimant nations and non-claimant nations have a number of converging interests. In particular, they share an interest in ensuring that commerce and economic development are unimpeded. This interest includes avoiding unsafe incidents at sea that could impact commercial shipping within and beyond the region.

Additionally, these nations share an interest in maintaining peace and stability in the region. This interest includes reducing the likelihood that a localized maritime incident between two or more military, government, and/or non-government vessels might result in a loss of life and significant property damage, or escalate into a situation having strategic effects (e.g., damaging the relations between the nations involved or spiraling into an armed conflict).

To promote safe behavior at sea within the Asia-Pacific region, DKI APCSS brought together maritime security practitioners from the Asia-Pacific region for a first-of-its-kind "Enhancing Maritime Safety" workshop, April 25-27. The forum was co-sponsored by S. Rajaratnam School of International



To promote safe behavior at sea within the Asia-Pacific region, DKI APCSS brought together 46 maritime security practitioners from 10 countries in the region for a first-of-its-kind "Enhancing Maritime Safety" workshop. The forum was co-sponsored by S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies (RSIS)

Studies (RSIS), an institution that is highly-respected in not only the Asia-Pacific region, but around the world. The workshop was convened in Singapore, a hub of maritime activity in the heart of the Asia-Pacific region.

The workshop sought to enhance safe behavior among vessels in the oceans of the Asia-Pacific region and build confidence among the participating nations on the converging interest of maritime safety.

"It is important to realize that there is no international court having universal jurisdiction over unsafe incidents at sea," stated Commander Jonathan G. Odom, Judge Advocate General's Court, U.S. Navy. Commander Odom is a military professor at DKI APCSS and served as the Center's Academic Lead for the workshop. "Given that reality, we think that one of the best ways to reduce the risk of unsafe incidents at sea is by helping to ensure that each nation effectively implements the international standards of navigational safety into their national governance systems," Odom added.

Maritime security practitioners and government academics from ten na-

tions participated in the workshop, including Australia, People's Republic of China, Indonesia, Japan, Republic of Korea, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, United States, and Vietnam. Workshop discussions were facilitated by faculty members from DKI APCSS and RSIS.

The forum was designed to facilitate technical discussions and information sharing between the participants. The agenda of the workshop focused specifically on how nations implement the existing international standards for navigational safety with respect to three categories of vessels: (1) Navy ships, (2) Coast Guard (or equivalent) ships, and (3) non-government vessels (e.g., fishing boats). These existing international standards include the 1972 Convention on the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea (also known as the "COLREGs") and the 2014 Code for Unplanned Encounters at Sea (also known as the "CUES").

Prior to the workshop, each nation's workshop team was required to answer a detailed questionnaire

on how they have implemented these international standards for navigational safety.

To open the workshop, the participants had the privilege to hear insights from Mr. Koji Sekimizu. A citizen of Japan, Mr. Sekimizu is the Secretary-General Emeritus of the International Maritime Organization (IMO), which oversees the 1972 COLREGs and other multilateral treaties related to maritime safety. Currently, he is a Distinguished Visiting Fellow for RSIS and Singapore's Maritime and Port Authority (MPA). Mr. Sekimizu's keynote address for the workshop was focused on the strategic importance of maritime safety.

During the workshop, the participants were organized into three breakout discussion groups based upon their professional specialties. These included: (1) experts who administer Navy vessels and personnel, (2) experts who administer Coast Guard or equivalent vessels and personnel, and (3) experts who administer non-government vessels, such as fishing boats. In the breakout sessions, the participants shared insights on how their governments have implemented these international standards within their respective maritime agencies. After each breakout session, the participants reconvened as a larger group and shared trends and best practices for implementation.

At the beginning and end of the workshop, DKI APCSS elicited the personal views of participants through anonymous group polling, one of the Center's mainstay methods for assessing perspectives on security issues in the region. When polled, the workshop participants responded overwhelmingly that:

- The most-likely encounter to create a navigational safety situation in the Asia-Pacific region during both the next year and the next five years would be one involving



Workshop participants during a breakout session share insights on best practices.

a Coast Guard (or equivalent) ship of one nation and a fishing boat of another nation.

- The two best ways to improve adherence to the international standards of navigational safety are (1) national laws, policies, and directives, combined with (2) stringent qualification and certification requirements for their government and non-government mariners.

- CUES currently applies to only the region's Navies, but the use of CUES should be expanded to the region's Coast Guards, either through broadening the existing Code or through a new Code developed specifically for Coast Guards.

Additionally, the end-of-workshop polling of the participants confirmed that the event's discussions helped them to see that many of the nations of the region take seriously these international standards for navigational safety.

The workshop marked the beginning of a dialogue and reciprocal exchange of information, rather than an end. Following the workshop, each of the ten workshop teams are to receive the Implementation Questionnaire responses from the other nine workshop teams. Sharing these Questionnaire responses among the participants will help to identify ways for them to improve implementation within their respective governments. Additionally, it should help to promote internal accountability within each participant nation and build mutual confidence among those nations.

"Trust is not something that can be developed overnight," stated Commander Odom. "Trust can come only from deliberate efforts to build confidence over an extended period of time." He added, "Governments are not inanimate objects, but rather organizations composed of people. Since trust and confidence are human qualities, our hope is that the confidence built between the workshop participants is a step in the right direction towards building confidence among the participants' governments and, ultimately, trust among their nations."

"There might be a strategic trust deficit at the highest political levels between some nations in the region, which will take time to address," echoed Dr. Collin Koh. Koh is a research fellow with the RSIS Maritime Security Programme and served as the Academic Co-Lead for the Workshop. But Dr. Koh added, "At least it would be essential for maritime practitioners to foster operational-tactical confidence-building – an exercise which would potentially help ameliorate misunderstanding on scene if any of these participating agencies ever find themselves facing off their regional counterparts in times of tensions."

From an institutional perspective, the event also provided an opportunity for DKI APCSS and RSIS to work together on fostering regional dialogues on security matters important to the region. The two institutions already have plans to cooperate on several other security forums in the coming year.

Violent Extremism in Southeast Asia: Emerging Trends, Challenges and Opportunities for Cooperation

Following an invitation by then Secretary of Defense, Mr. Ashton Carter, at the U.S.-ASEAN Informal in Hawaii last September, the Daniel K. Inouye Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies hosted a workshop titled, “Violent Extremism in Southeast Asia: Emerging Trends, Challenges and Opportunities for Cooperation,” in Honolulu, March 21-23.

Forty-One participants from 10 Southeast Asian nations and the United States attended the workshop. Speakers from international organizations and think-tanks also contributed to proceedings. Participants came from: Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, the United States of America, and Vietnam.

According to DKI APCSS associate professor Shyam Tekwani, “The workshop provided an opportunity for frank and candid discussions on the most urgent violent extremist trends and challenges now facing Southeast Asian nations. It also identified urgent priorities in cooperative and collaborative actions to counter these challenges.”

“In the spirit of transparency, mutual respect, and inclusion, participants recognized a diversity of perspectives relating to these trends and challenges, reflecting specific national characteristics and threat perceptions,” said Tekwani. “Though such differences in perspective are important, participants expressed consensus that enhanced regional cooperation remains critical to any attempt to address these challenges.”

Participants discussed the following crucial trends and challenges in violent extremism in Southeast Asia:

- Evolving allegiances, alliances and extremist networking



Hassan Hassan, resident Fellow, Tahrir Institute for Middle East Policy, presents an outline of challenges in the “next steps” in the battle against violent extremism.

- Radicalization and counter-radicalization
- The crime-extremism nexus
- Women, children and the future of ISIS
- The durability of extremist ideologies

In discussions, participants identified a broad range of potential cooperative and collaborative priorities in Southeast Asia to enhance regional cooperation against violent extremist movements. Subsequent refinement of these priorities identified five, in particular, as highly significant:

- Developing a harmonized counterterrorism legal framework and operational procedures;
- Developing and/or leveraging institutionalized regional networks (including, for example, a Fusion Center) to strengthen information sharing and interoperability;
- Developing a shared threat or vulnerability assessment and awareness across multiple domains (for example, maritime, cyber, etc.);



Ms. Alina Romanowski, Acting Principal Deputy Coordinator for Counterterrorism, Department of State, provided the keynote address.

- Strengthening the commitment and will to fully implement and enforce existing agreements and frameworks relevant to countering violent extremism; and
 - Strengthening and/or developing unilateral (for example, trilateral or quadrilateral) processes for coordination and cooperation among nations.
- Participants noted the following priorities were also discussed, and deserving of specific mention:
- Developing a shared regional counter narrative against radicalization



Mubin Shaikh shares his experiences working with online radical groups. He provided a presentation on radicalization and participated on a Violent Extremist Networking panel.

(below) Leonard Hutabarat, Director, Centre for Policy Development, Ministry of Foreign Affairs for Indonesia during a breakout session.



Above photos: Breakout sessions provide opportunities for in-depth discussions.



Dr. Al Oehlers provides welcome remarks during the workshop on Violent Extremism in Southeast Asia.

and violent extremism;

- Developing and/or leveraging regional forums that focus on whole-of-society approaches, particularly to strengthen community resiliency and interfaith dialogue;
- Developing a shared regional messaging platform against radicalization and violent extremism; and
- Working more closely with the private sector, non-governmental

organizations, and other civil society actors.

“It was very encouraging to observe the genuine cooperation among all of the participating nations and organizations as they worked diligently to find ways and means to collaborate on how to address the cause and effects of violent extremism in the South East Asia region,” explained DKI APCSS Director Maj. Gen. James S.

“Hammer” Hartsell, who opened the workshop.

Participants acknowledged the value of continued discussions and recommended sustained interactions within the network established by this workshop to further cooperation in the region and in relation to the priorities discussed.

DKI APCSS supports Philippine workshop on strategic communications

In November 2016, three faculty from the Daniel K. Inouye Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies participated in a workshop hosted by the Republic of the Philippines Department of Foreign Affairs.

The two-day event was part of the DFA's preparation and planning for the Philippines' assumption of the ASEAN Chairmanship in 2017.

Participants included 38 strategic communications specialists, public affairs officers, and communications policy officials with responsibilities in their respective organizations related in the ASEAN Chairmanship in 2017. These offices included DFA, Presidential Communications Office, and the departments of National Defense, Trade and Investment, Finance, Energy, Science and Technology, Social Welfare and Development, and Labor. Other agencies represented were the Office of Civil Defense, Central Bank of the Philippines, Presidential Commission on Women, the Armed Forces of the Philippines and component services, and the Foreign Service Institute.

The workshop was led by the honorable Hellen B. De La Vega, Assistant Secretary, Office of ASEAN Affairs and Mr. Zaldy B. Patron, Executive Director, Office of ASEAN affairs. DKI APCSS faculty included Dr. Virginia Watson, Professor Herman Finley, and adjunct professor Mary Markovinovic. Also presenting was Mr. Howie Uyking from the Presidential Communications Operations Office.

Workshop topics included an overview of strategic communications and messages, audience and media selection, and measures of effectiveness. Participants also received an overview of the Philippines' current communications plan for its ASEAN Chairmanship.



Thirty-eight strategic communications specialists, public affairs officers, and communications policy officials with responsibilities in their respective organizations related to the ASEAN Chairmanship in 2017 participated in the workshop hosted by the Republic of the Philippines Department of Foreign Affairs.



Rear Admiral Vince Aktins, Commander, USCG

The Daniel K. Inouye Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies hosted the third iteration of the annual workshop series, "Building Maritime Shared Awareness in Southeast Asia." The workshop series brings together maritime security practitioners from the ASEAN member states to identify opportunities to advance regional maritime shared awareness.

According to workshop academic lead, Professor Kerry Lynn Nankivell, the four-day workshop, "follows up ADM Harris' invitation to ASEAN member states to deepen their cooperation in maritime security. It also resonates with Vice President Pence's remarks to the ASEAN members at the Secretariat last month in which he emphasized the importance of working together to improve regional maritime security and information sharing."

The workshop included 50 participants from 11 nations including Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, the U.S., and Vietnam. Professor Nankivell explained that the

Building Maritime Shared Awareness in Southeast Asia



District 14 provides keynote presentation on day 1.

Maj. Matthew Crosser, DKI APCSS Air Force Fellow, facilitates a breakout session.



Above: Commander Pg Omaralli, Acting Director/Commander, National Maritime Coordination Centre, PMO, shares his group's presentation on goals and achievements.
Left: Rear Adm. Apichat Punyakittwat, Director, Office of Policy and Planning, Naval Intelligence Department, Royal Thai Navy, provides his analysis during a breakout session.

discussions “provided an opportunity for officials from all 10 ASEAN member states to lay out their preferences, capacities and needs with respect to a region-wide maritime information sharing architecture.”

Participants shared their lessons learned and near-term milestones in

improved maritime information sharing. The U.S. participants hosted their counterparts at Joint Interagency Task Force West (JIATF-W) at U.S. Pacific Command to share their current approach to interagency and partnership information sharing. As a result of their discussions, participants develop a common understanding of each others’ agencies, practices and achievements. In addition to agree-

ing on tangible next steps to build a regional maritime picture, workshop participants agreed that building maritime shared awareness is an immediate regional need and that established ASEAN processes are the appropriate means through which to foster deepened cooperation.

DKI APCSS will host a fourth iteration of the workshop in 2018.

Media Relations in Crisis and Conflict Dialogue in Myanmar

The Daniel K. Inouye Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies, in support of the U.S. Embassy Rangoon, hosted a Security Dialogue on “Media Relations in Crisis and Conflict” in Nay Pyi Taw, Myanmar, March 30-31.

According to Dr. Miemie Winn Byrd, DKI APCSS academic lead, “This dialogue was designed to provide Myanmar’s government officials with an overview of some key principles and practices of effective media relations, particularly in crisis situations. It outlined the place and role of such media relations within an overall framework of crisis management, and highlighted essential attributes of an effective media relations strategy that will convey accurate and timely information supporting government crisis management efforts while also informing the public and international community.”

“The APCSS workshop was held at a time when Myanmar is compounded with misinformation and international media criticisms,” said Dr. Chit Win, Director, Office of the National Security Advisor. “The workshop provided an avenue for Myanmar government officials to step out of their routine work, to review their experience and to synthesize them with conceptual and comparative perspectives provided from the workshop. After this workshop, we became better aware of the context and prioritize our strategies in media relations during crisis and conflict.”

A total of 36 Myanmar participants from 20 ministries, agencies, universities, the Myanmar Red Cross Society, media organizations and Members of the Union Parliament attended the



Dr. Miemie Winn Byrd facilitates discussions during a breakout session.



Member of Parliament Dr. Thet Thet Khine (*left*) and Dr. Chit Win (*right*) consolidate group feedback during a communications planning exercise breakout session.

two-day event to learn more about crisis communications.

Myanmar’s National Security Advisor Hon U Thaug Tun, and Ministry of Foreign Affairs Permanent Secretary U Kyaw Zeya opened the event with DKI APCSS Director Maj. General James “Hammer” Hartsell. On the second day, U Thaug Tun and

U.S. Ambassador Scot Marciel took briefs from participants as they prepared draft communications plans as part of an exercise.

“It was very encouraging to see the participants’ genuine desire to both improve their knowledge and to increase their capabilities in how best to engage with the media in

MYANMAR ALUMNI MEET-UP



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complex crisis situations,” said Maj. Gen. James “Hammer” Hartsell, DKI APCSS Director.

This event was one of several conducted by the DKI APCSS in Myanmar. Previous engagements have been focused on Security Sector Development.



More than 30 alumni attended a DKI APCSS alumni event held after the workshop in Nay Pyi Taw in March. According to Dr. Byrd, it was interesting to see how many alumni Fellow's Projects were converging into alumni collaborations on various projects, especially for the advancement of Civ-Mil relations.

Two Fellows presented the results of their Fellows' Project. Dr. Aung Thutrein (CCM16-1), pictured (*right*) with Maj. Gen. Hartsell, completed his project on Civ-Mil Coordination and the development of rapid response teams during disasters.



Police Colonel Tin Aung (CCM14-1) completed his presentation on updating laws and support for victims of substance abuse to be in line with UN guidelines.

