



Chulalongkorn University

CHULALONGKORN UNIVERSITY
MA IN INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT STUDIES
Semester 1, 2013-2014, Bangkok, Thailand
Critical Issues: Human Security & Development

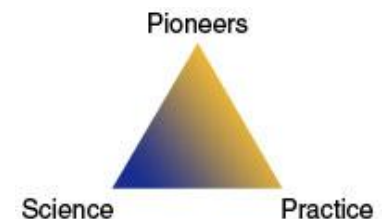
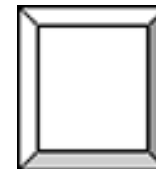
5th Session, 18 October 2013

Security in (South East) Asia

Regional Debate on Human Security in Asia

Hans Günter Brauch

Adj. Prof., Free University of Berlin (Germany) ret.
Chairman, Peace Research and European security Studies (AFES-PRESS)
Hexagon Series on Human, Environmental Security and Peace
Springer Briefs in Environment, Security, Development & Peace
SpringerBriefs on Pioneers in Science & Practice



Reading Texts (18 October 2013)

- **Abdus Sabur, A. K. M., 2009: “Theoretical Perspective on Human Security: A South Asian View”, in: Brauch, Hans Günter et al. (Eds.): *Facing Global Environmental Change: Environmental, Human, Energy, Food, Health and Water Security Concepts*, Springer, Berlin: 1003-1011.**
- **Othman, Zarina, 2009: “Human Security Concepts, Approaches and Debates in Southeast Asia”, in: Brauch, Hans Günter et al. (Eds.): *Facing Global Environmental Change: Environmental, Human, Energy, Food, Health and Water Security Concepts*, Springer, Berlin: 1037-1048.**
- **Shinoda, Hideaki, 2009: “Human Security Initiatives of Japan”, in: Brauch, Hans Günter et al. (Eds.): *Facing Global Environmental Change: Environmental, Human, Energy, Food, Health and Water Security Concepts*, Springer, Berlin: 1097-1104.**
- **Wun’Gaeo, Surichai, 2009: “Environment as an Element of Human Security in Southeast Asia: Case Study on the Thai Tsunami“, in Brauch, Hans Günter et al. (Eds.): *Facing Global Environmental Change: Environmental, Human, Energy, Food, Health and Water Security Concepts*, Springer, Berlin: 1131-1142.**

Programme, 18 October 2013

Part 1: 9-10.00: Discussion of Texts

- Kai Ling Yee (Phoebe): presentation
- Discussion of the reflection papers

Part 2: 10.00-11.00: Lecture 5 and discussion

- Security in (South East) Asia
- Regional debate on human security in Asia

Part 3: 11.00-12.00: Discussion country case

- Thailand: Thita Orn-In
- Myanmar, Cambodia, Philippines, Japan, Ireland

Goal

- What does international, national and human security mean for South-East Asia and the ASEAN countries?
- Why did human security emerge in Asia (in South, East and also southeast Asia)
- What does human security mean for Asia?
- What are the key policy debates (ASEAN and national) on human security in Asia & SE Asia?
- What is the focus of the scientific debate on human security in SE Asia, Thailand, at Chula?

18 October, Part 1: 9-10.00:

Discussion of the Lecture & Texts

- **Kai Ling Yee (Phoebe) Presentation of the texts and discussion of the reflection papers**
- What does international, national, human security mean for South-East Asia and ASEAN countries?
- What is the contemporary key international security debate in SE Asia: South China Sea (different interests Philippines, Vietnam vs. Cambodia)
- What is the specific debate on nonconventional (human) and energy security in Singapore?
- What are the key human security concerns in Myanmar, Philippines, Cambodia?

Text 20: Abdus Sabur (Bangladesh)

- What are key claims of his theoretical perspective?
- How does he distinguish national vs. human security?
- What are key human security issues, responses & actors?
- What are key human security issues, responses & actors in South Asia? Do they differ from SE Asia?
- Does this theoretical approach differ from that by scholars from the global North?

Text 21: Zarina Othman (Malaysia)

- How does she distinguish between the Canadian and the Japanese approach?
- Any questions on Table 79.1: International Organizations and relevant NGOs
- What are the competing security approaches in SE Asia and have they changed since 2008?
- Do you differ with the categorization of the countries?
- What are the differences of the comprehensive security concept of ASEAN and on human security?
- What are her conclusions and suggestions?

Z. Othman, Sity Daud, Rashila Ramli: *Human Security and Peace in Archipelagic Southeast Asia. (2014)*

Text 22: H. Shinoda (Japan)

- What is the declared goal of Japan's approach and what may have been an undeclared interest of the idealist side of Japan's foreign policy?
- What triggered the Japanese interest in the HS concept?
- What were the reasons for the Japanese approach to HS?
- Who were the key promoters and thinkers of the Japanese approach to Human Security at the UN?
- What were Japan's key initiatives and projects to support its HS project at the UN?
- Where does the Japanese approach to HS differ from that of the HS network?
- Is there a conflict between the HS concept and the security policy of the present Japanese government?

Text 14: Surichai Wun Gaeo

Role of the environment as an element of HS

- What are the key arguments of his theoretical concept on environment and human security?
- Which concept of social vulnerability to hazards does the author apply?
- What are the major hazards that have affected Thailand 1955-2006?
- What are the different types of hazards and which are hydro-meteorologic?
- Did the big flood of August 2011 pose a threat to the human security of Thai people?

Contents of the Lecture 5

1. International Security in Asia: geography and institutions & fragmentation
2. International security dangers and concerns
3. National security dangers and concerns
4. Human security dangers and concerns?
5. Policy debates on human security in SE Asia (SEA)
6. Policy debates on human security in SEA countries?
7. Scientific discourse on human security in South, East and South East Asia?
8. Human Security debates in my country?
9. Human Security debates at Chulalongkorn University

1. International Security in Asia: geography & institutions: fragmentation

- 1. International security dangers & concerns in Asia**
- 2. Geographically and politically fragmented**
 - Middle East (Arab world) & Iran
 - Central & South Asia
 - South East Asia (10 ASEAN countries)
 - East Asia (China, Japan, South and North Korea, Taiwan)
- 3. No regional arrangement & agency (Chap. VIII UNCh)**
- 4. Subregional organizations (External power: USA)**
 - Arab world: Arab League (1945)
 - South Asia (South Asian Assoc. for Reg. Cooperation, SAARC)
 - South East Asia (ASEAN)
 - Shanghai Cooperation Organization (2001)
 - East Asia: ???

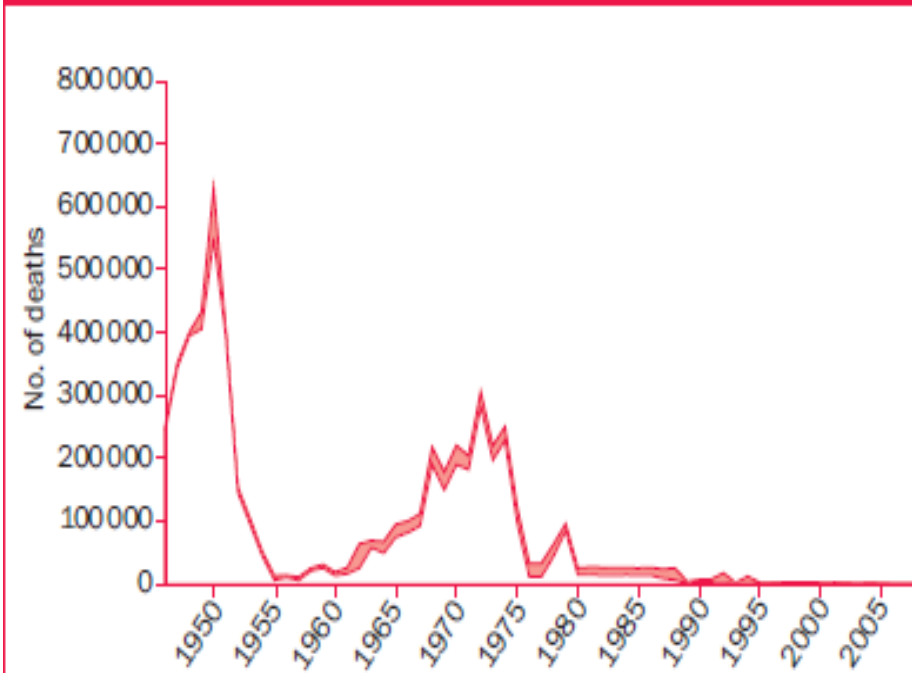


ASIA

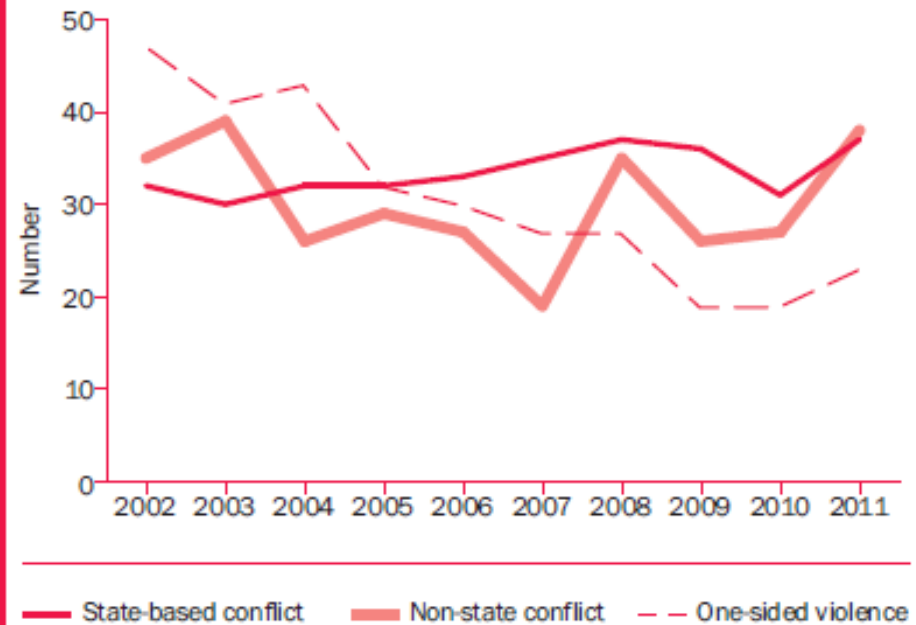
1. Global Trends: Wars & Dead

SE Asia: Vietnam War (1961-1975)

BATTLE-RELATED DEATHS IN ARMED CONFLICTS IN EAST AND SOUTH EAST ASIA, 1946-2008



NUMBERS OF ARMED CONFLICTS, 2002-11



Meanwhile a number of intrastate armed conflicts—in Myanmar, the Philippines and Thailand—remain active in South East Asia, and some of these have escalated in recent years.

1.1. Conflicts in Asia

- **Middle East: Arab countries vs. Israel**
 - Iran vs. Iraq (1980-1988), Iran vs. Israel (in the media)
 - Civil war in Syria, conflict in Iraq, Arab Gulf/Iran
- **South Asia:**
 - Afghanistan, Pakistan/India, Sri Lanka, Nepal (internal)
 - Bangladesh with Pakistan and internal (Chittagong hills?)
- **South East Asia:**
 - War in SE Asia: 1961-1975 (Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos)
 - South China Sea: Vietnam/Philippines (USA) vs. China
 - Domestic: Myanmar, Thailand, Philippines, Cambodia
- **East Asia:**
 - Islands (Japan/China/Taiwan/South Korea)
 - North Korea: Nuclear option/Missiles

1.2. Military Security Threats: nuclear weapons- Nonparties to disarmament agreements

- Nuclear weapon states: Russia, China, India, Pakistan, Israel
- Suspected countries: Iran & North Korea
- Chemical weapons Countries: non-parties to UNCCW (1994): Egypt, Israel, Myanmar, N. Korea
- Landmines: nonparties
 - Russia, China, USA, Vietnam, Myanmar, Singapore (40 countries to sign)
- Cluster bombs: nonparties
 - Russia, China, USA
 - Affected: Cambodia, Vietnam, Laos

WORLD NUCLEAR FORCES, 2013

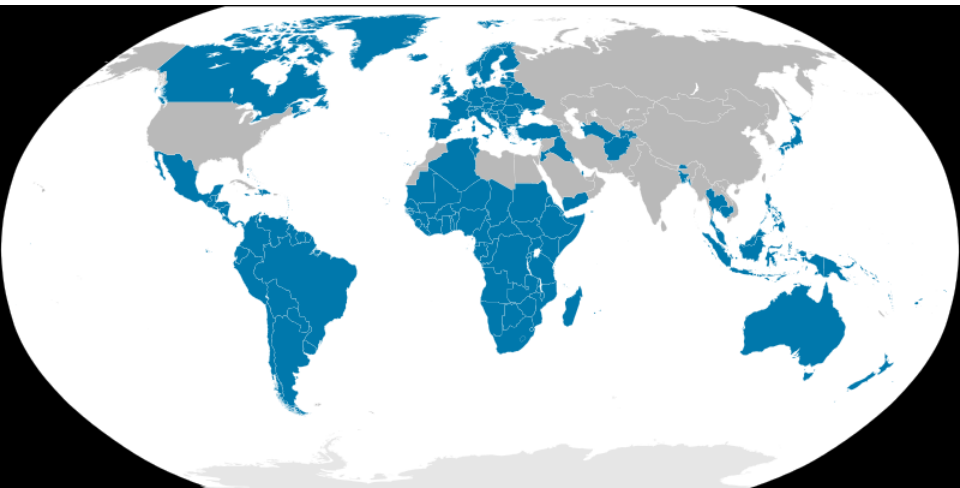
Country	Deployed warheads	Other warheads	Total inventory
USA	2 150	5 550	~7 700
Russia	1 800	6 700	8 500
UK	160	65	225
France	~290	~10	~300
China	–	~250	~250
India	–	90–110	90–110
Pakistan	–	100–120	100–120
Israel	–	~80	~80
North Korea	6–8?
Total	~4 400	~12 865	~17 270

All estimates are approximate and are as of January 2013.

1.3. Freedom from Fear: Landmines & Cluster bombs

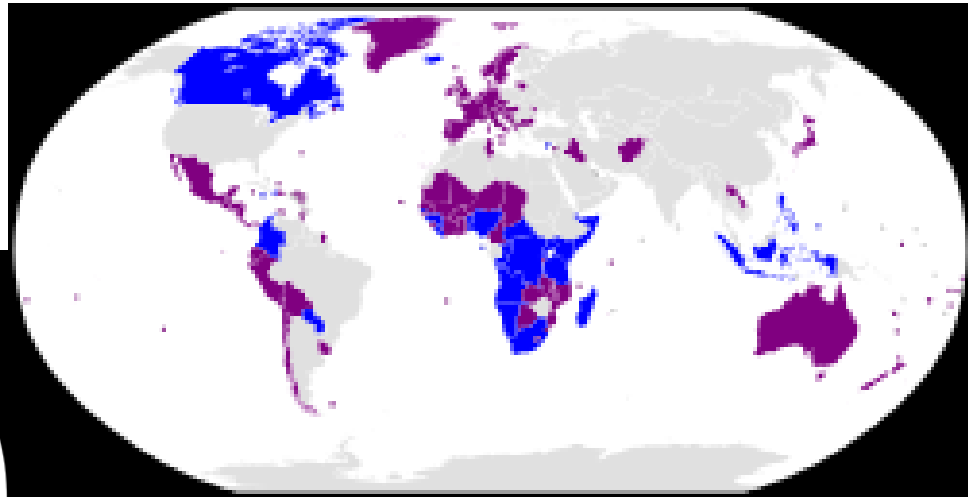
Antipersonnel Landmines

States(blue) that are party to the Ottawa Treaty (Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines & their Destruction,) ASEAN nonparties: Vietnam, Laos



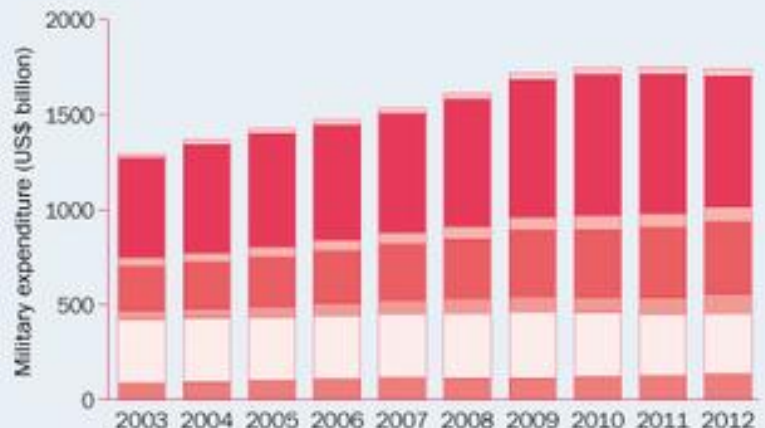
Cluster Bombs

- Signatories to the Convention (blue) & States Parties (purple): Vietnam
- Nonparties: Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam



1.4. Armament

SIPRI Yearbook 2013:



Spending figures are in constant (2011) US\$

Region	Spending (\$ b.)	Change (%)
Africa	39.2	1.2
North Africa	16.4	7.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	22.7	-3.2
Americas	782	-4.7
Central America Car.	8.6	8.1
North America	708	-5.5
South America	65.9	3.8
Asia and Oceania	390	3.3
Central and South Asia	59.8	-1.6
East Asia	268	5.0
Oceania	28.2	-3.7
South East Asia	33.7	6.0
Middle East	138	8.3

World military spending, 2012

The spending figures are in current (2012) US dollars.

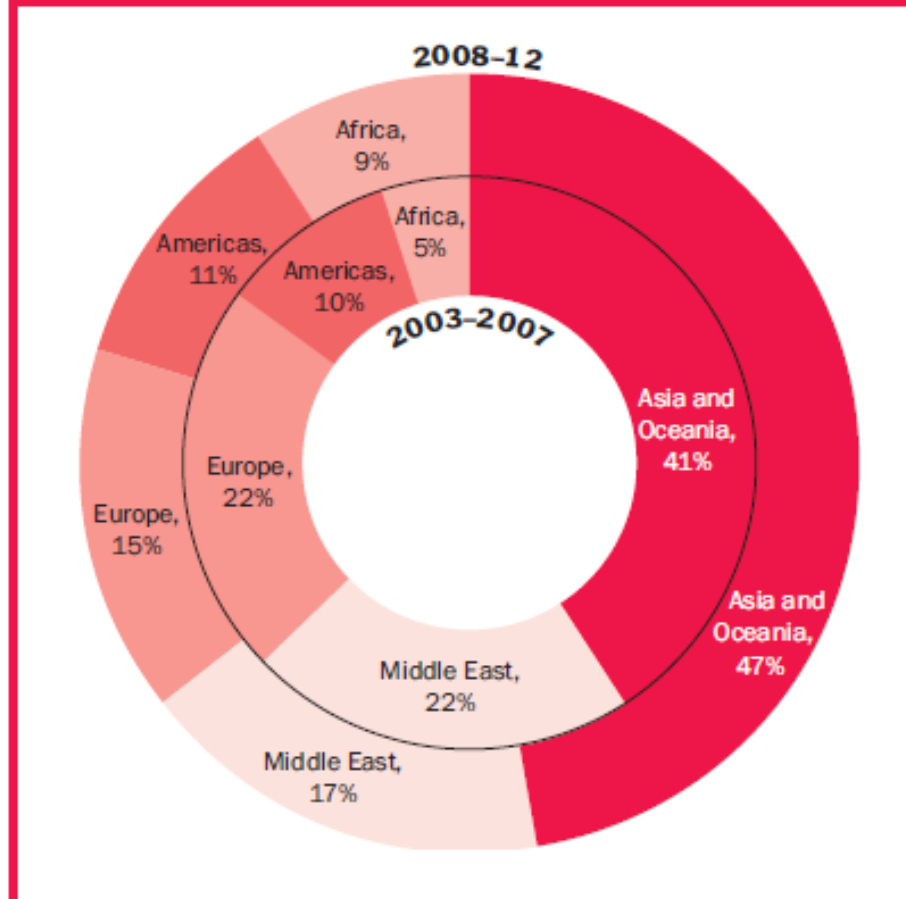
Military buildup in East Asia & SEAsia

1.5. Arms Trade

THE MAIN IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS OF MAJOR ARMS, 2008-12

Exporter	Global share (%)	Importer	Global share (%)
1. USA	30	1. India	12
2. Russia	26	2. China	6
3. Germany	7	3. Pakistan	5
4. France	6	4. South Korea	5
5. China	5	5. Singapore	4
6. UK	4	6. Algeria	4
7. Spain	3	7. Australia	4
8. Italy	2	8. USA	4
9. Ukraine	2	9. UAE	3
10. Israel	2	10. Saudi Arabia	3

RECIPIENT REGIONS OF MAJOR ARMS IMPORTS, 2003-2007 AND 2008-12



1.6. Asia: Security Fragmentation

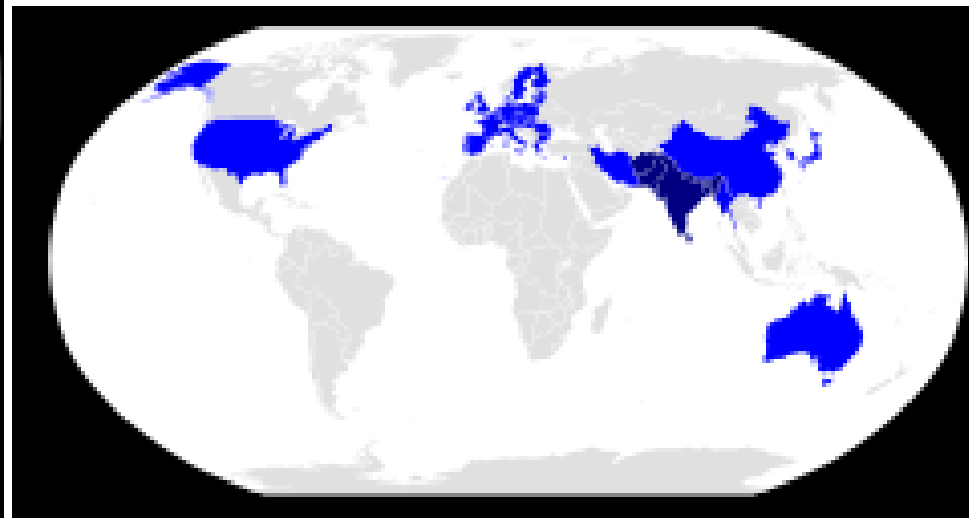
Shanghai Cooperation Association (1996, 2001)

Observers (blue 5), partners (violet 3), guests: ASEAN, CIS, Turkmen.



Association of South Asian Nations (SAARC), 1985

- Members (8):
 - Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka
- Observers (9) in blue:



1.7. SE & E Asia: Security Fragmentation

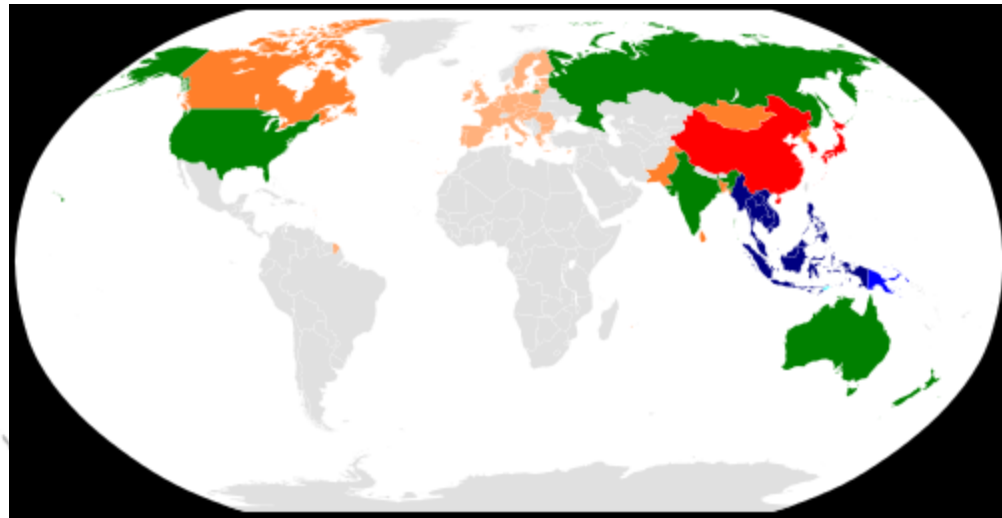
Association of South East Asian Countries (ASEAN)

- 10 member countries
- 2 observers: Papua New Guinea, Timor Leste
- ASEAN Regional Forum
- ASEAN plus 3: China, Japan, South Korea



East Asia, highly fragmented APEC, Shanghai Coop. Assoc. UN framework

- Highly disputed:
 - China & ASEAN. South China Sea
 - China, Japan, South Korea, Taiwan. Island
 - North, S. Korea, Japan, USA



2. International security dangers and concerns

- **Objective security threats in Asia?**
 - International
- **Objective security threats in SE Asia**
 - International
- **Subjective security concerns in Asia**
 - International
- **Subjective security concerns in SE Asia**
 - International

2.1. Conflict Barometer: HIK (2012)

* Levels of intensity: 5 = war; 4 = limited war; 3 = violent crisis; 2 = non-violent crisis; 1 = dispute

Cambodia (opposition movement)	CPP vs. SRP, HRP, civil society groups	system / ideology, national power, resources	1997	•	3
Cambodia–Vietnam*	Cambodia vs. Vietnam	territory	1969	•	1
China-Vietnam et al. (South China Sea, Spratly and Paracel Islands)	Brunei vs. PRC vs. ROC vs. Malaysia vs. Philippines vs. Vietnam	territory, international power, resources	1949	•	2
Indonesia (Ahmadiyya)	Ahmadiyya vs. government, radical Sunni Muslims	system / ideology	1980	•	3
Indonesia (Bugis–Dayaks / Kalimantan)*	Bugis vs. Dayaks	subnational predominance	1999	•	1
Indonesia (Islamist militant groups)	Tanzim al-Qaeda in Aceh, JI, JAT, Sunni Movement for Indonesian Society vs. government	system/ideology, national power	1981	•	3
Indonesia (KPA, Partai Aceh - Irwandi camp / Aceh)*	KPA, Partai Aceh vs. Irwandi camp	subnational predominance, resources	2006	•	3
Indonesia (KPA, Partai Aceh / Aceh)*	KPA, Partai Aceh vs. government	autonomy, resources	1953	•	1
Indonesia (Muslims–Christians / Moluccas)*	Muslims, Laskar Jihad vs. Christians	subnational predominance	1998	•	3
Indonesia (Muslims–Christians / Sulawesi)*	Muslims vs. Christians	system/ideology, subnational predominance	1998	↗	3
Indonesia (OPM / Papua)	OPM vs. government	secession, resources	1961	•	3
Indonesia–Timor Leste*	Timor Leste vs. Indonesia	territory, other	2002	•	2
Indonesia (RMS, FKM /Moluccas)	RMS, FKM vs. government	Sezession	1950	•	1
Laos (Christians)*	Christians vs. government	system / ideology	1975	↘	2
Laos (Hmong, royalists)*	Hmong, royalists vs. government	system / ideology, national power	1975	•	3
Malaysia (Malay–Chinese, Indian, and Indigenous Malaysians)*	Malay Malaysians vs. Chinese Malaysians, Indian Malaysians, Indigenous Malaysians	system / ideology, subnational predominance	1946	•	2
Malaysia (opposition movement)	Pakatan Rakyat, Bersih vs. government	system/ideology, national power	1969	•	3

2.2. Conflict Barometer: HIK (2012)

* Levels of intensity: 5 = war; 4 = limited war; 3 = violent crisis; 2 = non-violent crisis; 1 = dispute

Malaysia–Indonesia, Philippines (immigrants)*	Malaysia vs. Indonesia, Philippines	other	1998	•	2
Myanmar (Arakan Liberation Army, NUFA / Rakhine State)*	Arakan Liberation Army, NUFA vs. government	secession	1948	↘	2
Myanmar (Buddhists - Rohingyas / Rakhine State)	Buddhists vs. Rohingya Muslims	subnational predominance, other	2012	NEW	4
Myanmar (CNA, CNF / Chin State)*	CNA, CNF vs. government	secession	1988	↘	2
Myanmar (farmers et al. / Sagaing Region)*	farmers et al. vs. government	resources	2012	NEW	3
Myanmar (KIA, KIO / Kachin State)	KIA, KIO vs. government	autonomy, resources	1961	↗	5
Myanmar (KNPP, KnA, KNLP / Kayah State)*	KNPP, KnA, KNLP vs. government	autonomy	1948	•	3
Myanmar (KNU, KNLA, DKBA Brigade 5 / Karen State, Kayah State)*	KNU, KNLA, DKBA Brigade 5 vs. DKBA, Karen BGF, government	autonomy	1948	↓	3
Myanmar (MNLA, NMSP / Mon State, Karen State)*	MNLA, NMSP vs. government	secession	1948	↘	2
Myanmar (opposition movement)	opposition vs. government	system / ideology, national power	1962	•	2
Myanmar (Rohingyas, ARNO / Rakhine State)*	Rohingyas, ARNO vs. government	other	1948	•	2
Myanmar (SSA-S, SSA-N / Shan State)	SSA-S, SSA-N vs. Government	autonomy	1952	•	3
Myanmar (UWSA, NDAA / Shan State)*	UWSA, NDAA vs. government	autonomy	1988	↘	1
Thailand (UDD, PTP–PAD)*	UDD, PTP vs. PAD, Pitak Siam	national power	2006	•	3
Thailand–Cambodia (border)*	Thailand vs. Cambodia	territory, international power	1954	↓	2
Thailand–Myanmar*	Thailand vs. Myanmar	territory, other	1948	↘	1
Vietnam (Montagnards)*	Montagnards vs. government	autonomy, system/ideology	1958	↗	3

2.3. Uppsala Conflict Research Data Base: Thailand (2012)



<http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpreions.php?regionSelect=7-Eastern%20Asia>

- During 1974-1982, the Thai government fought an intrastate conflict against the CPT (Communist Party of Thailand.) During the conflict, the CPT was active in two different parts of the country; in the very north and in the very south near the border to Malaysia. In both areas, the group recruited among ethnic minorities and it upheld cross-border co-operation with communist forces in neighbouring Laos and the CPM (Communist Party of Malaysia) respectively.
- Several parts of Thailand's borders have caused disputes with neighbouring countries, especially in times when there also have been ideological differences between the governments or when intrastate conflicts have caused refugee flows. Thailand has fought interstate border conflicts against the then French colonial administration of Indochine in 1946, and against Cambodia in 1966 and 1977-78 as well as Laos in 1986-88. Insurgents from surrounding countries have also regularly fled across the border and received tacit support from the Thai government.
- Since 2003, a territorial conflict has been active in Thailand's southern provinces where separatists demanded independence or extended autonomy for the proclaimed Patani region.

2.3. Uppsala Conflict Research Data Base: Thailand

<http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpreions.php?regionSelect=7-Eastern%20Asia>

- The Thai then-military government employed one-sided violence against democracy demonstrators in 1992.
- Following a proclaimed "war on drugs" in 2003, the Thai police attacked and killed civilians. Furthermore, the government also used one-sided violence in the conflict zone of Patani in 2004. The Patani insurgents have employed one-sided violence throughout the conflict through the use of bombs and assassinations of the civilian population.
- Thailand was a secondary warring party on the side of South Korea in the conflict between North and South Korea 1950-1953. Thailand was also a secondary warring party for the government sides in the intrastate conflicts in Laos 1960-1961, 1969 and South Vietnam 1965-1975.
- **Since 1946 Thailand has experienced inter-state, intra-state and one-sided categories of UCDP organised violence.**

3. National security dangers and concerns

- **ASEAN countries**
 - Myanmar
 - Thailand
 - Cambodia
 - Singapore
 - Philippines
 - Vietnam
 - Indonesia
 - Malaysia
 - Laos
 - Brunei
- Types of conflicts,
 - Border conflicts
 - Ethnic
 - Religious
 - Guerrillas?
 - Organized Crime/Drugs
- Objective security threats
 - a
 - b
- Subject. security concerns
 - a
 - b

4. Human security dangers and concerns

- **5 ASEAN countries**
 - Myanmar
 - Thailand
 - Cambodia
 - Singapore
 - Philippines
- **Types**
 - **Freedom from fear**
 - a
 - b
 - **Freedom from want**
 - a
 - b
 - **Freedom from hazard impacts**
 - a
 - b
 - **Freedom to live in dignity**
 - **Democratic governance**
 - **Rule of law**

5. Policy debates on human security in SE Asia (SEA)

- **ASEAN: Policy makers**
 - **Symposia, meetings**
 - South Korea - ASEAN
 - **Sirin Pitsuwan,**
 - Dean, Political Science, Thammasat Univ,
 - member of HSC (2003)
 - Foreign Minister of Thailand
 - Sec. Gen., ASEAN (2007-2012)
- **Object of analysis by scholars from outside**
 - **Japan**
 - **Europe**

6. Policy debates on human security in SEA countries?

- **Thailand: Thita's presentation**
 - Only member of the Human Security Network. 2005-2006 (chair)
- **Myanmar:**
 - Outside: Human rights violations (religious minorities). Typhoon Nagir
- **Singapore:** energy, food, water security issues
- **Cambodia:** democratic governance, rule of law, criminal court
- **Laos: ??**
- **Vietnam: environmental security, Agent Orange (?)**
- **Malaysia:**
- **Brunei**
- **Philippines:**
- **Indonesia**

6.1 Human Security in Disguise?

- The **Human Security Act of 2007 (RA 9372)** is a [Philippine](#) law that took effect on February 8, 2007. This law is one of the most primary anti-terrorism law that brings the Philippines in line with its Southeast Asian neighbors battling Islamist militants. It is aimed at tackling militants in the southern Philippines.¹
- The law defines terrorism a crime by describing, "causes widespread and extraordinary fear and panic among the populace" and allows authorities to arrest terror suspects without warrants and temporarily detain them without charges. Under the law, detained terrorists are entitled to see a lawyer, a priest, a doctor, or family member
- Chester B Cabalza: "Deconstructing Human Security in the Philippines"
<http://www.academia.edu/2137055/Deconstructing_Human_Security_in_the_Philippines>
- Danilo Araña Arao: „The Human Security Act and Philippine Journalism”,
<<http://bulatlat.com/main/2008/01/19/the-human-security-act-and-philippine-journalism/>>

7. Scientific discourse on human security in South, East and South East Asia?

- **Thailand: Thita's presentation**
 - Chulalongkorn & Thammasat Univ.
- **Myanmar:**
- **Singapore:**
 - National Technical University (NTU)
 - National University of Singapore (NSU)
- **Cambodia:**
- **Laos**
- **Vietnam**
- **Malaysia**
 - National University of Malaysia (UKM), Penang USM
- **Brunei**
- **Philippines:**
- **Indonesia**

7.1. Scientific Human Security Debate in Thailand

UNDP: HS Report (2010)

Ministry on Social Development & Human Sec.

Universities

- Chulalongkorn University
- Thamassat University

NGOs

7.2. Scientific Human Security Research & Debate in Myanmar

UN Trust Fund for Human Security

- **Enhancement of human security for the Muslim resident population and other vulnerable persons in Northern Rakhine State**
 - **Duration:** May 2010 – December 2012 **Budget:** \$4,108,280
 - **Implementing Agencies:** UNHCR, WFP, FAO, UNDP
- **Support to ex-poppy farmers and vulnerable families in border areas**
 - **Duration:** March 2007 – December 2009 **Budget:** \$948,200
 - **Implementing Agencies:** WFP, FAO, UNODC, UNFPA, [Project Summary](#)
- **Farmer participatory seed multiplication in Rakhine State, Myanmar**
 - **Duration:** March 2004 – December 2006 **Budget:** \$1,450,152 **Implementing Agency:** FAO
- **Drug control and development in the Wa Region of the Shan State**
 - **Duration:** April 2003 – September 2004 **Budget:** \$1,203,935.07
 - **Implementing Agency:** UNODC
- **Rehabilitation & upgrading essential infrastructure in the North Rakhine State**
 - **Duration:** February 2002 – December 2005 **Budget:** \$859,074.69
 - **Implementing Agency:** WFP
- **Drug Control and Development in the Wa Region of Shan State, Myanmar**
 - **Duration:** November 2001 – October 2003
 - **Budget:** \$202,000 **Implementing Agencies:** UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, WHO

7.3. Scientific Human Security Research & Debate in Cambodia

- Critical Thinking Ushers New Social Innovation and Change - Agent of Change! "You must be the change you want to see in the world." – Ghandi
<http://cambodianbrightfuture.blogspot.com/2009/03/hunman-security-in-cambodia.html>
- Human Security Analysis: Mapping Cambodian Vulnerability, Led by [Kristian Berg Harpviken](#) Jan 2004 - Dec 2006 (PRIO, Oslo Norway) < <http://www.prio.no/Projects/Project/?x=751> >
- <http://www.unocha.org/humansecurity/trust-fund/un-trust-fund-human-security/cambodia>
- **Development of drug abuse counseling, treatment and rehabilitation service in Cambodia, Duration:** May 2005 - March 2010 **Budget:** \$1,176,001, **Implementing Agency:** UNODC, [Project Summary](#)
- **Partnership for urban poverty reduction, Duration:** March 2004 – April 2007 **Budget:** \$1,114,975, **Implementing Agency:** UN-HABITAT
- **Survival and development of children in rural areas of Cambodia through village action plans, Duration:** March 2004 – March 2007 **Budget:** \$1,027,425, **Implementing Agency:** UNICEF, [Project Summary](#)
- **Extension of the special programme for food security to improve food security and income generation of poor families in Cambodia, Duration:** June 2003 – December 2006 **Budget:** \$1,161,605.16, **Implementing Agency:** FAO, [Project Summary](#)
- **Non-formal basic education and vocational skills training for children and youth at risk**
- **Duration:** February 2002 – January 2005 **Budget:** \$609,248.16, **Imp. Agency:** UNESCO

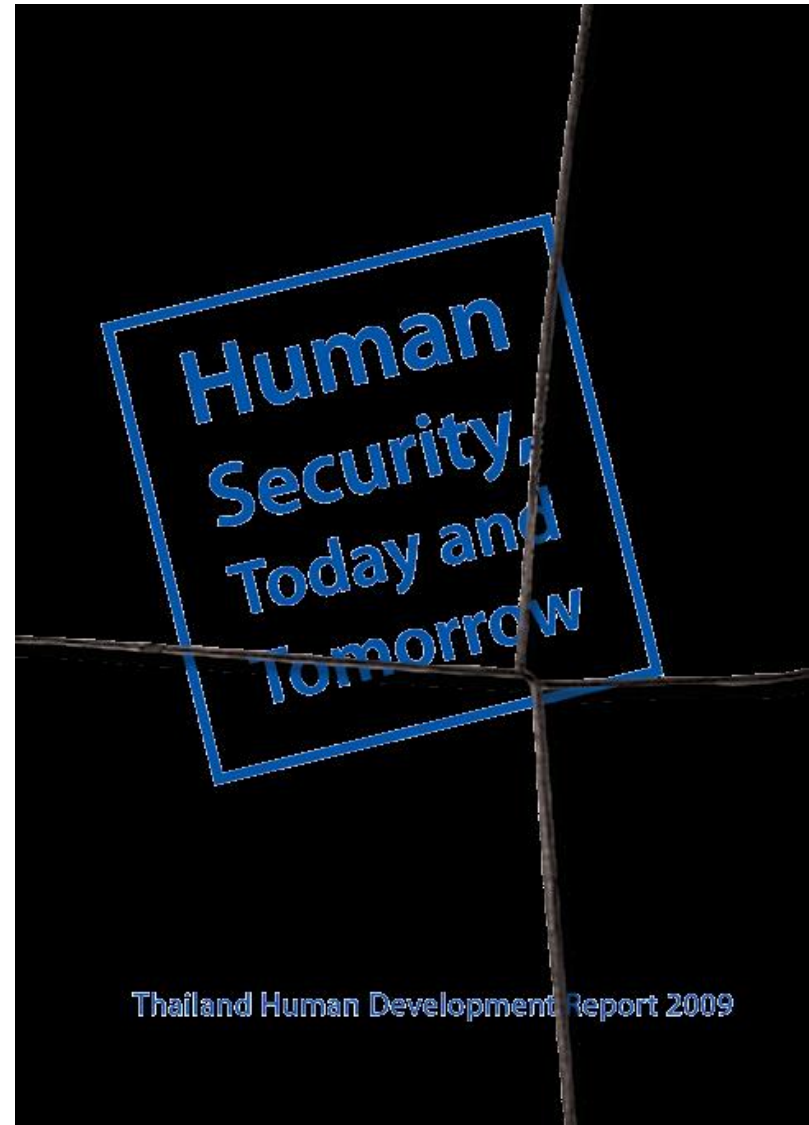
7.4. Scientific Human Security

Research & Debate in Philippines

- E. T. Gonzalez & M. L. Mendoza: *Mainstreaming Human Security in the Philippines: Options and Prospects for Non-State Actors in Light of the 'ASEAN Way'* <http://www.seas.at/aseas/3_2/ASEAS_3_2_A6.pdf>
- Maria Ela L. Atienza: **Filipino Conceptions of Human Security: Developing a Human Security Index for the Philippines** <>
- <http://www.unocha.org/humansecurity/trust-fund/un-trust-fund-human-security/philippines>
- **Inter-agency programme to nurture peace, security and decent work through local development in conflict areas of the Philippines (Bondoc Peninsula). Duration:** March 2010 – February 2013 **Budget:** \$2,563,395.30. **Implementing Agency (IA)** ILO, FAO
- **Support for victims/witnesses of trafficking in human beings in the Philippines. Dur.:** July 2005 – Dec, 2007 **Budget:** \$250,800 **IA:** UNODC
- **Preventive action and early interventions against child abuse and exploitation in urban poor communities, Duration:** June 2001 – February 2004 **Budget:** \$214,747.20, **IA:** UNICEF
- **Integrated community-based reproductive health/family planning project in the province of Capiz, Duration:** September 2000 – September 2004 **Budget:** \$480,587.29, **Implementing Agency:** UNFPA

Part III: 11.00-12.00: Thita Orn-In Case Study on Thailand

- Presentation
- Discussion
- Additional information:
 - UNDP Report (2008)
 - **Ministry of Social Development and Human Security (MSDHS) – Thailand**
 - **Human Security Alliance**
 - **Human Security at Chula?**
 - Previous conferences and publications





Ministry of Social Development and Human Security (MSDHS) - Thailand

- Responsibility of MSDHS is to promote social development and create public equity and social justice. Its operation aim to encourage and develop quality of life, social security, family and communication institutes as well as other concerned functions as prescribed by the laws to be the duties and authority of MSDHS or agencies under the Ministry.



[A walk rally to campaign against the use of violence towards women and children, and domestic violence, Thailand](#)

Date: 13 February 2010 | **Action Type:** Awareness Raising

In support of HRH Princess Bajrakitiyabha

[The project on the signing ceremony of the an Agreement or Memorandum of Understanding \(MOU\) on the cooperation in ending domestic violence according to the Domestic Violence Victim Protection Act 2007 \(B.E. 2550\), Thailand](#)

[Training courses for the competent officials and those working in the field of reconciliation on gender dimension and legal practices in accordance with the Domestic Violence Victim Protection Act 2007 \(B.E. 2550\)", Thailand](#)

[Take Action](#)



*Building global solidarity
for peace and security*

- **Calling for Application to the 5th Human Security Basic Course (December 1-7, 2013)**
- Address: 2044/23 New Petchburi Road, Huaikwang, Bangkok 10310 Thailand. (662) 318 3958 Ext-1 and 4, Email: info@hsa-int.net OR humansecurityalliance@gmail.com
- Mr. Gabriel Baroi at hsa.capacitydevelopment@gmail.com or HSA secretariat at humansecurityalliance@gmail.com. Please send [Application Form](#) by November 10, 2013. Only the selected applicants will be communicated on November 12, 2013.
- **Calling for the 1st Basic Training of Trainers (ToT) (January 13-15, 2014)**
- Human Security Alliance (HSA) is calling for the 1st Basic Training of Trainers (ToT) focused on Community Based Disaster Preparedness would be held on January 13 to 15, 2014 at the Thai beach city Pattaya. Mr. Gabriel Baroi or HSA secretariat at humansecurityalliance@gmail.com. Please download the [ToT Brochure](#) and the [Application Form](#) and send it by December 15, 2013. Only the selected applicants will be communicated on December 20, 2013.
- **ACHE Mission to Assess the Post Conflict Peace Process**
- **Country Profile on Human Security**
- **Promoting Environmental Democracy in Asia**

9. Human Security Debates at Chulalongkorn University

- **International Development Studies Conference**

Mainstreaming Human Security

The Asian Contribution, Bangkok, 4-5 October 2007

<http://humansecurityconf.polsci.chula.ac.th/index.html>

- **1. Critical assessment of human security framework (Plenary Session)**
- **2. Technology, environments and natural/man-made disasters**
- **3. Human rights and security**
- **4. Urban security**
- **5. Human security in the context of violence and conflict**
- **6. Engendering human security**
- **7. Displacements and Exploitative Migration**
- **8. Rethinking rural development**
- **9. Human security and democracy**
- **10. Human Security Education**
- **11. Post Graduate thesis seminar**

Mainstreaming Human Security: Asian Perspectives

- <http://www20100324.chula.ac.th/chulaglobal/index.php/publication/recent-publication/79-mainstreaming-human-security-asian-perspectives>

1. Transcending Traditional Security

- -Human Security in Southeast Asia: Changing Security Norms and Mechanisms in ASEAN?
- -From State to Human Security: Implications for Security Sector Reform in the Philippines
- -Multiple Vulnerability in an Agrarian Setting: An Indian Perspective of Human Security

2. Rediscovering Human (In)Securities

- -Food Security in India: An Examination of Availability and Safety Dimension
- -Human Security and the Case of Farmers' Suicides in India: An Exploration
- -Is Human Security in Sri Lanka Declining? A Case Study of Human Security in Tsunami and War-Affected Areas in Sri Lanka

3. Human Security in Practices

- -Towards Governance Reform: A Critical Review of Foreign Assistance to Burma
- -Shaping Human Security in ASEAN: Transnational NGOs' Contributions
- -Mainstreaming Human Security Education and Research: Lessons from the Networking Activities in Japan

Chula Global Network Conference on "The Crisis behind the Crisis: Forced Migration and its Con-sequence as a Result of Environmental Change and Natural Disaster in ASEAN", 15 October 2011

Engaging Deadly Conflicts

in Asia-Pacific with
Nonviolent Alternatives

November 12-14, 2013
Bangkok, Thailand

The APPRA 2013 in Bangkok, organized with Thammasat University, invites peace research scholars with the theme of engaging deadly conflicts with nonviolent alternatives. We believe that by understanding these complex experiences in dealing with various types of deadly conflict, peace researchers could come up with a wealth of peace research knowledge that would increasingly help mitigate deadly conflicts and foster peace in the Asia-Pacific. The following list is an example of sub-themes at the conference:

- Border conflicts
- Environmental conflicts
- Ethnic conflicts
- Governance conflicts
- Nationalism and militarization
- Just and peaceful regional order

November 12-14, 2013

Dates and venue: Imperial Garden Park Hotel (Bangkok, Thailand)

<http://www.appra2013.com> <http://www.thammasat.ac.th>

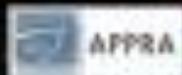
Submission of abstracts:

The right of the abstract should be no more than 200 words.

www.appra2013.com

www.appra2013.com

Abstracts should be submitted to appra2013@thammasat.ac.th



APPRA:

12-14.11.2013

- **Border conflicts:**
- **Ecological conflicts:**
- **Ethnic conflicts:**
- **Govern. conflicts**
- **Nation.& Militarization**
- Thailand is facing 3 deadly conflicts - governance conflict, border conflict with Cambodia, and ethnic conflict in the deep South which together claimed more than 5,000 lives in the past decade

**Thank you so much
for your attention!**

