Security in (South East) Asia
Regional Debate on Human Security in Asia

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SpringerBriefs on Pioneers in Science & Practice


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?

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: ???
1. Global Trends: Wars & Dead

SE Asia: Vietnam War (1961-1975)

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 81980-1988), 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**

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

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:

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

World military spending, 2012
The spending figures are in current (2012) US dollars.
Miliary buildup in East Asia & SEAsia
1.5. Arms Trade

**THE MAIN IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS OF MAJOR ARMS, 2008–12**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Exporter</th>
<th>Global share (%)</th>
<th>Importer</th>
<th>Global share (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>USA</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>India</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>South Korea</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Singapore</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UK</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Algeria</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ukraine</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>UAE</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Israel</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Saudi Arabia</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


- **2003–2007**
  - Asia and Oceania: 41%
  - Europe: 22%
  - Middle East: 22%
- **2008–12**
  - Asia and Oceania: 47%
  - Europe: 15%
  - Middle East: 17%
  - Africa: 9%
  - Americas: 10%
  - Middle East: 22%
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Conflict Description</th>
<th>Parties</th>
<th>Levels of intensity</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Notation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cambodia (opposition movement)</td>
<td>CPP vs. SRP, HRP, civil society groups</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1997</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cambodia–Vietnam*</td>
<td>Cambodia vs. Vietnam</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1969</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China-Vietnam et al. (South China Sea, Spratly and Paracel Islands)</td>
<td>Brunei vs. PRC vs. ROC vs. Malaysia vs. Philippines vs. Vietnam</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1949</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indonesia (Ahmadiyya)</td>
<td>Ahmadiyya vs. government, radical Sunni Muslims</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1980</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indonesia (Bugis–Dayaks / Kalimantan)*</td>
<td>Bugis vs. Dayaks</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1999</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indonesia (Islamist militant groups)</td>
<td>Tanzim al-Qaeda in Aceh, JI, JAT, Sunni Movement for Indonesian Society vs. government</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1981</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indonesia (KPA, Partai Aceh - Irwandi camp / Aceh)*</td>
<td>KPA, Partai Aceh vs. Irwandi camp</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indonesia (KPA, Partai Aceh / Aceh)*</td>
<td>KPA, Partai Aceh vs. government</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1953</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indonesia (Muslims–Christians / Moluccas)*</td>
<td>Muslims, Laskar Jihad vs. Christians</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1998</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indonesia (Muslims–Christians / Sulawesi)*</td>
<td>Muslims vs. Christians</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1998</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indonesia (OPM / Papua)</td>
<td>OPM vs. government</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1961</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indonesia–Timor Leste*</td>
<td>Timor Leste vs. Indonesia</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2002</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indonesia (RMS, FKM / Moluccas)</td>
<td>RMS, FKM vs. government</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1950</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laos (Christians)*</td>
<td>Christians vs. government</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1975</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laos (Hmong, royalists)*</td>
<td>Hmong, royalists vs. government</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1975</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaysia (opposition movement)</td>
<td>Pakatan Rakyat, Bersih vs. government</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1969</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## 2.2. Conflict Barometer: HIIK (2012)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level of intensity: 5 = war; 4 = limited war; 3 = violent crisis; 2 = non-violent crisis; 1 = dispute</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Malaysia—Indonesia, Philippines (immigrants)*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myanmar (Arakan Liberation Army, NUFA/Rakhine State)*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myanmar (Buddhists - Rohingyas / Rakhine State)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myanmar (CNA, CNF/Chin State)*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myanmar (farmers et al. / Sagaing Region)*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myanmar (KIA, KIO / Kachin State)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myanmar (KNPP, KnA, KNLP / Kayah State)*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myanmar (KNU, KNLA, DKBA Brigade 5 / Karen State, Kayah State)*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myanmar (MNLA, NMSP / Mon State, Karen State)*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myanmar (opposition movement)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myanmar (Rohingyas, ARNO / Rakhine State)*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myanmar (SSA-S, SSA-N / Shan State)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myanmar (UWSA, NDAA / Shan State)*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thailand (UDD, PTP-PAD)*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thailand—Cambodia (border)*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thailand—Myanmar*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vietnam (Montagnards)*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2.3. Uppsala Conflict Research Data Base: Thailand (2012)

http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpregions.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/gpregions.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.


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

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  

  Jan 2004 - Dec 2006 (PRIO, Oslo Norway) < [http://www.prio.no/Projects/Project/?x=751](http://www.prio.no/Projects/Project/?x=751) >  

- Development of drug abuse counseling, treatment and rehabilitation service in Cambodia, Duration: May 2005 - March 2010  

- 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  

- 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  

- Non-formal basic education and vocational skills training for children and youth at risk  
  Duration: February 2002 – January 2005  
7.4. Scientific Human Security Research & Debate in Philippines


- Maria Ela L. Atienza: *Filipino Conceptions of Human Security: Developing a Human Security Index for the 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:
  - 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
• 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 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

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

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
• 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!