ASEAN **REGIONAL FORUM**
CBM Workshop on Peace Arrangements
Ensuring Stability and Security in the Region,
Including Civil-Military Cooperation

CO-CHAIRMEN'S SUMMARY
REPORT

22-23 March 2005
Tokyo, Japan

ARF CBM Workshop
on Peace Arrangements Ensuring Stability and Security in the Region,
Including Civil-Military Cooperation
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Co-Chairmen's Summary

Introduction

1. Pursuant to the approval of the 11* Ministerial Meeting of the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) held in Indonesia on 2 July 2004, the *ARF CBM Workshop on Peace Arrangements Ensuring Stability and Security in the Region, Including Civil-Military Cooperation* was held on 22-23 March 2005 in Tokyo, Japan. The Workshop was organized by Japan and Singapore, and co-chaired by Mr. Tsuneo Nishida, Deputy Vice-Minister for Foreign Policy, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan and Mr. Andrew Tan, Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Singapore.

2. The meeting was attended by representatives of Australia, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Canada, China, European Union, India, Indonesia, Japan, Republic of Korea, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Mongolia, Myanmar, New Zeaknd, Papua New Guinea, Pakistan, Philippines, Russian Federation, Singapore, Thailand, United States of America, and Viet Nam. The ARF Unit also participated in the Workshop. Several participants had Experts and Eminent Persons (EEPs) in their respective delegations. The list of delegates is attached as Annex I.

3. The Agenda is attached as Annex II and the Programme is attached as Annex III.

Agenda item 1: Opening

4. Both Mr. Nishida and Mr. Tan made opening remarks for the Workshop (Annex IV and V).

Agenda item 2:   Case Studies -Post-Cold Wat Peace Arrangements-

5. In this session, participants from the relevant countries made presentations on the following specific regional cases on post-Cold War peace arrangements. The ensuing discussions encapsulated the key elements of peacekeeping operations and came up with proposals and recommendations for future efforts.

Presentations

6.   The following presentations were made by respective presenters.
   1) Cambodia by Mr. Samol Ney, Deputy Director-General, ASEAN Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, Cambodia *(Annex VI)*
   2) Timor-Leste by Mr. Alan March, Assistant Dkector General, East Timor, Humanitarian and Regional Program Branch, AUSAID, Australia *(Annex VII)*
   3) Solomon Islands by Dr. John McArthur, Ambassador-designate, New Zealand *(Annex VIII)*
   4) Afghanistan/Haiti by Ms. Emi Furuya, Policy Advisor, Peace Support and Security Sector Deployments, Regional Security and Peacekeeping Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Canada *(AnnexIX)*
   5) Africa by Col. Kang Honglin, Officer, MND, China *(Annex X)*

Discussion

7. After the presentations, many participants shared their countries' experiences. The participants emphasized that the exchange of experiences was useful for future peacekeeping operations.

8. The workshop reaffirmed that the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC), the first hybrid PKO, had successfully fulfilled its mandate and provided a model for future involvement in increasingly multi-dimensional and more complex peace arrangements. Nevertheless, some participants felt that UNTAC did not achieve a comprehensive political settlement and the lessons learnt should be taken into consideration for future UN peacekeeping operations.

9.   In the case study of Timor-Leste, participants noted the smooth transition from the multinational force (INTERFET) to UNTAET and later UNMISET, and appreciated the sustained support and full cooperation provided by the countries in the region to that process.

10.   Some delegations noted with interest that regional actors played a useful role in the Regional Assistance Mission in the Solomon Islands (RAMSI).   RAMSI had shifted its tasks from restoring law and order and stabilizing government finances to now assisting the Solomon Islands Government to undertake economic reform, rebuild the machinery of government and improve accountability mechanisms.

11.   In Afghanistan, the peace operation was led by multinational forces.   The Workshop recognized through this case study that a new-model of peace arrangement in which multinational forces provide security to activities by civilian actors including humanitarian and development assistance as well as providing access to the regions for local Afghanistan authorities has emerged.

12.   In case studies of peacekeeping operations in Africa, the Workshop recognized that despite the different circumstances between Africa and the Asia Pacific region, the case studies of operations in Africa provided valuable lessons for other regions.

13.   The Workshop also acknowledged the need for such seminars and workshops where valuable lessons drawn from the experiences of the ARF members can be shared.

14. The Workshop took up the tsunami issue and acknowledged the timely response by tsunami-affected countries and their international partners.

Agenda item 3:   Examine Peace Arrangements that ensure Regional Stability and Security, including Civil-Military Cooperation

<u>Presentations</u>
15.   The following presentations were made by respective presenters.
 1) Quick Impact Project; and, 2) DDR by Lt Col. Kuldeep Singh Dalai, Indian Army, India *(Annex XI)*
 3) Civilian Police by Col. Nopadon Mungkalaton, Assistant Director, Peace Operation Division, Directorate of Joint Operations, Supreme Command Headquarters, Thailand *(Annex XII)*
 4) Humanitarian Assistance by Mr. Hasnan Zahedi Bin Ahmad Zakaria, Principal Assistant Director, National Security Division, Prime Minister's Department, Malaysk *(Annex XIII)*

5) Ensuring Security by Mr. Ahmad LATHFI bin Kamarul Baharin, Chief Provost Marshal of Malaysian Armed Forces, Malaysia *(Annex XIV)*

6) Capacity Building; and, 7) Coordination with the NGO by Mr. Bas Ter Haar, Ambassador for International Security, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Netherlands (European Union) *(Annex XV)*

Discussion

16. QIPs are an integral part of peacekeeping operations. It is important for QIPs to result in immediate benefits to the local population. This would promote understanding across ethnic, religious and social divides. The relevant actors within the mission should have a coordinated framework to work closely with the local communities and local implementation partners. However, there is a need to manage the expectations of the local population.

17. DDR often spells the difference between a transition to peace or a return to conflict. To fulfill the mandate for the DDR program, the mission needs to establish the infrastructure and resources for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration. There is a need to involve all stakeholders in the DDR process. The DDR program also needs to be in harmony with the political and economic processes.

18. Training is important to prepare the peacekeepers to carry out their duties effectively. Two levels of training have been identified; specific vocational training and training for capacity building. One of the effective ways is to provide training through the Train-the-Trainer program.

19. Given the multi-dimensional aspects of peacekeeping, the involvement of key NGO partners, humanitarian agencies and other actors in mission planning and implementation could be utilized to facilitate better coordination. Some participants highlighted that although the interests of peacekeeping missions and the NGOs are closely related, they are not necessarily identical and there is a need for better coordination.

20. There is commonality between peacekeeping operations and disaster relief efforts. It would be useful to discuss the issue in different fora from different angles, for example, the ISM on Disaster Relief. We should try to build on the discussions and identify how they can complement each other.

21. Participants noted increasing responsibilities of the civilian police and the need to augment their capabilities to bridge the security gap between combat forces and civilian police in international peace support operations.

Recommendations

Agenda item 4:   Co-Chairmen's Summary

22. The Workshop decided to convey the following recommendations to the ASEAN Regional Forum Senior Officials Meeting to be held in Vientiane, Laos;

    (a) Many of the missions were, if not perfect, effective and successful in dealing with the short term objective of restoring or maintaining order and law, and also to pave the way for further reconstruction and peace consolidation.

    (b) The participants recognized that there is no single "magic formula", on the command issue, composition of the mission, scope of mandate, or exit strategy, etc., that works for the diverse situations that each different case faces. Therefore, it is important to have a 'tool box' of capabilities from which the most appropriate approach can be selected and implemented.

    (c) While all actors must be proactive and at the same time willing to work and coordinate with others, the active partnership or ownership of the state in question is essential for any outside effort to be successful. This is even more so, when we have to bear in mind the fact that no mission is indefinite but must be terminated at one point for the country to stand on its own.

    (d) The cases of the Solomon Islands and some missions in Africa highlight the role of regional arrangements in supporting peace arrangements. While a shared cultural background and good understanding of regional actors facilitates the successful implementation of the mission, it must not be used as a pretext to restrain countries from outside the region to engage in missions.

    (e) The coordination and liaison between the government sectors, civil-military components and NGOs must be systematic and sufficient as the missions become more multi-dimensional.   In this regard, the participants recognize the need for a coordinated, integrated and planned multinational approach. This is important in order to gain expertise from the different actors. UN should play a central coordinating role.

    (f) The participants acknowledged the importance of training for all actors

including civil police and NGOs, and rapid deployment. In this regard, some participants noted the G8 initiative to strengthen peace support operations (PSO) training and urged members to look for ways to participate. In addition, the participants agreed to consider partnerships among ARF members and national peacekeeping training centers to provide and participate in PSO training, particularly to address capability gaps in engineering, medical, logistics and transportations in support of both UN and regional peace support operations.

(g) The participants recognized the need to draw upon seminars and workshops for the sharing of experiences and capacity building for peacekeeping operations. Therefore, the ARF should continue such exercises to study peacekeeping issues in depth to involve relevant government sectors.

(h) Beyond the seminars and workshops, the ARF could incorporate certain elements of peacekeeping training in future ARF activities in conjunction with the UN DPKO. Given the significant commonality between peacekeeping operations and disaster relief, we can draw experiences from the regional cooperation on disaster relief to build up competency in areas such as civil-military cooperation. Focusing on both types of operations would make more efficient use of our limited resources.

Conclusion

23. The Workshop was conducted in a frank and cordial manner. The lively, candid and constructive discussion at the Workshop is a reflection of the growing interests of the ARF members in peace arrangements. The ARF could further develop these seminars and workshops for the sharing of experiences, capacity building and in depth study of the peacekeeping issues. In doing so, we could include other actors such as civil, humanitarian and relief agencies in the dialogue, particularly for disaster relief. Moving beyond seminars, workshops and search and rescue exercises, the members can consider enhancing cooperation in the field of peacekeeping training in the future.

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