



XII TWELFTH CONFERENCE
OF DEFENSE MINISTERS
OF THE AMERICAS
PORT-OF-SPAIN, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, OCTOBER 2016

BEGINNING THE DIALOGUE

A Presentation by the Pro Tempore Secretariat for the XII CDMA

*Ministry of National Security
Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago*

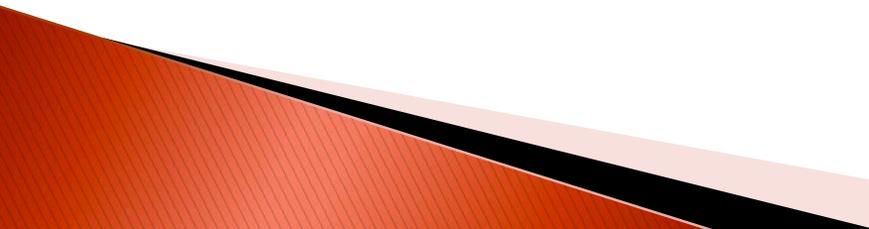
CDMA REGULATIONS

- ***Title II: Principles and Purpose:***
 - ***Article 2:-***
 - ‘The sole purpose of the Conference of Ministers of Defense of the Americas is to foster mutual knowledge, analysis, debate and exchange of ideas and experiences on defense and security matters...’
 - ‘Expected results are to increase cooperation and integration and to contribute, from a defense and security planning perspective, to the development of Member States.’

GENERAL CONTEXT FOR THEMATIC AXES

- ▶ Post-Cold War Geo-Strategic Shift in the Global Security Environment:
 - Shift in emphasis from security of the state to human security, in particular for:
 - The Protection of Human Rights (R2P)
 - The Provision of Humanitarian Assistance
 - Redefinition of the role of the Defense sector and the employment of the military in the pursuit of international security cooperation

GENERAL CONTEXT FOR THEMATIC AXES

- Evolution of the role of the military in civil-military relations
 - Requirement/Imperative for greater coordination of resources to treat with current realities and priorities
 - Requirement for greater functional cooperation in areas such as disaster management, environmental protection, countering transnational organised crime
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THE PROPOSED THEMATIC AXES

- ▶ **I. The Changing International Defense and Security Environment: *The Evolving Role of the Military***
 - ▶ **II. Environmental Protection and Resilience**
 - ▶ **III. Towards a Hemispheric Security and Defense Cooperation Policy : *A case for humanitarian emergency assistance***
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THEMATIC AXIS I

The Changing International Defense and Security Environment:

The Evolving Role of the Military

PURPOSE OF THEMATIC AXIS I

1) ...to recognise the evolving role of the military in supporting public security across the Hemisphere:

- in the context of developments which have redefined the concept of security; and
- Recognition of the multidimensional approach required to addressing the myriad challenges threatening the security of citizens and states.

PURPOSE OF THEMATIC AXIS I

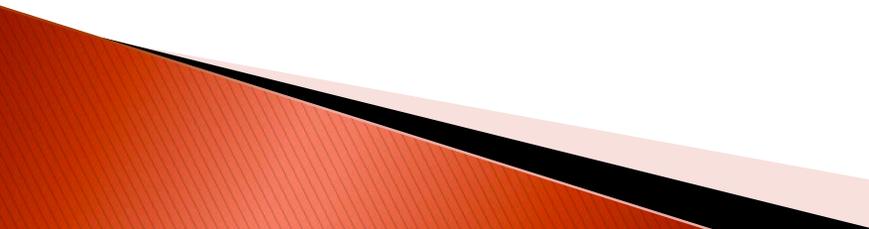
2) Initiate and/or continue discourse among defense officials on the military as an aid to civil power and civil authority

3) Focus on an integrated and cooperative approach

SOME PRIORITY CONCERNS FACING THE HEMISPHERE

- ▶ Transnational organised crime, including drug trafficking and drug interdiction
- ▶ Major Event Security
- ▶ Critical Infrastructure Protection
- ▶ Cyber security and cyber defense
- ▶ Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Response

THE HEMISPHERIC Defense ARCHITECTURE

- ▶ CDMA Member States are not a homogenous grouping
 - ▶ Not all States have a Ministry of Defense or military/army
 - ▶ The relationship between defense and civil/public security law enforcement range from distinct to non-existent
 - ▶ Differing frameworks regarding joint action/effort undertaken between military and civil authorities
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SCOPE AND PARAMETERS

The following issues which have assumed paramount importance for the hemisphere are offered for consideration under this Axis:

1. The evolving role of the military in providing Major Event Security and Critical Infrastructure Protection
2. The evolving role of the military in countering transnational organised crime:
 - Maritime narco-trafficking
 - Human smuggling and human trafficking
 - Cyber defense
3. The evolving role of the military in providing humanitarian assistance and disaster response (natural and man-made)

Major Event Security and Critical Infrastructure Protection

- ▶ The military can provide support in the planning and execution of major event security; as well as specialist support for such events
- ▶ Examples:
 - Hosting of ICC Cricket World Cup in the Caribbean – 2007
 - Hosting of World Cup in Brazil – 2014
 - Planning for Olympics - 2016
- ▶ Critical Infrastructure Protection: the case of Trinidad and Tobago

Transnational Organized Crime

- ▶ The hemisphere contributes almost 50% of the global trade in narcotics. air and naval forces play a crucial role in countering **maritime narco-trafficking**
- ▶ **Migrant smuggling, human trafficking** and **piracy** are on the increase globally and calls for an enhanced role of the military in maritime and border security
- ▶ The criminal manipulation of ICTs pose a grave threat to the security of citizens and states and increasingly the military is being required to contribute to **cyber security** through cyber defense

Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Response

- ▶ In the Caribbean region, it has been accepted that exogenous shocks such as natural disasters must be considered as a serious security challenge since it can derail the growth trajectory of a country
- ▶ Given that the international humanitarian assistance framework requires additional resources, the strengthening of civil-military cooperation should be viewed as a priority
- ▶ Civil-military cooperation can enhance disaster response, as it allows for a plethora of skills to be drawn from the military
- ▶ **Countries would however need to evaluate the extent to which the use of foreign military assets is driven by political imperatives, vis-à-vis humanitarian needs, and determine the appropriateness of utilising these assets accordingly**

POSSIBLE OUTCOMES ??

- ▶ Major Event Security
 - ▶ Critical Infrastructure Protection
 - ▶ Transnational Organized Crime
- Practical and expedient defense cooperation should be considered for integration in the development of security policies for the protection of major events
 - Development of guidelines for a civil-military approach to securing major events and protecting critical infrastructure
 - Enhanced coordination and cooperation to facilitate joint multinational operations
 - Development and implementation of cyber defense policies/ strategies as appropriate
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POSSIBLE OUTCOMES ??

- ▶ Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Response
 - Information-sharing mechanisms to guide strategic policy and operational approaches, between the military and civilian personnel in rendering disaster relief assistance
 - A Strategic Guide on avenues and mechanisms for collaboration, which would include best practices and lessons learnt



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THEMATIC AXIS II

Environmental Protection and Resilience

PURPOSE OF THEMATIC AXIS II

- ▶ To consider the role that the military can play in environmental protection and resilience
- ▶ To outline how military organizations throughout the hemisphere might impact the environment, and be affected by environmental and energy resilience factors with particular focus on potential disruptions to:
 - military installations and platforms
 - force health
 - general operational readiness
 - the conduct of operations

DECISION OF XI CDMA

- ▶ Agreement to promote the following, within the legal framework of each country while respecting national sovereignty:
 - the exchange of experience in environmental best practice applicable to the Defense Sector, including the eventual consequences of climate change
 - specialised training, and
 - knowledge exchange

General Environmental Effects

- ▶ Central America
 - Many environmental factors affecting human populations are rooted in settlement and urban expansion, as well as agricultural activities
- ▶ South America
 - Changes in precipitation distribution patterns and more frequent droughts are likely linked to a general warming trend in the region and the effects of El Niño

General Environmental Effects

▶ The Caribbean

- Increased intensity of hurricanes in the Caribbean and environmental degradation is expected to further exacerbate existing social, environmental and economic vulnerabilities that exist in the region with the possibility of new vulnerabilities being created

▶ North America

- Economic damage plus substantial ecosystem, social and cultural disruption from weather-related extreme events including hurricanes, floods, droughts, heat waves and extreme winters

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS

- ▶ The following environmental issues can present a challenge to military facilities and consequent operational readiness:
 - natural resources scarcity (e.g. clean water)
 - environmental degradation (e.g. maritime pollution)
 - energy sustainability
 - extreme weather/catastrophic events (e.g. droughts, tornados and hurricanes)
 - sea level rise (e.g. coastal erosion)
 - infectious diseases (i.e. disease outbreaks) and
 - climate change

POSSIBLE IMPLICATIONS

IMPACT

- ▶ Military readiness and resilience
 - Degradation of the capacity of military organizations and personnel (health and wellness) to execute core missions
 - Diminished ability to support states during times of disaster
 - Increase in the frequency, scale, and complexity of future missions, including defense support to civil authorities
 - Undermining the capacity of domestic installations to support training activities

CONTRIBUTION

- ▶ Use of environmentally-friendly measures in support of protecting the environment
 - Research and development programmes for environmental and bio-hazard protection

POSSIBLE OUTCOME ??

- ▶ Consensus on strategic interventions that can be made to increase the resilience of military installations and help mitigate environmental effects
 - ▶ Development of appropriate research to meaningful collaboration
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THEMATIC AXIS III

*Towards a Hemispheric Security and
Defense Cooperation Policy*

A Case for Strengthened Humanitarian Emergency Assistance

PURPOSE OF THEMATIC AXIS III

- ▶ **Initiation of Exchange of Ideas** on:
 - *‘Hemispheric Security and Defense Cooperation Policy’;*

- ▶ **Consideration of Expected Results** for:
 - *Increased cooperation and integration that contributes to the development of Member States beginning with:*
 - *Provision of Strengthened Humanitarian Emergency Assistance;*

BACKGROUND

- ▶ Post-Cold War Geo-Strategic Shift in the Global Security Environment
- ▶ Increased reliance on employment of the military for human security missions particularly related to the Provision of Humanitarian Emergency Assistance.
- ▶ Absence of overarching hemispheric security and defense cooperation policy

Global/Regional Response to Increased Reliance on Defense Sector

<u>Region/ Organization</u>	<u>Forum /Authority</u>	<u>Cooperation Policy Measure</u>	<u>Year Estd</u>	<u>Time to Est</u>
UN		OHCHR/OCHA	1993/1998	
ASEAN	Political-Security Community and Defense Ministers Meeting (ADMM)	ASEAN Community Plan of Action	2004	1996 - 2004
AU	Peace and Security Council and Department	Common African Defense and Security Policy	2003	1997 - 2003
EU		European/Common Security and Defense Policy	1999/2009	1993 - 1999
Americas	CDMA	IACEDA FONDEM	1991	

Some Achievements of the ASEAN Community Plan of Action

- ▶ May 2006: First Meeting of the ASEAN Defense Ministers Meeting (ADMM)
- ▶ ADMM has adopted Concept Papers on:
 - Use of ASEAN Military Assets and capacities in Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Response
 - Establishment of the ASEAN Center of Military Medicine
 - ASEAN Defense Establishments and Civil Society Organizations' Cooperation in Non-Traditional Security

Some Achievements of the AU Peace and Security Council and Department

- ▶ Dec 2003: Established an African Standby Force (ASF) and a Military Staff Committee (MSC)
- ▶ The ASF provides “humanitarian assistance to alleviate suffering of civilian population in conflict areas and support efforts to address major natural disasters” (AU-PSD, n.d.)
- ▶ Aug 2014: The PSC of the AU authorized the deployment of an AU-led military, civilian and humanitarian mission – AU Support to Ebola Outbreak in West Africa (ASEOWA)

Some Achievements of EU Common Security and Defense Policy

- ▶ 1999: European Security and Defense Policy (ESDP) established within the framework of the CFSP
- ▶ 2004: Military Headline Goals established with commitment to form 13 EU Battle Groups with 2 on standby
- ▶ 2009: ESDP changed to Common Security and Defense Policy (CSDP)
Treaty of Lisbon added 3 new tasks to CSDP including responsibility for humanitarian and rescue tasks
- ▶ CSDP is an integral part of the EU's comprehensive approach towards crisis management, using civilian and military assets. EU member states pool their resources to achieve rapid and effective response.

Most Approximate Achievements of CDMA Member States

- ▶ 1991: Inter-American Convention to Facilitate Disaster Assistance (IACFDA)
 - ▶ 1996: Entry into Force of IACFDA
 - ▶ 2003: Declaration on Security in the Americas
 - ▶ 2005: Report of OAS - CHS Working Group on IACFDA, FONDEM and IACNDR

 - ▶ 2009 - 2011: AG/RES. 2492/2610/2647;
 - ▶ 2012:
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Current Status of Security and Defense Cooperation Policy in the Americas

*“Notwithstanding the laudable work of the inter-American system, from the hemispheric perspective there is a certain disjointedness in the way in which the natural disasters issue is dealt with. If the Committee on Hemispheric Security is to fulfill its recent role of coordinating cooperation among the organs, agencies, and mechanisms of the Organization related to the various aspects of defense and security in the Hemisphere (Declaration of Security in the Americas, paragraph 43), then it must **include** natural disasters and consider it from one common perspective. There must be one policy, one approach, one objective.”*

(OEA/Ser. G, CP/CSH-687/05 rev. 1, May 04 2005)

RATIONALE FOR HEMISPHERIC POLICY

- Increased requirement to provide humanitarian emergency assistance
- Increased reliance on the use of military assets to provide humanitarian emergency assistance
- Timely opportunity for CDMA to initiate debate/exchange of ideas on a hemispheric security and Defense cooperation policy

KEY CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

- ▶ Cooperation Policy vs Cooperation Strategy
 - ▶ Military Assistance NOT Military Alliance
 - ▶ Humanitarian Emergency Assistance vs Humanitarian Assistance
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SCOPE AND GUIDING PRINCIPLES

- ▶ Humanitarian Emergency Assistance NOT Humanitarian Intervention
- ▶ Areas for Humanitarian Emergency Assistance to include:
 - Disaster Response
 - Search and rescue (as mandated at XI CDMA)
 - Environmental protection (eg. forest fire prevention)

POSSIBLE OUTCOMES??

- Improved efficiency and effectiveness in the provision of humanitarian emergency assistance in the Americas
 - Agreement on an agenda and CDMA leadership for the development of a Hemispheric Security and Defense Cooperation Policy
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THE END