

**CHAIRMAN'S REPORT OF  
THE TRACK II NETWORK OF ASEAN DEFENCE AND SECURITY INSTITUTIONS  
WORKSHOP ON "ASEAN DEFENCE COOPERATION IN DEALING WITH CLIMATE CHANGE"**

**22-25 July 2019  
Ha Long, Quang Ninh, Viet Nam**

1. The Track II Network of ASEAN Defence and Security Institutions (NADI) Workshop on "ASEAN Defence Cooperation in Dealing with Climate Change" was organised by the Institute for Defence Strategy (IDS), Ministry of National Defence of Viet Nam, at Muong Thanh Quang Ninh Hotel, Ha Long City, Quang Ninh Province, Viet Nam, from 22 to 25 July 2019.
2. Representatives from Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Viet Nam attended the Workshop. The list of participants is attached in Annex I. Major General, Dr. Dang Quang Minh, Acting Director General, IDS, chaired the Workshop.

**OPENING REMARKS BY MAJOR GENERAL, DR. DANG QUANG MINH, ACTING DIRECTOR GENERAL, IDS, CHAIRMAN OF THE NADI WORKSHOP**

3. Major General, Dr. Dang Quang Minh warmly welcomed all delegates to the NADI Workshop. He noted the increasing seriousness and frequency of occurrence of extreme weather phenomena in the recent time and their disastrous consequences that include security threats. Climate change has become one of the most daunting challenges to humankind in the 21st century. Dealing with climate change effectively requires joint effort and cooperation from nations on a global and regional scale. For this reason, defence establishments of ASEAN Member States (AMS) are urged to advance their cooperation in this sphere in order to contribute to the regional and whole-of-government effort in response to climate change.

**ADOPTION OF AGENDA**

4. The Workshop adopted the agenda and the programme, which are appended in Annex II and Annex III respectively.

**SESSION I: KEY ACHIEVEMENTS OF VIET NAM IN RESPONDING TO CLIMATE CHANGE"**

**Keynote speaker: Associate Professor Dr Huynh Thi Lan Huong, Deputy Director General, Viet Nam Institute of Meteorology, Hydrology and Climate Change (IMHEN)**

5. Professor Huynh Thi Lan Huong noted that climate change is attributed to two main causes, natural and human causes. Human activities which lead to excessive emissions of greenhouse gases have great impacts on climate, especially since the pre-industrial age. The humans have consumed more and more energy which generated from fossil fuels since then, thereby leading to emissions of greenhouse gases and global warming. CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from burning fossil fuels and producing cement were 375 billion tonnes while

deforestation and land-use change contributed to the emission of 180 billion tonnes between 1759 and 2011.

6. Climate change results in considerable rise of the global mean temperature. The global average rainfall has been increasing in the middle latitude region of the northern hemisphere since 1901. The number of cold days and nights has been decreasing. Meanwhile, the number of hot days and nights along with the hot weather phenomenon has tended to increase significantly since 1950s. Climate change in Viet Nam is characterized by the rise of mean temperature, rainfall in the South and Central Highlands, climate extremes, sea level, and the frequency and intensity of El Nino and La Nina.
7. Climate change has been delivering negative impacts on land and water resources, as well as on many key sectors in Viet Nam such as agriculture, forestry, industry, energy, social affairs, infrastructure, and so forth.
8. To respond to climate change, Viet Nam has issued many climate change mitigation and adaptation policies in order to concretise resolutions, decisions and international treaties to which it is a party or signatory. Additionally, Viet Nam has also invested a great deal of effort in the reduction of greenhouse gases in sectors with high emissions, and in adaptation to climate change in sectors vulnerable to this phenomenon.

## **SESSION II: ASEAN DEFENCE COOPERATION IN DEALING WITH CLIMATE CHANGE**

### **Brunei Darussalam**

#### **Presentation by Ms. Fatinah Abdul Wahab, Research Officer, Sultan Haji Hassanal Bolkiah Institute of Defence and Strategic Studies (SHHBIDSS), Ministry of Defence**

9. Ms. Fatinah shared Brunei's experience and approach in addressing climate change and its impacts. In comparison to other countries in the region, Brunei's experience is more on flooding and landslides. The trend of rising rainfall and increasing temperature coupled with urbanisation could result in natural and man-made disasters in Brunei especially during wet months. Among the key points raised is the importance of whole of nation approach including the role of defence and military in Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief (HADR). The interaction of local agencies with the community contributes to overall efforts by National Disaster Management Centre to mitigate impacts of climate change.
10. In enhancing defence cooperation in dealing with climate change, she highlighted that there have been improvements in national disaster-response coordination and capabilities through the sharing of best practices among AMS as well as regional cooperation. She also observed that ASEAN defence cooperation could further contribute in building regional and national resilience through strengthened civil-military cooperation. The improvements of cooperation could be in the streamlining of processes between ASEAN and military mechanisms as well as among military related mechanisms. These could be implemented in

developing more HADR scenarios in tabletop/ field exercises to enhance civil-military cooperation and holding workshops under ADMM Plus EWG HADR that involve relevant stakeholders including civilian related agencies. All this would provide opportunity to share knowledge and experiences as well as improved coordination such as aligning/streamlining SOPs between existing civilian and military mechanisms.

## **Cambodia**

### **Presentation by Lt. General Nem Sowathey, Advisor to Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of National Defence and Deputy Director General of the General Department of Policy and Foreign Affairs, Ministry of National Defence.**

11. The world today is enduring a process of profound changes. Traditional and non-traditional threats coupled with the turn of a new industrial revolution, exist alongside the issues of climate change that are of concern world-wide. Global climate change has already resulted in a wide range of impacts regionally and globally, cutting across many sectors including economy, society and security that are expected to grow in the coming decades. Gradual process of climate change is causing irreversible and deadly effects to humanity. The loss of sea ice accelerated sea level rise. Greenhouse gases emission into the earth's atmospheres is causing more intense heat waves leading to rising temperatures, irregular rainfall patterns, severe storms and droughts and natural disasters that impact on food security, water security, human security and health issues. In ASEAN region, the primary causes include natural factors and human activities, such as deforestation as a form of land use, large industries' pollution; and waste pollutions.
12. AMS have been responding to climate change by focusing on the implementation of relevant actions in the ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community (ASCC) Blueprint 2025. In order to realise the relevant strategic measures in the ASCC Blueprint 2025, ASEAN Working Group on Climate Change (AWGCC) is guided by the AWGCC Action Plan that comprises priority actions until 2025. Climate change calls for responses in the form of policies, strategies and actions to tackle the challenges at the regional levels through seeking linkages among ASEAN communities to find sustainable solutions. The defence sector can look to enhance key roles in providing supports and maintain stability to disaster events in the nation and disaster relief efforts among AMS through both military-military and civilian-military engagements on climate preparedness including cooperation on disaster risk reduction, humanitarian assistance and dialogue with partners through joint exercises, workshops and seminars. ASEAN defence cooperation on climate change can be built upon the existing mechanisms such as ASEAN Military Ready Group, the role and function of the ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance (AHA centre), the ADMM and the ADMM-Plus to increase focus on finding innovative initiatives for the defence sector to participate in addressing issues of climate change over the longer term period.

## **Indonesia (CSS-TNI)**

### **Presentation by Brig. Gen. Totok Imam Santoso, Head of Center for Strategic Studies, Indonesian Armed Forces**

13. Referring to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), Brig. Gen. Totok Imam Santoso pointed out that global warming is caused by human activities that change the composition of the atmosphere globally which make sea levels getting higher because the melting of ice at the north and south poles even in Greenland. This has resulted in climate change which has brought about floods and drought disasters in several regions.
14. AMS are generally located in the tropics area, so the availability of natural resources, such as minerals, materials, animals and plants should be sustainably well maintained. As a result, the countries that undergo the crisis caused by climate change, will target AMS for their national interests and needs. This there will inevitably shift the threat to AMS.
15. The threat that arises in the form of human security because of the natural resources degradation then it cannot meet human needs, the crisis of natural resources cause an economic crisis that drives the seizure of natural resources. The global climate change will encourage the emergence of large-scale migration and worsen violence acts, such as piracy and terrorism.
16. In order to strengthen the security of the ASEAN region, it is necessary to carry out defence diplomacy through dialogue at the regional level as follows: (i) to build confidence and develop good relation with other countries so as to reduce tensions and eliminate negative perceptions between countries; (ii) for defence capabilities: to strengthen defence assets both internally and externally; (iii) for defence industry: to develop and strengthen a country's defence industry; in dealing with security threats-caused by climate change. AMS need to strengthen collaboration in the field of defence and enhance security cooperation between civilian and military.

## **Lao PDR**

### **Presentation by Lieutenant Colonel Phaivanh Vongsaikham, Staff Officer, Military Science and History Department, Ministry of National Defence (MSHD)**

17. Lieutenant Colonel Phaivanh Vongsaikham highlighted that 97% of climate scientists have concluded that global warming or climate change is mostly man-made. One of the biggest drivers by far is our burning of fossil fuels – coal, gas and oil – which have increased the concentration of greenhouse gases – such as carbon dioxide – in our atmosphere. This, coupled with other activities like clearing land for agriculture, is causing the average temperature of our planet to increase. In fact, scientists are as certain of the link between greenhouse gases and global warming as they are of the link between smoking and lung cancer. This is not a recent conclusion. The scientific community has collected and studied the data on this for decades.

18. In some areas of AMS, climate change is projected to increase risks for people, assets, economies, and ecosystems, including risks from heat stress, storms and extreme precipitation, inland and coastal flooding, landslides, air pollution, drought, water scarcity, sea level rise and storm surges. Climate change in ASEAN may also increase displacement, populations that lack the resources for planned migration experience higher exposure to extreme weather events, particularly in developing countries with low income. Climate change impacts are projected to slow down economic growth in the region, to make poverty reduction more difficult, and prolong existing and create new poverty traps.

## **Malaysia (MiDAS)**

### **Presentation by Lieutenant Colonel Dr. Maimunah Omar, Malaysian Institute of Defence and Security (MiDAS)**

19. Lieutenant Colonel Dr Maimunah Omar noted that the weather that has reached extreme heat today is also felt in Malaysia. This weather has caused anxiety especially to those who are involved in the agriculture industry. Malaysia in the early 1970s experienced several major floods and recent developments in 2014 involved more than 500,000 flood victims and thousands of millions of property losses.
20. Mechanism and strategies that have been taken by Government of Malaysia are as follows: (i) establishment of National Disaster Management Agency (NADMA) in 2015; (ii) consolidation all particular department which have various back ground and discipline under one roof; (iii) developed Standard Operating Procedures on specific disasters (flood, haze, earthquake, industrial, tsunami and drought standard operating procedures on specific disasters (flood, haze, earthquake, industrial, tsunami, and drought) have been developed in order to clarify and detail out the responsibilities of relevant agencies in managing and responding to disaster incidents; (iv) establishment of another layer of management as for the community level comprising of the local leaders and volunteers; (v) providing comprehensive Disaster Risk Management (DRM) frame work to ensure no one is left at risk.
21. Other than that a few other strategies that have been taken are established Malaysia Action Plan for Disaster Risk Reduction (MyDRR), Poverty Reduction/Eradication through Millennium Development Goals (MDG), National Disaster Relief Fund to provide assistance to disaster victims (building new houses), Provide Flood Insurance Scheme and engagement with private sector in promoting Corporate Social Responsibility.
22. As a member of ASEAN, Malaysia is always working with neighbouring countries like Thailand, Singapore, Brunei and Indonesia. Inter-governmental cooperation can be seen in bilateral relations during military cooperation in HADR such as ATM TD and TNI AD collaborating in HADR training held in 2016 in Kemaman Terengganu. Malaysia is an active member of ACDM and also support the establishment of AHA Centre as well as SASOP. As for Humanitarian Assistance, Malaysia also dispatched its Special Malaysia Disaster Assistance

And Rescue Team (SMART) on relief missions to various disaster stricken places.

23. A main challenge for AMS is to improve education on environmental awareness. For the way forward, the suggestions are as follows: (i) establishing Climate Change Research Team – Utilizing science and technology institution like the Science and Technology Research Institute for Defence (STRIDE) in Malaysia; (ii) sharing of information of experts through seminar, forum and others; (iii) activating ASEAN strategic plan on environment such as ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community (ASCC) Blueprint 2025 and others.

### **Philippines (OSSSM, AFP)**

#### **Presentation by Lieutenant Colonel Jay S Baquiran PAF (GSC), Chief, Strategy Management Division, Office for Strategic Studies and Strategy Management, Armed Forces of Philippines**

24. Lieutenant Colonel Baquiran examined the progressive characterization of climate change as a security issue. He said that in Southeast Asia, climate change is primarily discussed within the context of human security, regional security and as a scientific, energy and development concern. In Philippines, studies about initiatives which integrate climate change adaptation (CCA) and disaster risk and reduction management (DRRM) found that gaps are still present. These gaps can inform the opportunities and challenges that the defence sector may encounter in the pursuit of securitizing climate change in ASEAN. Some of the challenges are as follows: (i) Diverse context and understanding of climate change – Differences in context, terminologies, perceptions, paradigms and levels of understanding about climate change among AMS; (ii) Sectoral overlaps – Different perspectives may lead to a high probability of sectoral overlaps in terms of framework, methodologies and approaches in dealing with climate change; (iii) Time, resources, expertise and institutional requirements - A collaborative approach in dealing with climate change requires commitment in terms of time, resources, expertise, and deep institutional involvement; (iv) Lack of data/ data overload – The availability or lack of data (i.e. undocumented variables and missing elements), as well as the sharing and harmonization of data on climate change may be a major challenge.
25. With these insights, Philippines raises fundamental questions in regard to the ideas on defence cooperation in dealing with climate change such as: (i) Given the current capacity and orientation of militaries in regard to climate change, which is, for now, limited to HADR, should the AMS militaries expand from its current and mainly reactive and responsive role (e.g. relief, response, rehabilitation) into a proactive role and with more emphasis on disaster prevention and mitigation?; (ii) Given the doctrinal, organizational and capability differences among AMS militaries, compounded by their unique geographic circumstances and contexts and differences between their defence and other sectors of governments, how should AMS militaries approach the development of a framework of cooperation on climate change?; (iii) Might “oversecuritising” climate change lead to the overstretching of the militaries’ role?

26. With these questions, Philippines addresses the workshop's objectives with a bigger question for the AMS: Does ASEAN have a common understanding of the military's role in climate change to warrant defence cooperation?

### **SESSION III: ASEAN DEFENCE COOPERATION IN DEALING WITH CLIMATE CHANGE**

#### **Indonesia (IDU)**

#### **Presentation by Lieutenant General, Dr. Tri Legionosuko, Rector of Indonesia Defence University**

27. Lieutenant General, Dr. Tri Legionosuko argued that adaptation is an act of adjusting natural and social systems to deal with the negative impacts of climate change. Therefore, adaptation must be balanced with mitigation, namely efforts to reduce the source and increase the absorbance of greenhouse gases, so that the development process is not hampered and sustainable development goals can be achieved. The framework of adaptation planning should refer to National Action Plan for Climate Change Adaptation. It can be used as a reference to be implemented as follows: (i) to achieve the target of government based on Intended Nationality Determined Contribution (INDC) document. The target of reducing carbon emissions about 29 % in 2030; (ii) to ensure that various targets in the land sector including carbon emission targets and / or are committed to prioritizing restoration of degraded lands; (iii) to ensure that Indonesian INDCs are compatible with their roles and achievements.
28. To reduce the threat of more severe climate change, it is suggested that the people support the government's efforts in dealing with climate change and the conduct of any forms of activity that can mitigate the negative impacts of climate change. The government policies have to support the acts of people by taking eco-friendly actions in daily life, such as reducing electricity use that is not needed, switching from private vehicle use to public transportation, using products that are more environmentally friendly and suppressing excessive consumption of goods that could produce household and industry waste.

#### **Malaysia (NDUM)**

#### **Presentation by Professor Dr. Hamzah bin Ahmad, Director, Malaysian Centre for Defence and International Security Studies**

29. Professor Dr. Hamzah bin Ahmad noted that Southeast Asia is most vulnerable to global climate change, especially from the impact of global warming. If unchecked, climate change can shave eleven per cent of the region's GDP by the end of the century according to one authority. The key sectors affected by climate change in Southeast Asia are agriculture, tourism and fishing.
30. The prevalence of illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing in our waters is partly due to global warming and it presents a threat to regional security that

can develop into low-level inter-state conflicts. It is imperative for the AMS to work together to rein in IUU fishing and mitigate the problem.

## **Philippines (NDCP)**

### **Presentation by Mr Manmar C. Francisco, Senior Defense Research Officer, National Defense College of Philippines**

31. Mr Manmar C. Francisco stated that climate change has taken a toll on the security and socio-economic well-being of people around the world. To be able to deal with climate change, the phenomenon should first be understood from the perspective of human security, which has aspects, namely in the economic, food, health, environmental, personal, community, and political sectors. From the perspective of human security, one will have a better understanding of the breadth and depth of the impacts of climate change on the lives of ordinary individuals. Statistics from the United Nations demonstrate the staggering and fatal consequences of climate change in terms of lives lost and economic damages incurred.
  
32. He suggested that actions in dealing with the impacts of climate change should cover a wide range of thematic areas such as mitigation and rehabilitation. The Philippine National Climate Change Action Plan is an accessible document that can provide steps that ASEAN can also undertake in making the region more resilient and adaptive to climate change. The Action Plan includes interventions and initiatives on food security, water sufficiency, ecological and environmental stability. ASEAN defence establishments must promote training for immediate and effective response to disasters, as well as supporting coordinating centers to facilitate international offer of assistance. ADMM and ADSOM should also call for more involvement from civilian government agencies, private sector, and civil society in disaster risk reduction and management. There should also be information exchange and scenario simulation on complex emergencies that involve the interplay between natural disasters and difficult political/security circumstances. ADMM and ADSOM in particular, and the APSC in general, should support the ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community (ASCC) as the lead pillar of ASEAN in dealing with climate change.

## **Singapore**

### **Presentation by Mr Henrick Z Tsjeng, Associate Research Fellow, S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies (RSIS), Nanyang Technological University, Singapore**

33. Mr Henrick Z Tsjeng indicated that climate change is becoming a global issue, which is causing the following impacts: (i) extreme weather patterns have emerged, including increased incidences of climate disasters; (ii) sea levels are rising, affecting low-lying, coastal and riverine communities; (iii) agriculture and food production, water supplies, as well as economy and industry are impacted; and (iv) people's livelihoods are affected. Climate change is also a national security threat as it strains military capacities in responding to extreme weather



events. Climate related disasters could also damage defence and other critical infrastructures. Climate change is also ushering new dynamics in certain regions, including the opening of the Arctic sea route with the melting of the polar ice cap, which has resulted in rivalry among major powers over navigation from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Whole-of-government approaches are needed, and militaries do have roles to play, given their assets and human resources. With the support of their respective national governments, militaries can implement environmentally sustainable measures, and also initiate dialogues about doing so in order to facilitate the exchange of knowledge and expertise. But it should be up to individual defence forces to implement such measures according to their respective national circumstances. Nonetheless, one major role for the militaries is still HADR, but momentum from past HADR cooperation appears to have slowed in recent times due partly to the affected AMS making a greater effort to manage their situation. Currently, there has been no clear framework for coordination centres at the national and regional levels.

34. In view of the foregoing, he suggested the following recommendations:

- i. Each national defence force should evaluate how it can mitigate climate change, including the development of energy-efficient equipment and usage of renewable energy.
- ii. Each AMS, in its national climate mitigation strategy, could come up with a national defence and military component, in keeping with the whole-of-government approach. This should also incorporate military and defence force cooperation with civilian agencies and the private sector.
- iii. AMS should organise more Track I and Track II dialogues to discuss the geopolitical dynamics caused by climate change. For example, the opening of the Arctic passage could heighten major power rivalry over navigation. At the ASEAN regional level, there should be more dialogues to discuss how ASEAN can respond more effectively to the impacts of climate change.
- iv. On HADR, each AMS could enhance its current focal point into a national coordination centre that will include the military, civilian disaster response agency and other related organisations. ASEAN and ADMM could continue to study the possibility of establishing a “Regional Crisis Management and Response Centre” to coordinate HADR efforts, including information sharing with the proposed national coordination centres.

## **Thailand**

**Presentation by Colonel Pratuang Piyakapho, Director of Regional Studies Division, Strategic Studies Center, National Defence Studies Institute, Royal Thai Armed Forces Headquarters (SSC, NDSI, RTARF)**

35. Colonel Pratuang Piyakapho stressed that climate change is an important non-traditional threat that affects international security at both global and regional levels, for example, an increase of temperature could lead to rising sea level,

increasing number of cyclones, storms, land collapses, and mudslides that could have negative large scale impacts on natural resources, agriculture and forestry areas, food and water resources, health and other sectors.

36. ASEAN has AADMER, ACDM, SASOP, RHCC and AHA Center as mechanism in responding with disaster relief in the region. In SSC's perspective, current defence cooperation among AMS in dealing with these issues focuses on HADR and Military Medicine (MM) activities under ADMM-Plus frameworks.
37. In order to deal with climate change, ASEAN should consider the following three areas:
  - i. Strategic level: (a) combine cooperation of HADR and MM under ADMM and ADMM-Plus frameworks; (b) promote cooperation in sharing information, knowledge experiences and expertise on climate change; (c) increase more Satellite Warehouse under the Disaster Emergency Logistic System for ASEAN (DELSA); (d) focus on high level meetings along with establishing a networking system on climate change among AMS; and (e) increase role of AHA Center to support AMS on climate change.
  - ii. Operational level: (a) strengthen role and capability of related organizations and agencies; (b) use HADR Training Center as facility to enhance personnel and team capability; and (c) set up climate change database on MM and HADR such as medical equipment, DELSA etc.
  - iii. Tactical level: (a) strengthen immunity and ability of people to be resilient to natural disasters; (b) provide education and create awareness on climate change to people; and (c) increase capacity and expertise for personnel in government and civil sector.

## **Viet Nam**

### **Presentation by Senior Colonel, Dr. Nguyen Van Than, Deputy Director General, Institute for Defence Strategy, Ministry of National Defence of Viet Nam**

38. Senior Colonel, Dr. Nguyen Van Than stressed that climate change is one of the biggest challenges to humankind at present and in the future and Southeast Asia is one of the most disaster-prone regions in the world, due to climate change. In recent years, ASEAN has made huge effort in defence cooperation among AMS and between ASEAN and its Dialogue Partners and has attained results in dealing with climate change, making contribution to sustainable social-economic development. ASEAN defence cooperation in response to climate change in ADMM, ADMM-Plus and ARF frameworks is shown not only by paper commitments, but also by conducting various field exercises. Although positive results have been achieved, there remains a number of difficulties and challenges to deal with climate change among AMS and between ASEAN and its Dialogue Partners, such as exhaustion of resources, and inadequate efficiency caused by loose connection and poor coordination, insufficient strategic orientation and unified direction, the limit of resources, the differences of their interests and defence structures, the influence of major powers, etc.

39. He also suggested that in the coming time, ASEAN should expand defence cooperation to help AMS improve their capability in dealing with natural disasters caused by climate change. Information sharing, experience exchange and the practice of carbon trading within ASEAN should be enhanced, aiming at reducing greenhouse gas emissions. Likewise, a roadmap should be built to further mobilize resources and assistance of Dialogue Partners in terms of finance, technology and capability enhancement of ASEAN militaries in dealing with climate change. Besides, AMS should quickly implement initiatives with concrete measures and projects to deal with climate change which is becoming increasingly serious in the region.

## **EXCHANGE OF VIEWS**

40. NADI delegates exchanged views on the impacts of climate change in Southeast Asia, and how AMS can cooperate. In particular, delegates agreed that the militaries, which have the assets and expertise, should cooperate to deal with climate change, and also take whole-of-government approaches.

41. NADI delegates highlighted that human resources for dealing with climate change are an issue that needs more attention. There was also discussion that training and transfer of expertise from the ASEAN Dialogue Partners would be needed to enhance the capacities of AMS to respond to climate-related disasters.

42. NADI delegates also highlighted that climate change would cause rising sea temperatures and result in dwindling fish stocks, which in turn causes IUU fishing. This matter, however, is a sensitive issue as it involves boundaries and sovereignty over the seas. NADI delegates, however, agreed that fishermen, irrespective of nationality, should always be treated in a humane manner.

## **RECOMMENDATIONS**

In order to go forward with ASEAN defence cooperation in dealing with climate change, the Workshop recommends the following for ADMM's consideration:

43. ADMM-Plus countries could provide training at the Track I level, and promote the transfer of expertise in technologies and human resources to the AMS through seminars and workshops, so as to enhance the capabilities of the AMS to deal with and respond to climate change.

44. In keeping with whole-of-government approaches, each AMS could also establish coordination centres that include the military, civilian disaster response agencies and other related organisations. ASEAN and ADMM could continue to study the possibility of establishing a regional crisis management and response centre to coordinate HADR efforts, including information sharing.

## **OTHER MATTERS**

### **Updates on forthcoming NADI Meetings**

45. The Meeting noted the updates on forthcoming NADI activities presented by host of respective NADI Workshops as follows:

i. NADI Workshop on "Strengthening Defence Diplomacy: Challenges and Prospects of ADMM" in Clark, Philippines from 5-8 November 2019.

ii. NADI Annual Meeting and NADI Retreat would be held in Viet Nam in March 2020.

The time, place and theme will be confirmed by Viet Nam at the NADI workshop in Clark, Philippines.

iii. NADI Workshop would be held in Thailand in early May 2020.

iv. NADI Workshop would be held in Viet Nam in June 2020.

46. The meeting considered the draft Chairman's Report of the NADI Workshop on "ASEAN Defence Cooperation on Dealing with Climate Change". After examining the Chairman's Report carefully, the meeting endorsed the Report.

#### **CONCLUDING REMARKS**

47. The Chairman of the NADI Workshop extended his sincere appreciation and thanks to all the delegates for their participation in and constructive contribution to the Workshop.

48. The NADI delegates expressed their appreciation to IDS for their generous hospitality and excellent arrangements made for the NADI Workshop.