

Annual Report

2022



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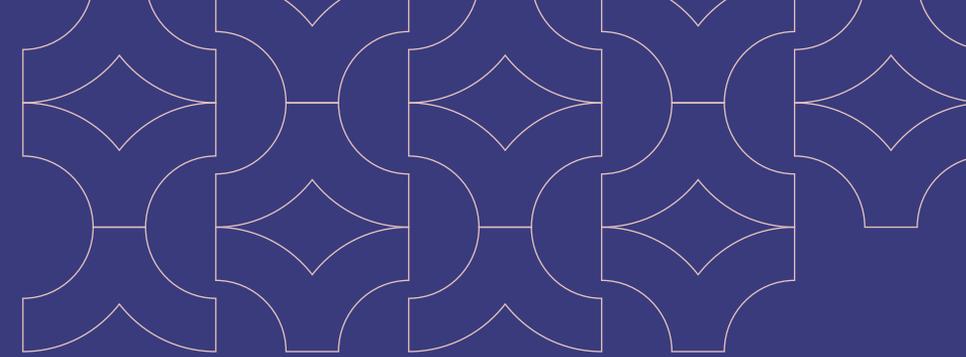
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ASEAN INSTITUTE FOR PEACE AND RECONCILIATION



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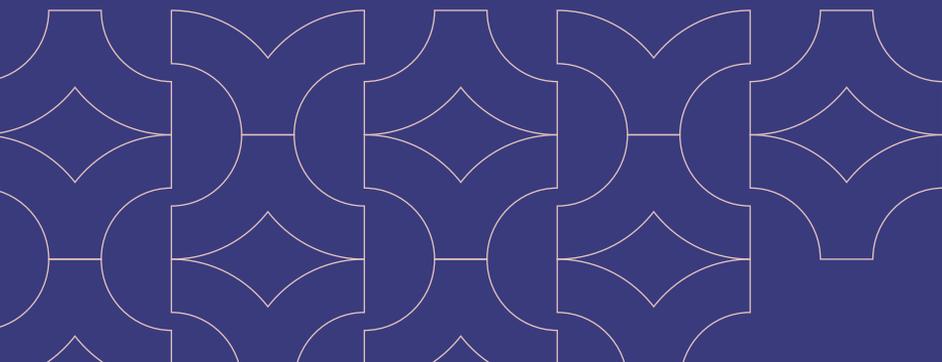
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Messages



Messages

ASEAN-IPR was established as one of the mechanisms to attain the goals and objectives of the ASEAN Political-Security Community and has been playing an essential role toward promoting regional peace and stability under the political-security pillar. In the backdrop of the current regional political-security dynamics, it is essential for ASEAN to continue strengthening the roles and mandates of the ASEAN-IPR to promote culture of peace, and to strengthen the capacity on peacebuilding and reconciliation.

Over the past decade, ASEAN-IPR has been active in strengthening its roles on capacity building, research, and other relevant activities in accordance to its mandate. 10 years after its inception, the end of 2022 also marks the beginning of a new chapter for the ASEAN-IPR to strengthen its visibility and concrete roles, particularly in the context of Indonesia's 2023 Chairmanship of ASEAN under the theme of "ASEAN Matters", including in the context of moving forward in accordance with the leaders' vision of ASEAN 2045, which is currently being deliberated. Therefore, it is essential for ASEAN to ensure the relevance of ASEAN-IPR in ASEAN Community-Building and in addressing new challenges in the context of the Indo-Pacific dynamics.

As an organization with growing relevance to prepare itself for the regional dynamics and to ensure attaining the people-centered and people-oriented ASEAN, it is therefore, essential for all of the ASEAN member states to strengthen ASEAN-IPR's contribution for maintaining the regional peace and stability. It is also essential for ASEAN's member states to make the institution more visible and able to make concrete contribution to strengthen the culture of peace, through among others, enhancing human resources and institutional capacities, strengthening research capacities on peace and reconciliation.

In this context, strengthening the institution's sustainability and effectiveness to implement its mandate requires strong and concrete commitment from all its member states. In effectively attaining the goals and objectives of ASEAN-IPR, it is the responsibility of all member states to translate their commitments to make the institution works effectively and to serve its essential purposes. An effective ASEAN-IPR would enable ASEAN to address current and emerging challenges on regional peace and stability. Collaboration with relevant institutions within ASEAN and with international community is also essential to make the ASEAN-IPR works effectively. In accordance with the ASEAN Political-Security Community Blueprint 2025.



H.E. Ngurah Swajaya

Chair of the
ASEAN-IPR
Governing Council
2023

Furthermore, the roles of the ASEAN-IPR Secretariat to help implementing its mandates is crucial and should continue to be further strengthened. The Secretariat's role to promote cooperation with other relevant institution is crucial for awareness raising and for collaborative activities for mutual benefits. Enhancing public awareness on the roles of ASEAN-IPR will help in strengthening our common efforts to mainstream culture of peace among ASEAN's member states. Cooperation between the ASEAN-IPR and all relevant institutions on peace and reconciliations should be directed to ensure its concrete and effective contribution to political-security.

Finally, let me extend our most sincere appreciation to all GC members, AB Members of the ASEAN-IPR, the Secretariat and all ASEAN's external partners for their concrete contribution to the work of the ASEAN-IPR. Let me congratulate the ASEAN-IPR Secretariat for publishing this annual report concerning growing activities of the ASEAN-IPR in the past year. I wish this report could also help in strengthening our common efforts to ensure the ASEAN-IPR continuous work for a stronger ASEAN-IPR.

ASEAN-IPR has reached its tenth anniversary in 2022. I am also honored to bear witness to the growth of ASEAN-IPR. The institute, in the span of ten years, has reached quite a lot in terms of building an institution from practically scratch.

A lot of activities have been done in terms of achieving some of its mandates. Take for example the establishment of a pool of experts, namely the ASEAN Women for Peace Registry (AWPR). The establishment of AWPR is in response to the ASEAN Leaders' Joint Statement on Women Peace and Security.

Another example is that ASEAN-IPR has been able to come up with two research projects namely on Indonesia's Role in the Peace Agreement between the Government of the Philippines and the Mindanao Liberation Front (MNLF). The other research project is on "Aceh Case: Peacebuilding and Tsunami Recovery".

Furthermore, through its online discussion series, ASEAN-IPR has served its outreach to the public on issues relating to its mandate and functions. ASEAN-IPR has also done capacity-building initiatives involving both women and the youth.

Over the last decade, ASEAN-IPR has also demonstrated its adaptability and creativity. Despite the fact that the world was hit by Covid 19, which has also impacted institutional activities, including ASEAN-IPR, it was able to withstand this situation and continued to carry out activities online or in a hybrid format. As we have approached the beginning of 2023, ASEAN-IPR is able to revive its activities offline.

Despite these achievements, it does not mean that ASEAN-IPR has fully achieved its objectives. There are still many issues that ASEAN-IPR should further develop and strengthen. A case in point is its research mandate. ASEAN-IPR's primary mandate is to conduct research beneficial on the issues of peace and reconciliation that would be beneficial to its community. Not only traditional issues but also non-traditional issues that are relevant to the current situation. On this note, perhaps it is time to implement those research topics proposed by the Advisory Board and endorsed by the GC. As Chair of the Advisory Board in 2023, it is my humble hope that ASEAN-IPR will be able to put its foot forward and build a stronger research institute in the future. I also hope that under Indonesia's chairmanship in 2023, with the theme "ASEAN Matters," ASEAN-IPR will implement ideas that have been identified and other activities that remain important and relevant to the ASEAN community building.

Lastly, I would like to express my gratitude to the members of the GC and AB who continue to support and contribute to the progress of ASEAN-IPR's. I would also like to thank to the Executive Director of ASEAN-IPR, and his able staff for their untiring effort performing their tasks.



H.E. Artauli RMP Tobing

Chair of the ASEAN-IPR Advisory Board 2023

Excellencies, dear Colleagues,
We are proud and humbled to present the 5th Annual Report of the ASEAN Institute for Peace and Reconciliation – which chronicles the Institute’s activities, development, achievements and milestones throughout 2022.

In 2022, the ASEAN-IPR has traversed into another milestone year – marking its first decade since it was established in 2012. As we are shifting into the post-pandemic era, we have shown great adaptability and resilience, reflected in various activities we have convened in-person, online, as well as hybrid formats.

The institute’s journey thus far is not an instantaneous miracle that happened in one night. Rather, it has been a continuous work, collaboration, mutual partnership and support by all of its stakeholders. The ASEAN-IPR has grown from strength to strength over the past ten years to become a solid institution on maximizing its capacity and reliability to exercise its mandate and functions.

A decade of the institute’s long journey has been marked with enthusiasm and dynamism. This is especially true as in 2022, the Institute has convened a record of twenty-eight (28) activities, the most in a year so far for ASEAN-IPR. Such activities included those to commemorate our 10th anniversary – such as dialogue on multilateralism, peace exhibition during the ASEAN Summit in Phnom Penh, youth peace essay competition, as well as five rounds of our flagship webinar, the ASEAN-IPR Discussion Series.

In 2022, WPS and YPS Agenda remain the priority area of the Institute, as both Women and Youth can act as peace builders and play an important role in peace building to bring the ASEAN Community forward towards sustainable peace in the region.

Moreover, 2022 saw the completion of our research project on the Aceh peace process; convening of six capacity building activities – such as the Training on Youth & Technology, Training on reintegration and reconciliation, Workshop on Mainstreaming Women, Peace & Security (WPS) Agenda in ASEAN Community Pillars, Pilot Training

on WPS, Workshop on Youth, Peace & Security with the UN and Online Workshop on Addressing Disinformation to Promote Peace with HD Centre; Focused Group Discussion; and numerous Outreach Activities such as University Tour/Visit, and new contents on the ASEAN-IPR YouTube Channel such as the Online Lecture Videos.

In 2022, the Institute was also enjoying the strengthening of the robust collaboration and support from the external partners including from various peace institutions from different parts of the world.

Moving forward and envisioning beyond this first decade, the ASEAN-IPR shall continue its work and stand ready to move forward to overcome the upcoming challenges. As the Three-Year Work Plan for 2021-2023 is nearing its conclusion, the Institute prepares for its next cycle of Three-Year Work Plan for 2024-2026 by synergizing with ASEAN’s post-2025 vision and hopes to be able to tackle new challenges. Such may include non-traditional issues that poses challenge to peace and stability in the region – including climate change, irregular migration or internal displacement, cybersecurity and the use of artificial intelligence, and the proliferation of disinformation/misinformation. The publication of the Institute’s book, in collaboration with China Foreign Affairs University (CFAU) entitled Sustaining Peace in ASEAN and the Asia Pacific, under the framework of the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF), provides an avenue for the Institute to contribute in the Preventive Diplomacy Measures.

I would like to take this opportunity to convey my acknowledgment to Cambodia for its able leadership during its 2022 Chairmanship. Under the theme of “ASEAN A.C.T.: Addressing Challenges Together”, Cambodia’s leadership has striven for excellence to maintain harmony, peace, and prosperity in the region. The ASEAN-IPR also stands ready to support Indonesia’s ASEAN Chairmanship in 2023, under the theme “ASEAN Matters: Epicentrum of Growth”.

Last but certainly not least, I would like to express my highest appreciation to the Governing Council and Advisory Board for their continued advice, guidance, and support; as well as to Members of the ASEAN Women for Peace Registry (AWPR) – who have become an indispensable part of the ASEAN-IPR family. In particular, I would also like to seize this opportunity to express my gratitude and high appreciation to the Government of the Republic of Indonesia for its continuous generous support to the sustainability of the financial resources of the Institute and securing the Annual Operational Budget of the ASEAN-IPR.

The ASEAN-IPR will continue to innovatively work within its mandate and functions to support ASEAN Member States and ASEAN bodies in fulfilling a region of peace and stability. With this, we are privileged to be the focal point to forge and foster peace in ASEAN.



**I Gusti Agung
Wesaka Puja**

Chief Executive Director
of the ASEAN-IPR

About ASEAN-IPR

1

Establishment, Mandate, Functions & Identity

The ASEAN Institute for Peace and Reconciliation (ASEAN-IPR) is an Institute **mandated** to be ASEAN's institution dedicated for research activities, and supporting ASEAN bodies, on peace, reconciliation, conflict management and conflict resolution.

The Institute was established in fulfilment of an action line under Provision B.2.2.i of the ASEAN Political-Security Community (APSC) Blueprint (2010-2015), which aims to “*strengthen research activities on peace, conflict management and conflict resolution*”.

On 8 May 2011, at the 18th ASEAN Summit, ASEAN Leaders adopted a “*Joint Statement on the Establishment of an ASEAN Institute for Peace and Reconciliation*”. The following year, at the 45th ASEAN Foreign Ministers Meeting (AMM) in July 2012, the Institute's terms of reference (TOR) was adopted, making way for the Institute's official launch during the 21st ASEAN Summit on **18 November 2012** in Phnom Penh, Cambodia. In 2022, the ASEAN-IPR marked the 10th anniversary of its establishment through conducting a series of activities, which shall be elaborated in Part III of this Report.

The Institute's legal personality is established under a Host Country Agreement with the Government of the Republic of Indonesia, granting the ASEAN-IPR's privileges and immunities, which was signed on 1 February 2018.

The Institute is also called to promote activities agreed in the APSC Blueprint, and additional activities as agreed by ASEAN Member States. Specifically, the Institute has been assigned to be one of the implementers of *10 Action Lines under the APSC Blueprint 2025*.

Thus, the ASEAN-IPR is envisioned to be ASEAN's knowledge hub and centre of excellence in building capacity on conflict resolution and reconciliation and further strengthening peace-oriented values towards harmony, peace, security and stability in the region and beyond.

Pursuant to its mandate, the Institute is to undertake activities as prescribed in its **Terms of Reference**, available in **Annex 1**, which include:



1 Undertake **research** and compile ASEAN’s experiences and best practices on peace processes, with the view of providing appropriate recommendations to ASEAN bodies, and enhance regional mechanisms.



2 **Build capacity** and knowledge on peace processes for all stakeholders.



3 Develop a **pool of experts** to assist ASEAN (governments and/or Bodies) in conflict management, provide policy recommendations, as well as facilitation for peace negotiations.



4 Establishing **linkages/network** with relevant institutions and organisations in ASEAN Member States, as well as other region, and at the international level with similar objectives aimed at promoting a culture of peace.



5 **Disseminate information** of best practices, lessons learned and relevant information to ASEAN Member States, other relevant stakeholders, as well as the general public.

ASEAN-IPR Logo & Motto

Since April 2018, the ASEAN-IPR logo has been established as part of the Institute’s identity, to represent its mandate, functions, vision & mission.

The ASEAN-IPR’s logo shows a blue dove, of which the wings are also shaped as a hand that safely holds the ASEAN Emblem – as a gentle guard of ASEAN’s peace and stability. The dove also holds an olive branch, with ten leaves of the olive branch representing ten ASEAN Member States. Both the dove and olive branch are universal symbols of peace. Lastly, the dominant blue colour represents a peaceful and stable ASEAN.

In January 2021, the ASEAN-IPR adopted its motto: **“Forging and Fostering Peace”**. The motto was subsequently incorporated into the Institute’s logo. The motto has a colour gradient, from a lighter blue to a more solid blue, represents the purpose and aspiration of ASEAN-IPR’s work: to solidify and nurture peace in the region.

In 2022, the special logo was created in commemorating the Institute’s 10th anniversary. The term “10 years” was incorporated into the ASEAN-IPR logo – representing “10 years of ASEAN Institute for Peace & Reconciliation” and “10 years of forging and fostering peace in ASEAN”.



2

Structure of the ASEAN-IPR

The ASEAN-IPR consists of:

Governing Council (GC)

The Governing Council (GC) is the highest decision-making body of the Institute, with the responsibility to formulate guidelines and procedures for the Institute's activities, as well as approving the Institute's annual operating budget. The GC consists of one representative from each ASEAN Member State, with the Secretary-General of ASEAN and the Executive Director (ED) of ASEAN-IPR (serving as Ex-Officio Members of the Council).

In 2022, under the Chairmanship of Cambodia, the GC held four (4) meetings, namely: (i) 25th Meeting (22 February 2022); (ii) 26th Meeting (21 April 2022); (iii) 27th Meeting (30 September 2022); and, (iv) 28th Meeting (23 November 2022). The latter two marked the return to in-person GC meetings, after almost two years of videoconferences due to the Covid-19 pandemic. The 27th and 28th GC Meetings were held in Phnom Penh, Cambodia and at the ASEAN-IPR Secretariat, Jakarta, respectively.

Advisory Board (AB)

The Advisory Board (AB) is responsible for generating research priorities of the Institute, for consideration by the Governing Council. The Board consists eminent persons in related fields, with one representative from each ASEAN Member State, and the ED of ASEAN-IPR serving as an Ex-Officio Member.

In 2022, under the Chairmanship of Cambodia, the AB held their 11th Meeting on 15 September 2022 via videoconference. Pursuant to their Rules of Procedures, the AB also convened an Interface Meeting with the GC on 30 September 2022 – which was held through hybrid in-person/videoconference format in Phnom Penh, Cambodia. During the 11th AB Meeting and the 9th GC-AB Interface, the Priority Research Areas of the ASEAN-IPR was further updated, as it appears in ANNEX 2.

Executive Director (ED)

The Executive Director (ED) represents the ASEAN-IPR in all administrative and operational matters and manages activities of the Institute. The ED also heads the ASEAN-IPR Secretariat, based in Jakarta. The Institute's current Executive Director is Mr. I Gusti Agung Wesaka Puja, who was appointed by the Governing Council on 26 October 2020, for a three-year term, succeeding Mr. Rezlan Ishar Jenie.

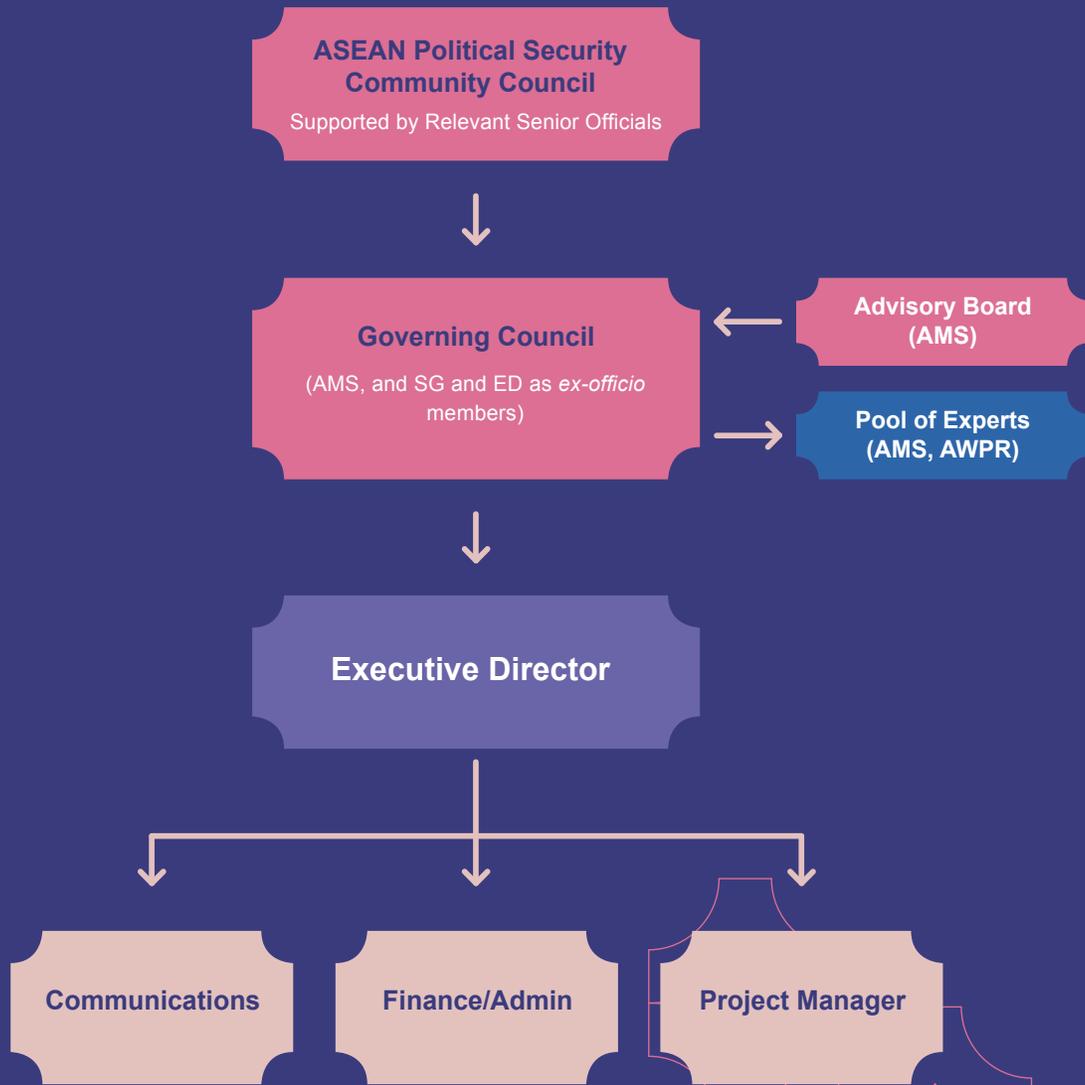
The Terms of Reference (TOR) of the ASEAN-IPR called for the ED to make regular reports on the work of the Institute through the relevant senior officials to the ASEAN Political-Security Community (APSC) Council. Thus, this Report is prepared pursuant to the TOR of ASEAN-IPR. This Report to be submitted to the APSC prior to the first ASEAN Summit chaired by Indonesia in May 2023.

ASEAN Women for Peace Registry (AWPR)

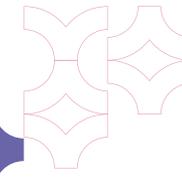
The ASEAN Women for Peace Registry (AWPR) is a mean to list the women experts in the field of peace and reconciliation in the region. The Registry's establishment on 13 December 2018 in Cebu City, Philippines, was pursuant to the ASEAN-IPR's function to pool expertise in support for ASEAN's peace and security efforts. Moreover, the AWPR also aims to contribute to the implementation of the ASEAN Leaders' "Joint Statement on Promoting Women, Peace and Security in ASEAN", adopted on 13 November 2017 during the 31st ASEAN Summit, which encouraged the integration of gender perspectives in all conflict prevention initiatives and strategies.

Currently, there are 27 Members of the AWPR from all 10 ASEAN Member States, of which the list of Members could be seen on ANNEX 2.

The AWPR had the opportunity to meet twice through hybrid format (in-person/videoconference) in 2022 – namely in a Brainstorming Meeting (supported by The Asia Foundation through the ASEAN-Australia Political Security Partnership (APSP) programme) on 25-26 July 2022 in Bangkok, Thailand; and a Strategic Planning Workshop on 29 September 2022 (supported by UN Women) in Phnom Penh, Cambodia. Moreover, the AWPR also had an informal hybrid meeting with the Governing Council (GC) on 30 September 2022 in Phnom Penh (some AWPR Members attended in-person, while some joined through virtual platform). The informal meeting with the GC was a chance for the GC to meet the AWPR for the first time and have an open discussion of what roles are expected of the AWPR in supporting the work of ASEAN-IPR, as well as ASEAN at large.



1



Annual Operational Budget & Facilities

The Institute's annual operational budget for 2022 continued to be provided through the generous support and contribution of the Government of Indonesia, amounting to **USD 272,580.00** – as it has been since 2018. In addition, the Institute also received funds in the amount of **USD 16,321.20** from the Government of the Kingdom of Thailand, which was accorded as a one-off contribution during its chairmanship in 2019; as well as voluntary contribution from Myanmar and the Philippines – each in the amount of **USD 10,000.00**.

The year 2022 has seen a significant increase in the number of activities carried out by the Institute, given its 10th anniversary and the steady decline in the number of active Covid-19 cases. As such, the ASEAN-IPR Secretariat increased its productivity in carrying out its operations. This was also marked by an increase in the number of budget utilization in FY 2022 by 91%.

The Government of Indonesia also continued its support for the ASEAN-IPR Secretariat's office, based in the Training Centre of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Indonesia premises, 3rd Floor of the Permanent Mission of Indonesia to ASEAN Building – inclusive of in-kind contribution such as office furniture and basic maintenance. Discussions are also on-going on the relocation of the ASEAN-IPR Secretariat office premises to the ASEAN Secretariat's Heritage Building.

In 2022, the ASEAN-IPR also employed project-based staff - a Project Assistant and a Finance Assistant - for 6 (six) months period from October 2022 to March 2023. Funds for the two additional staff are acquired from the support of the Canada Funds for Local Initiatives (CFLI) related to the ASEAN-IPR Women, Peace & Security (WPS) Training Programme – Phase 2 (Pilot Training). Their continuation will depend on the availability of funds.

Progress & Achievements of the Institute

2

External Audit and Outcome of Audit

2.1 Fiscal Year 2022 External Audit Report

ASEAN-IPR engaged Independent Auditor BDO Indonesia (*Tanubrata Sutanto Fahmi Bambang & Partner*) between February to July 2022 to audit the Institute’s annual operational budget and project funds for the period of 1 January to 31 December 2021. During the audit process, the ASEAN-IPR Secretariat exercised transparent communication and provided complete information and all data needed to the External Auditor.

Following the External Audit of the Institute’s finances for FY 2021, the External Auditor was of the opinion the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the ASEAN-IPR as of 31 December 2020, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards.

External Audit for the Institute’s annual operational budget (AOB) for FY 2022 will be conducted in 2023.

2.2 Audit for ASEAN-IPR Website Project, with funds from Norway under Norway-ASEAN Integration Programme (NARIP).

Audit for the ASEAN-IPR Website Development and Maintenance Project funded by Norway was completed at the end of November 2022. The statement of fund balance and expenditures has been prepared based on the financial reporting provisions of the Grant Agreement between the ASEAN-IPR and the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) (Donor).

According to the Auditors’ Opinion, the statement of fund balance and expenditures presents fairly, in all material respects, the fund balance and expenditures of the ASEAN-IPR Website Development and Maintenance (Website Project) for the period of 1 May 2018 up to 31 August 2022, in conformity with cash basis of accounting. Support for the ASEAN-IPR Website starting from September 2022 is now facilitated by Australia through the ASEAN-Australia Political Security Partnership (APSP).

3

ASEAN-IPR Activities in 2022

ASEAN-IPR continues to refer to the Three-Year Work Plan (TYWP) 2021-2023 as the main basis in conducting activities in 2022. All activities are pursuant and in-accordance to the Institute’s Terms of Reference (TOR), as well as the ten (10) action lines in the ASEAN Political-Security Community (APSC) Blueprint where ASEAN-IPR is to be one of the implementing entities.

ASEAN-IPR also conducted various activities in conjunction with the Institute’s 10th anniversary commemoration – many of which engaged with the public (to also increase visibility and awareness), particularly youth groups in the region.

2022 also marked a record of most activities conducted by the Institute thus far – up to 28 activities (whether online, in-person or hybrid) carried out under the auspices of the Institute.

The following are highlights of the Institute’s activities throughout 2022:

Youth-Tech: Utilising Technology as an Instrument of Peace – Second Experts Meeting

(20 January 2022, Jakarta, Indonesia + Videoconference)



The ASEAN-IPR, spearheaded by Indonesia and supported by the Republic of Korea through the ASEAN-ROK Cooperation Fund (AKCF), convened a Training entitled “Youth-Tech: Utilising Technology as an Instrument of Peace” in November 2021. The Training was aimed to encourage youth-participation in peacebuilding through the use of technology, namely through tools such as social apps.

Following the Training itself, a Second Expert Meeting was organised on 20 January 2022 through hybrid format; primarily aimed at finalising the training module which was utilised during the Training several months prior.

Participants of the Meeting included the experts coming from ASEAN Member States, majority of whom joined virtually. The Meeting acted as a medium for the experts to share their inputs for the training module based on assessment and observations of the module’s utilisation during the Training. The Module would be finalised following the Second Expert Meeting, and envisions to be the guideline for a regularised ASEAN-IPR Training Programme of the same nature targeting the youths of ASEAN.



ASEAN Workshop on Mainstreaming the Women, Peace & Security (WPS) Agenda in ASEAN Community Pillars

(11 February 2022, Hanoi, Viet Nam + Videoconference)

Pursuant to its function to pool expertise and support ASEAN bodies, the ASEAN Women for Peace Registry (AWPR) Members from Viet Nam, with the support of the British Embassy in Viet Nam and UN Women convened the “ASEAN Workshop on Mainstreaming the Women, Peace and Security (WPS) Agenda in ASEAN Community Pillars” – a hybrid workshop hosted by the Viet Nam Ministry of Foreign Affairs as part of the implementation of the Women, Peace and Security (WPS) Agenda in ASEAN.

Attended by more than 200 participants, including – among others – policy-makers and experts, the Workshop was envisioned to be an embodiment of ASEAN’s constant efforts to advance the WPS agenda in the region. The Workshop was graced by the attendance of Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of Viet Nam H.E. Nguyen Minh Vu; Minister for Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean of the United Kingdom H.E. Vicky Ford; Deputy Secretary-General for ASEAN Political-Security Community H.E. Michael Tene; and Cambodia’s Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Women’s Affairs H.E. Kheng Samvada.

Participants were enlightened with insights on ASEAN’s efforts to promote women’s participation and involvement in the peace and security sector. Lead experts and specialists also contributed concrete suggestions for ASEAN to advance the WPS agenda as well as integrate WPS into ASEAN’s broader regional agenda. National Action Plans (NAP) and a Regional Action Plan on WPS are acknowledged by the academes as tools that help to strengthen collaboration amongst countries and sectorial bodies in ASEAN.

The Workshop also complemented the efforts by Cambodia as ASEAN Chair in 2022 to promote and mainstream WPS agenda within ASEAN community-building efforts as one of its Chairmanship priorities.



ASEAN-IPR + United Nations Online Dialogue: Introduction to Climate-Related Security Risks

(7 April 2022, Videoconference)

The ASEAN-IPR, in collaboration with the United Nations Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs (UN-DPPA) co-organised an Online Dialogue titled “Introduction to Climate-Related Security Risks”. More than 50 stakeholders – coming from policymakers to academics participated in the Dialogue that was originally initiated based on the urgency of unprecedented risks brought by climate change, notably by underlining Southeast Asia’s vulnerability and the linkages between climate change, peace and security. The Dialogue also became one of the measures taken following the 2nd ASEAN-UN Plan of Action (2021-2025) which was agreed by ASEAN and the UN in 2020.

The Dialogue brought four speakers who shared their insights on the issue. The Speakers included Ms. Teresa Whitfield (Head of the Policy and Mediation Division, UN DPPA), Dr. Florian Krampe (Senior Researcher/Director of Climate Change and Risk Programme, Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI), Mr. Viliame Wiliikilagi (Senior Policy Advisor, Pacific Islands Forum (PIF) Secretariat), and Prof. Mely Caballero-Anthony (Professor of International Relations and Head of the Centre for Non-traditional Security Studies at the S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies (RSIS), Nanyang Technological University, Singapore and Member of the Global Climate Security Expert Network).



In addition to providing an overview of global policy developments in climate security, comparative experiences in other regions, and a preliminary assessment of climate-security risk efforts in ASEAN, the Dialogue highlighted the need for a regional policy framework as the foundation for collective actions. The Dialogue also recommended to conduct further study on climate security risks and its link with peace, in order to provide a more comprehensive picture of the current situation, namely in ASEAN. Such included an idea to create a possible early warning capability to anticipate potential escalation of risk in the region due to climate security.

The Executive Director of ASEAN-IPR underlined that climate security is a cross-sectoral issue that should be an integral part in the pursuit of sustainable development goals, rather than be seen as a separate agenda led by particular actors. The ASEAN-IPR hopes to follow-up the activity and its collaboration with UN-DPPA on the topic, and other areas of common interest.

iv ASEAN-IPR Outreach Programme: Online Lecture Video, Episode 1 (Parts 1 & 2) – Ayu Kartika Dewi (AWPR Indonesia), “The Role of Youth in Peacebuilding”

As part of its Outreach Programme, the ASEAN-IPR produced a series of “Online Lecture Video” and “Series of Insights from Members of the GC/AB”. The project aimed to introduce work of the Institute to the general public and raise awareness on various issues related to peace and reconciliation. Moreover, the project aimed to provide a platform for Members of the Governing Council (GC), Advisory Board (AB) and ASEAN Women for Peace Registry (AWPR) to share their experience and expertise on several topics relevant to the work of ASEAN-IPR.

The Videos are accessible on the ASEAN-IPR Website’s Online Discussion Forum, as well as the Institute’s YouTube Channel. Topics highlighted include women, peace & security (WPS), climate change, prevention/countering radicalism/violent extremism (PCRVE), and the role of youth in peacebuilding.

The very first Episode featured Ms. Ayu Kartika Dewi, Member of AWPR from Indonesia, Special Staff to the President of Indonesia, and founder of Sabang Merauke Foundation – who shared her experience and insights on the role of youth in peacebuilding. The First Part of her Episode introduced how youths in the region could be an active contributor towards peacebuilding; while the second part highlighted her perspective on the concept of hard truths and the importance of collaboration and partnership when it comes to peacebuilding.



The first Episode of the ASEAN-IPR Online Lecture Video, featuring Ayu Kartika Dewi, can be accessed through the following link: Part 1: <http://bit.ly/OnlineLectureVideo1Part1> Part 2: <http://bit.ly/OnlineLectureVideo1Part2>

v ASEAN-IPR Discussion Series 2022, Session 1: “Early Warning Capabilities: Effective Conflict Prevention” (27 April 2022, Videoconference)

Entering its third year, the ASEAN-IPR brought back one of its flagship programmes, “the ASEAN-IPR Discussion Series”. In 2022, the Discussion Series are convened in conjunction with the Institute’s 10th Anniversary commemorative activities. For the 2022 cycle, the Discussion Series comprised five sessions, starting from the second quarter of the year. Following their support for the 2021 Discussion Series, the 2022 Series was once again supported by the Embassies of Finland and Ireland in Jakarta.

Moderated by Mr. Lawrence Anderson (Representative of Singapore to the ASEAN-IPR Advisory Board), the first Session under the theme “**Early Warning Capabilities: Effective Conflict Prevention**” aimed at exploring measures and indicators in detecting the escalation of situations that may lead to conflicts, as well as capabilities and lessons-learned of other countries/regions that may possibly be adapted to the ASEAN context. The Session brought five speakers from various institutions, namely Mr. Rudi Sukandar (Associate Fellow, The Habibie Center), Mr. Alexander Douglas (Deputy Regional Director for South and Southeast Asia, Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue (HD Centre)), Mr. Mark Harris (United Nations Liaison Officer for ASEAN, Asia-Pacific Division of the Departments of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs and Peace Operations (DPPA-



DPO)), Ms. Marlene Urscheler (Coordinator of Early Warning Unit, Emergency Response Section of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) Geneva), and Mr. Corrado Scognamillo (Early Warning Specialist, the Crisis Response Unit of United Nations Development Project (UNDP) New York).

The Discussion was conducted virtually through Zoom Webinar Platform and simultaneously livestreamed on ASEAN-IPR’s YouTube Channel, which brought in close to 300 attendees. Throughout the Discussion, each Speaker highlighted different approaches on early warning capabilities based on their respective organisation’s experiences. The Speakers also concurred that recent developments in regional and international politics reflected the need for effective conflict prevention through early warning mechanisms.



It is noted that despite having been acting as an early warning system itself, ASEAN still needs to enhance its capabilities by learning from experiences at the national level of its Member States and taking comparative lessons from other regions, as ASEAN may be facing an upcoming escalation of geopolitics. Moreover, the need to adopt a human rights perspective in conflict risk analysis was also highlighted in order to ensure the effectiveness and sustainability of such mechanisms. In addition to the efforts made by its derivative institutions such as the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) and the ASEAN Intergovernmental Commission on Human Rights (AICHR), roles and contributions made by governments of its Member States and civil society organisations (CSOs) need to be recognised and integrated to advance the development of their capabilities.

The first Session of ASEAN-IPR Discussion Series 2022 can be re-watched on the ASEAN-IPR’s YouTube channel through: <http://bit.ly/DiscussionSeries2023Session1>

vi **Outcome Seminar of ASEAN-IPR Research Project – “Aceh Case: Peace Building and Post-Tsunami Recovery”**
(9 May 2022, Jakarta, Indonesia + Videoconference)

In 2021, the ASEAN-IPR, spearheaded by Indonesia, conducted a research project entitled “Aceh Case: Peacebuilding and Post-Tsunami Recovery”, supported by Japan through the Japan-ASEAN Integration Fund (JAIF). The Research Project’s objective was to study the strategy and impact of post-2004 tsunami humanitarian assistance in peacebuilding process; as well as assess and link factors of humanitarian assistance in natural disasters that could contribute to peacebuilding processes.

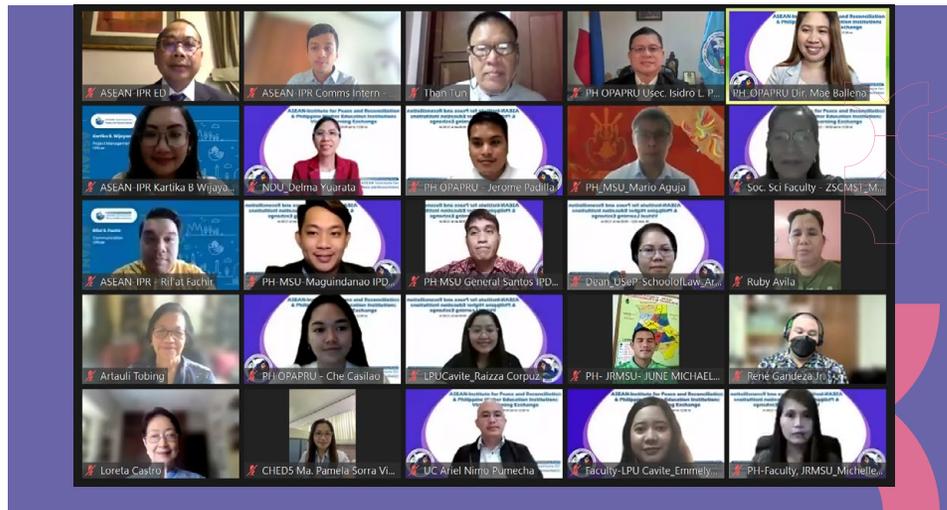
In May 2022, more than 70 participants – including members of the ASEAN-IPR Governing Council; Advisory Board; AWPR; peace experts; scholars and/or researchers; as well as representatives from ASEAN Secretariat and ASEAN bodies/sectoral bodies attended a hybrid Seminar organised by ASEAN-IPR Indonesia and the Indonesian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA), to share and present findings/outcomes of the Research Project. The Seminar also aimed to gather inputs from relevant stakeholders in the region, prior to the finalisation of the publication manuscript, which act as the research output.

H.E. Artauli RMP Tobing (Representative of Indonesia to the ASEAN-IPR Advisory Board) underlined that a triple nexus was utilised as a framework for this research, i.e., the interrelation between peace, humanitarian aid, and development. This, she further highlighted, was the value added from this research, in comparison to past studies on the Aceh peace process – which were mostly conducted within a single nexus. Moreover, Mr. Rolliansyah Soemirat (Director for ASEAN Political-Security Cooperation, MFA Indonesia) underlined that humanitarian assistance also plays an important role to ensure the sustainability of reconstruction and rehabilitation, in addition to the immediate needs of the victims from the tsunami. On the peacebuilding aspect, he stressed the importance of acknowledging local culture for the sake of power distribution in local communities. H.E. Chiba Akira (Ambassador of Japan to ASEAN) underscored that Aceh’s case illustrated how humanitarian assistance from natural disasters could contribute to peace processes.



Head of the Research Team underlined the importance of highlighting women's significant role throughout the whole process of humanitarian aid, as well as Aceh's reconstruction and rebuilding and the peace process. Other experts from the region – including Prof. Eka Srimulyani, S.Ag., MA (State Islamic University Ar-Raniry Aceh, Indonesia), Prof. Dr. Kuntoro Mangkusubroto (Former Head of Agency for the Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of Aceh and Nias), Dr. Ichsan Malik (Coordinator for Peace Psychology Programme, University of Indonesia), Dr. Lillian Fan (Research Fellow, Humanitarian Policy Group, Overseas Development Institute), and Ms. Yuko Dohi (Senior Adviser JICA) provided their insights, views and recommendations towards the research findings. Such included how peace agreements should be implemented and how lessons learned from the Aceh Case could be applied in ASEAN's current context and global situations. Moreover, comments and views from participants were also noted to be considered by the Research Team in finalising the manuscript.

vii **Virtual Learning Exchange of ASEAN-IPR and Philippine Higher Education Institutions (HEIs)**
(6 June 2022, Videoconference)



Inspired by the ASEAN-IPR University Tour concept, the Philippines Office of the Presidential Adviser on Peace, Reconciliation, and Unity (OPAPRU) and the Representative of the Philippines to the ASEAN-IPR Advisory Board spearheaded the “Virtual Learning Exchange between ASEAN-IPR and Philippine Higher Education Institutions (HEIs)”. The activity, attended by more than 100 participants, aimed to facilitate introduction of the ASEAN-IPR with HEIs in the region.

Undersecretary Isidro L. Purisima (Representative of the Philippines to the ASEAN-IPR Advisory Board, and Deputy Presidential Adviser on Peace, Reconciliation and Unity (OPAPRU) for Operations) encouraged the possibility for further collaborative efforts

between the ASEAN-IPR and HEIs through this activity – an idea seconded by Secretary Carlito G. Galvez, Jr. (Presidential Adviser on Peace, Reconciliation and Unity) and Mr. I Gusti Agung Wesaka Puja (ED of ASEAN-IPR), who both emphasised the importance of such collaboration.

Throughout the Exchange, the ASEAN-IPR Secretariat introduced the mandate, functions and work of the Institute, as well as highlighted its progress and achievements. Following that, Dr. Cherrie Melanie Ancheta-Diego (Commission on Higher Education Director of the Office of Programs and Standards Development) presented on peace education initiatives carried out by the Higher Education sector in the Philippines. The Exchange also highlighted the best practices of two higher education institutions in the Philippines, namely Miriam College and Mindanao State University, on how they mainstream Peace Education/Studies in their curricula.

viii **ASEAN-IPR Discussion Series 2022, Session 2: “Gender-Sensitive Analytical Approaches: Women’s Involvement in Violent Extremism”**
(24 June 2022, Videoconference)

The second session of ASEAN-IPR Discussion Series 2022 was conducted with the theme **“Gender-Sensitive Analytical Approaches: Women’s Involvement in Violent Extremism”**. Attracting close to 200 attendees, the Session looked at gender-based differences in the experience of women compared to men in their path towards radicalisation, escalating violence, terrorist motivations, roles, and factors that contributed to women’s continued role/involvement in violent extremism.

The Session was moderated by Ms. Dina S. Zaman (IMAN Research). Four speakers were brought in to share their expertise, namely Ms. Fionnuala D. Ni Aolain (Special Rapporteur on Counterterrorism and Human Rights, UN OHCHR); Mr. Andhika Chrisnayudhanto (National Counterterrorism Agency of Indonesia); Dr. Zora A. Sukabdi (University of Indonesia); and Mr. Andrin Raj (International Association for Counterterrorism and Security Professionals). Each shared their perspective and/or experiences towards the gender analytical approaches discourse on radicalism and violent extremism – to elaborate further on women’s increasing involvement in violent extremism groups



and activities, as well as to provide clear examples of various framework levels that have implemented these approaches in Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism (P/CVE) efforts. Various levels of risk, vulnerabilities and roles of women in different contexts within violent extremist groups that are yet to be recognised by governments and counterterrorism programmes were also highlighted in the Session.

The discussion took note of several driving factors and motivations for women's involvement in violent extremist groups; including both push factors such as socio-economic conditions; and pull factors such as propaganda designed by recruiters. In addition, increased involvement of societal figures and civil society organisations (CSOs) are recommended to complement governmental initiatives in the mitigation of women's involvement in violent extremism. Furthermore, the Speakers concurred that humanitarian principles and human rights should be upheld by governments and law enforcement authorities when implementing the WPS Agenda. Finally, the Session concurred that women should also be involved in all decision-making processes related to the prevention and countering of violent extremism.

The second Session of the ASEAN-IPR Discussion Series 2022 is available on the Institute's YouTube channel through the following link: <http://bit.ly/DiscussionSeries2023Session1>



Book Launch: ASEAN-IPR Research Project “Aceh Case: Peacebuilding and Post-Tsunami Recovery”

(27 June 2022, ASEAN-IPR Secretariat, Jakarta + Videoconference)

Following its outcome Seminar in May, Book Launch of the Research Project “Aceh Case: Peace Building and Post-Tsunami Recovery” was done in hybrid format at the Training Centre of the Indonesian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (where the ASEAN-IPR Secretariat is also located) and through the virtual platform. Over 70 participants attended, directly or virtually, the symbolic handover of the research's final publication. Participants included Members of ASEAN-IPR Governing Council, Advisory Board, AWPR, peace experts, scholars and/or researchers, representatives from the ASEAN Secretariat as well as ASEAN bodies/sectoral bodies/centres/entities.

H.E Umar Hadi (Representative of Indonesia to the ASEAN-IPR Governing Council) underlined in his remarks, that the research's main objective had been successfully achieved, among others, to find roles of humanitarian actors post-assistance, with their support in peacebuilding. One of the project's researchers emphasised that the publication could reflect how Aceh has survived and recovered from conflict and disaster amidst the complex circumstances. Moreover, she also highlighted the important role of women in peace building and post-tsunami recovery – including the way women in Aceh spoke up to push the peace agenda and led her communities in the post-tsunami recovery. Other key takeaways from the publication noted the role of communities, the triple nexus approach of the research, and coordination and organisation of communities in Aceh and their parts in peacebuilding and peace processes.

H.E. R.M. Michael Tene (Deputy Secretary-General of ASEAN for ASEAN Political-Security Community) acknowledged completion of this project as one of the ASEAN-IPR's



accomplishments pursuant to its mandate on the research and study of peacebuilding and post-conflict recovery. The publication was hence expected to enrich the discourse on this topic and bring new ideas and initiatives towards ASEAN's new approach to peace and reconciliation.

H.E Chiba Akira (Ambassador of Japan to ASEAN) also highlighted the publication as Japan's commitment to work closely with ASEAN to promote peace in the region. H.E. Sidharto Reza Suryodipuro (Director-General (DG) for ASEAN Cooperation of MFA Indonesia) viewed that taking on best practices and lessons learned from the Aceh peace process are amongst the opportunities for ASEAN-IPR in helping ASEAN to provide studies, analysis, or recommendations on other issues in the region.

Finally, Mr. I Gusti Agung Wesaka Puja (ED of ASEAN-IPR) reiterated the importance of the Aceh peace process and underlined two added values from the research and its subsequent publication, namely: (i) the triple nexus on peace, humanitarian, and development; and (ii) the recognition of Acehnese women in peace, humanitarian response and development. Besides stressing the further importance to consider and acknowledge the involvement of youths, the ED also expressed his hope on the contribution of ASEAN-IPR's research projects towards the sustenance of peace in the region and the capability of the duty bearers in addressing dispute and/or facilitating conflict.

The project is supported by Japan through the Japan-ASEAN Integration Fund (JAIF). The publication from this research project is available for free download on the ASEAN-IPR Website through the following link: https://bit.ly/AIPRPublication_AcehCase



ASEAN-IPR + HD Centre Online Workshop: “Addressing Disinformation to Promote Peace”

(12 July 2022, Videoconference)

The ASEAN-IPR collaborated with the Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue (HD Centre) to organise an Online Workshop on addressing disinformation as a mean to prevent conflict and promote messages of peace amidst the progressing virtual world. The Workshop was convened on 12 July 2022 via virtual platform. This collaboration correlates to a previous ASEAN-IPR activity, namely the Focused Group Discussion on “The Role of Information & Communication Technology (ICT) as a Tool in Mitigating Conflict and Fostering Peace” (January 2021, Yogyakarta/videoconference). The Workshop focused on two issues relevant to the work of ASEAN-IPR, namely: (i) the exploration of the impact of disinformation on peace processes and how it affects conflict transformation; and (ii) the identification of scope for regional cooperation to prevent disinformation moving across borders.

Recognising hate speech, disinformation/misinformation and fabricated content on social media as the latest weapons of war and enablers of conflict – with only little progress in tackling the issues, the Workshop provided a platform for around 35 participants – including ASEAN-IPR Governing Council, Advisory Board, and Members of AWPR – to discuss and share recommendations towards the prevention of conflict escalation from disinformation operations.



The first half of the Workshop focused on presentations to introduce the concept of disinformation and disinformation operations, mapping ASEAN’s approach to addressing disinformation, as well as introduction to the 11 UN norms of responsible state behaviour in cyber space. Moreover, the second half of the Workshop saw breakout sessions to discuss scenarios on how ASEAN norms could be used to address disinformation operations.



ASEAN-IPR Discussion Series 2022, Session 3: “Protection and Promotion of Human Rights for Sustainable Peace”

(23 August 2022, Videoconference)



The third Session of the ASEAN-IPR Discussion Series 2022 was attended by close to 200 attendees. Raising the theme “Protection and Promotion of Human Rights for Sustainable Peace”, the Session was mainly focused on the correlation between human rights and peace, bearing in mind that human rights violations could simultaneously be the cause, the trigger, as well as the result of violence and conflict. Executive Director of ASEAN-IPR I Gusti Agung Wesaka Puja opened the Session by underscoring the relevance of putting forth the protection and promotion of human rights towards sustainable peace in the region.

This third Session of the Discussion Series 2022 was moderated Atty. Ray Paolo J. Santiago (Executive Director, Ateneo Human Rights Center). Three experts were brought as resource persons, namely: Mr. Fabian Salvioli (Special Rapporteur on the Promotion of Truth, Justice, Reparation, and Guarantees of Non-Recurrence, OHCHR); H.E. Wahyuningrum (Representative of Indonesia to ASEAN Intergovernmental Commission on Human Rights (AICHR)); and Dr. Sriprapha Petcharamesree (Advisor, Institute of Human Rights and Peace Studies, Mahidol University). Throughout the discussion, the Speakers shared their insights on how human rights should be protected and promoted by looking at the possibility to translate the universal human rights norms at regional and national levels. The discussion also highlighted five essential elements for society’s transition in human rights mechanisms – namely truth, justice, reparation, guarantee of non-recurrence, and memorialisation.

Furthermore, the Session deliberated on ASEAN mechanisms in protecting and promoting human rights in the region, including the expectation towards the AICHR to be creative in its work as ASEAN’s human rights body and in interpreting their mandates.

The third Session of the ASEAN-IPR Discussion Series 2022 is available on the Institute’s YouTube channel through the following link: <http://bit.ly/DiscussionSeries2022Session3>

xii ASEAN-IPR Outreach Programme: Online Lecture Video, Episode 2 (Parts 1 & 2) – Dr. Amporn Marddent (AWPR Thailand), “Radicalisation and Violent Extremism: Ways to Counter and Prevent”

The Second Episode of the ASEAN-IPR Online Lecture Video series brought Member of AWPR Thailand, and lecturer at School of Languages and General Education in Walailak University, Dr. Amporn Marddent. The theme raised for this Episode was “Radicalisation and Violent Extremism: Ways to Counter and Prevent”, where the lecturer shared her insights on relevant concepts and theories in the first part of the Lecture. She also laid out Southeast Asia as a case study to help understand the characteristics that influenced the region’s radicalisation and violent extremism landscape.

Part two of the Lecture focused on a comprehensive solution in order to prevent violent extremism and radicalisation. Such comprehensive solution included the scope of not only Southeast Asia, but also in a global scale.

The ASEAN-IPR Online Lecture Video focusing on prevention and countering radicalism and violent extremism could be accessed through: Part 1: <http://bit.ly/OnlineLectureVideo2Part1> Part 2: <http://bit.ly/OnlineLectureVideo2Part2>



xiii Dialogue on Peace and Multilateralism: The Youth as the Agents of Future Change
(21 September 2022, Erasmus Huis, Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Jakarta, Indonesia)

In commemoration of International Day of Peace, the tenth Anniversary of ASEAN-IPR, and to observe accession of the Netherlands to the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia (TAC), the ASEAN-IPR collaborated with the Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands to convene “Dialogue on Peace and Multilateralism: The Youth as the Agents of Future Change”. More than 125 youth participants attended the event on 21 September 2022 at the Erasmus Huis, Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Jakarta. The Dialogue aimed to raise awareness on the role of youth in peacebuilding, to help contribute in promoting narratives of peace in various levels of framework.



H.E. Ambassador Lambert Grijns (Ambassador of the Netherlands to ASEAN) underscored that peace is a common goal towards which everyone can contribute, and encourage all participants to make connections and learn from each other. Moreover, the ED of ASEAN-IPR explained ways ASEAN-IPR engaged and incorporated the youth into the institution’s work to promote the Youth, Peace and Security (YPS) Agenda. In his keynote speech, H.E. Amb. Igor Driesmans (Ambassador of the European Union to ASEAN) also highlighted the importance of incorporating all layers of society in the peace processes, and creating collective conversation on peace.

The Dialogue provided a Panel Discussion as well as Knowledge Café to participants. Panel Discussion brought Ms. Maresa Oosterman (Head of Political Department, Embassy of the Netherlands); Dr. Arifah Rahmawati (AWPR Member, Indonesia); Ms. Ratu Bintang Assyifa Arweys (ASEAN Youth Peace Figure, Indonesia); Dr. Lidewyde Berckmoes (Anthropologist on intergenerational trauma transmission of conflict); and Mr. Alpius Uropmabin (Winner of the Social Media 4 Peace Project – Category of Training Participants). Each speaker shared their perspective and unique experience on how peace should be promoted and achieved, with emphasis on the important role of the youth as future leaders in pursuit of sustainable peace. Subsequently, the Knowledge Café was a 15-minute rotating session where participants – broken down into smaller groups – could interact more personally and pose questions to each of the resource person.

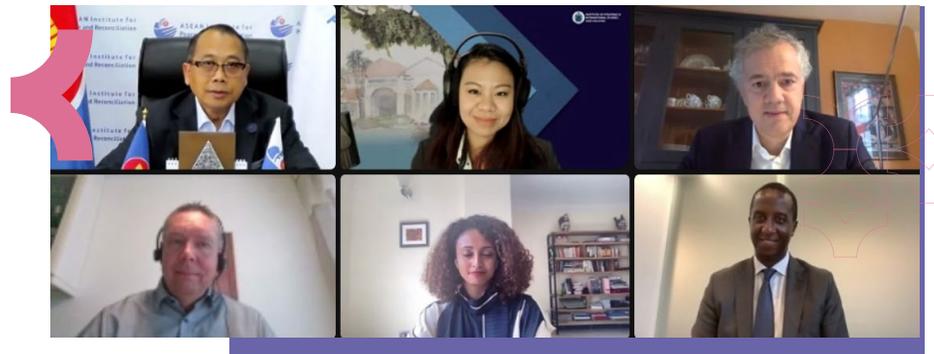
xiv ASEAN-IPR 10th Anniversary Commemorative Activities: ASEAN Youth Peace Figures

As part of the ASEAN-IPR 10th Anniversary Commemorative Activities, the Institute collaborated with the ASEAN Youth Advocates Network (AYAN), supported by the Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands Jakarta, to implement a project titled “ASEAN Youth Peace Figures”. With the overall objective to advance Youth, Peace and Security (YPS) Agenda in the region, the ASEAN Youth Peace Figures published stories and unique experiences of youths working on the ground on peacebuilding-related matters (including, among others, peace education, building reconciliation, as well as strengthening tolerance and interfaith relations). It is hoped that following the Project, more youths would be inspired to take up new initiatives and actions to contribute to sustainable peace in their respective communities.

Two Youth Peace Figures are featured from each ASEAN Member State – one male and one female. Starting from October 2022, ASEAN Youth Peace Figures have featured eight youths coming from four different ASEAN Member States, namely: Riyani Sidek and Insan Mardini (Brunei Darussalam); Kimhaeng Chham and Tong Hour Ou (Cambodia); Adi Rahzalafna and Ratu Bintang Assyifa Arweys (Indonesia); and Sitthiphong Maivanh and Nickar Panyphorn Vongmala (Lao PDR). Each figure shared their stories on the part they take as youth towards their respective communities, ranging from being an avid humanitarian volunteer to being an initiator of educational projects.



This project has provided an opportunity for ASEAN-IPR to widen its network of youth-driven organisations/entities and promote the YPS Agenda to the youth in the region. The project will be continued to 2023 to feature more youths coming from the rest of ASEAN Member States.



The discussion started by exploring the latest patterns and emergence of new phenomena in conflict transformation and resolution. The Session generated suggestions on possible ways forward for mediation practitioners in strategizing their approach to adapt to the new reality of conflict - which included (i) reconsidering outdated norms; (ii) collaborating and seeking new actors' support on conflict resolution; and (iii) taking account the often-overlooked role of actors from the private sector. The discussion also noted insights from the Speakers to develop a panel of regional experts, in order to provide advisory roles on conflict prevention or resolution.

The discussion emphasised three major points to better address current regional and global challenges - namely: (1) early warning mechanism that can provide information on potential conflict in a timely manner; (2) enhancement of linkages with national and sub-regional actors to create an inclusive multi-stakeholder bottom-up approach; and (3) engagement with sub-regional organisations to ensure cooperation and complementarity, as well as to avoid duplication.

The fourth session of the ASEAN-IPR Discussion Series 2022 is available on the Institute's YouTube channel through the following link: <http://bit.ly/DiscussionSeries2022Session4>



ASEAN-IPR Discussion Series 2022, Session 4: “Pooling Expertise for Regional Conflict Resolution: Best Practices”

(28 October 2022, Videoconference)

Close to 150 online participants attended the fourth Session of the 2022 ASEAN-IPR Discussion Series. With the theme “Pooling Expertise for Regional Conflict Resolution: Best Practices”, the Session aimed to explore how the proliferation of conflict around the world has prompted the regionalisation of conflict resolution. In this regard, regional organisations and actors are considered to have important roles in conflict mediation, particularly if resolution or de-escalation at the national level seems improbable to be achieved.

This Session was moderated by Ms. Izzah Khairina Ibrahim (Analyst, ISIS Malaysia Foreign Policy and Security Studies). Four speakers from outside the region were invited as resource persons, namely: Dr. Olli Ruohomäki (Senior Advisor, Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland); Mr. Patrick de Vries (Conflict Mediation Advisor); Mr. Itonde A. Kakoma (Head of Delegation and Permanent Representative to the African Union & International Organisations, IFRC); and Ms. Netsanet Alemu (African Union Policy Officer). Each Speaker highlighted different approaches and mechanisms in mitigating, managing, and resolving conflict at the national, regional, and global levels based on their respective experiences.



ASEAN-IPR 10th Anniversary Commemorative Activities: ASEAN Youth Peace Essay Competition

Another activity in conjunction with the ASEAN-IPR's 10th Anniversary is the ASEAN Youth Peace Essay, with the theme “The Role of Youth in Forging and Fostering Peace in the ASEAN Region”. In collaboration with the Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands in Jakarta and ASEAN Youth Advocates Network (AYAN), this project aimed to garner youths' interest and participation, as well as to increase public awareness and support towards the work of ASEAN-IPR. More importantly, insights/views channelled through the essays could also be considered as reference to facilitate youth participation in peace processes.

During the course of the Competition, over fifty (50) essays were received, where the ASEAN youths provide ideas on their role in advancing the youth, peace and security (YPS) Agenda through peacebuilding efforts in the region.

A Panel of Jury consisted of experts from the field of literature and/or journalism, including Wong Kai Hui (Malaysia), Mara Cepeda (Philippines), and Pravit Rojanaphruk (Thailand). The Panel reviewed and chose 3 winners and 3 honourable mentions.



Ultimately, an essay titled *'Youths: The Future Hope of ASEAN Peacekeepers'* by Silvi Angelia May Purba won 1st place; while 2nd place went to Aisya Noorhadiva Tirtosudiro with an essay titled *'Unity in Diversity: Impact of the Youth Factor'*; and 3rd place was given to Muhammad Ghifari with an essay titled *'The Strategic Role of Muslims Youth in Explaining Peace and Tolerance in the Contemporary Era'*.

All of the winners' and honourable mentions' essays are downloadable digitally on the ASEAN-IPR Website through its resources page: <http://asean-aipr.org/asean-ipr-resources/>. All winning essays, as well as the 3 honourable mentions, are all annexed in this Annual Report.



ASEAN-IPR 10th Anniversary Commemorative Activities: ASEAN-IPR Peace Exhibition
(8-13 November 2022, Phnom Penh, Cambodia)

During the 40th and 41st ASEAN Summits & Related Summits, the ASEAN-IPR with the generous support of the Republic of Korea (ROK) through ASEAN-ROK Cooperation Fund (AKCF), held a six-day exhibition entitled "ASEAN-IPR Peace Exhibition". The Exhibition which took place at the Summit venue in Sokha Hotel, Phnom Penh, Cambodia, aimed to raise awareness and garner support from the Institute's stakeholders on its mandate, function and work.

Many dignitaries were welcomed to the Exhibition, namely: the Foreign Ministers of Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia and the Philippines; Deputy Secretaries-General of ASEAN; United Nations Secretary General; Assistant Secretary-General and Head of UNESCAP Bangkok; SOM Leaders of ASEAN Member States; distinguished Members of the ASEAN-IPR Governing Council and Advisory Board; Members of AWPR; Permanent Representatives to ASEAN; Members of Delegation from ASEAN Dialogue Partners; as well as the media. The Indonesian Coordinating Minister of Political and Security and the State Secretary of Indonesia as well as officials and/or representatives from other ASEAN entities (e.g., AIPA, ARMAC) and youth representatives also visited the Exhibition.

The ASEAN-IPR Peace Exhibition displayed the Institute's chronological progress and achievements, as well as its "Story So Far" video profile and greetings/congratulatory message videos on the 10th anniversary from stakeholders and partners.



During the course of the Exhibition, ASEAN-IPR also disseminated its latest publications – namely the ASEAN-IPR Pamphlet; ASEAN-IPR Annual Report for 2021; publications from ASEAN-IPR's research projects on Mindanao and Aceh; ASEAN-IPR Youth Conference on Peace and Tolerance; as well as the ASEAN Women Interfaith Dialogue.



ASEAN-IPR 10th Anniversary Commemorative Activities: ASEAN-IPR's Video Profile – "The Journey so Far"
(18 November 2022, ASEAN-IPR YouTube Channel)

On the day of its tenth Anniversary, ASEAN-IPR launched the Institute's latest video profile which highlighted the Institute's journey in its first decade. The video profile, titled "ASEAN-IPR: The Journey so Far" summarised the Institute's mandate, functions, structure, laid out its many activities, as well as all the people/stakeholders throughout the Institute's first decade.

The video was commissioned at the end of 2021, with the ASEAN-IPR Secretariat engaging and collaborating with a digital agency to produce a story of the Institute – how it started, how it's going, and how it envisions its future in contributing to the ASEAN community-building process. Its main objective is to outreach and engage with general public, to raise awareness of the Institute's main stakeholders – the peoples of ASEAN – on what is the Institute, what it does, who are the people behind it, and how it aims to achieve its mandate and functions.



In the video, ASEAN-IPR's first Executive Director Mr. Rezlan Ishar Jenie, provided insights on the Institute's initial journey, especially in establishing the Secretariat in 2017-2018. Continuing on, Mr. I Gusti Agung Wesaka Puja, current Executive Director,

underscored that the Anniversary marks for a new commitment, new target, and new ambition of the Institute, to meet the mandate given by the ASEAN Leaders 10 years ago – laying the groundwork on how the ASEAN-IPR shall continue on moving forward beyond its first decade.

The video was launched on the very day of ASEAN-IPR's 10th Anniversary on 18 November 2022. The video can be seen on ASEAN-IPR's YouTube channel through the following link: <http://bit.ly/10thAnniversaryVideoProfile>.



ASEAN-IPR 10th Anniversary Commemorative Activities: Greetings & Congratulatory Message Videos from Stakeholders & Partners

(18 November 2022, ASEAN-IPR YouTube Channel)

Continuing the series of activities in commemorating the ASEAN-IPR's 10th anniversary, the Institute invited its many stakeholders and/or partners to share a greeting/ congratulatory message in the form of a pre-recorded video. These greetings also aimed to further raise awareness on the Institute – mainly on who are the key players, as well as who are the Institute's partners/like-minded institutions in helping achieve its endeavours thus far. An important objective from this project is to show the ASEAN-IPR's openness to collaborate with as many partners/like-minded institutions in the region as possible, to achieve common goals and address issues of common concern.

The messages were compiled into six videos, featuring Members of the ASEAN-IPR Governing Council, the Advisory Board, Members of the ASEAN Women for Peace Registry, ASEAN Institutions (such as the ASEAN Secretariat, ASEAN Foundation, AIPA, AHA Centre, ASEAN Regional Mine Action Centre (ARMAC)), as well as ASEAN's Dialogue/Sectoral Dialogue/Development Partners, Ambassadors to ASEAN, international organisations/think tanks, donors and many more partners. The message underlined support and common achievement pursuant to the Institute's mandate and functions, as well as hopes to continue their respective collaboration with the Institute.

The Greetings and Congratulatory Messages are accessible through the following link: <http://bit.ly/10thAnniversaryGreetingsMessages>.



Expert Meeting for Mainstreaming Peace & Reconciliation in Southeast Asia: an ASEAN-IPR Training Series, Leg 3: Post-conflict and Reintegration Experiences in Southeast Asia – Focus on Reconciliation Models

(18 November 2022, Vientiane Lao PDR + Videoconference)



On 18 November 2022, an Expert Meeting was held to prepare for the 3rd Leg of the 'Mainstreaming Peace & Reconciliation in Southeast Asia' Training Series, taking on the theme Post-conflict and Reintegration Experiences in Southeast Asia – Focus on Reconciliation Models (3rd Leg Training). The Expert Meeting was held through hybrid online-offline format, where in-person participants attended in Vientiane, Lao PDR. The objective of the Expert Meeting was to present the initial draft module for the 3rd Leg Training, while subsequently inviting comments and/or inputs from several experts from the region on how the draft module could be improved – as per the Training's objectives. The Expert Meeting was convened with the support from the Republic of Korea (ROK) through the ASEAN-ROK Cooperation Fund (AKCF).

Lead Expert who was commissioned to produce the initial draft Module, Amb. Sayakane Sisouvang, along with an expert from the Republic of Korea, Dr. Bora Park (Research Fellow, Institute for National Security Strategy (INSS)), presented the draft Module and led the Expert Meeting. Experts from the region included Dr. Emma Leslie (Cambodia), Mr. Omar Halim (Indonesia) and Ms. Vanessa Pallarco (Philippines) – all of whom had expertise in peace processes, namely on reconciliation and reintegration.

The Meeting generated the latest draft of the Module to be utilised at the 3rd Leg Training to be conducted in the middle of December 2022. The Module consisted of three main sections with the following objectives, respectively: (1) Part 1: to cultivate a general understanding theoretical framework of conflict, post-conflict peacebuilding and post-conflict reintegration; (2) Part 2: to develop a comprehensive understanding of Cold War and its impact in the region and around the world from the perspective of history; and (3) Part 3: to discuss ASEAN's role in post-conflict peacebuilding and to share Member States' post-conflict and reintegration experiences focusing on reconciliation models.



ASEAN-IPR Outreach Programme: Online Lecture Video, Episode 3 (Parts 1 & 2) – Dr. Tamara Nair (AWPR Singapore), “Climate Change and Security Concerns: Impacts in Southeast Asia”

The third of the ASEAN-IPR Online Lecture Video highlighted the theme of “Climate Change and Security Concerns: Impacts in Southeast Asia”, featuring Member of AWPR from Singapore, Dr. Tamara Nair (Research Fellow at Centre for Non-Traditional Studies, S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies (RSIS), Singapore).



Dr. Nair’s Lecture Video was divided into two parts. The first part discussed the interlinkage between climate change and security, which underscored how climate change can have a specific impact on peace and stability, especially in terms of climate change and vulnerable regions where the impacts of climate change act as a risk multiplier. In the second part, the lecture discussed further the impacts of climate change in local communities, as well as women and girls in the region. Furthermore, she underlined how institutions like ASEAN-IPR could contribute in addressing security challenges in the region posed by climate change.

The third Episode of our Online Lecture Video can be accessed through: Part 1: <http://bit.ly/OnlineLectureVideo3Part1> Part 2: <http://bit.ly/OnlineLectureVideo3Part2>



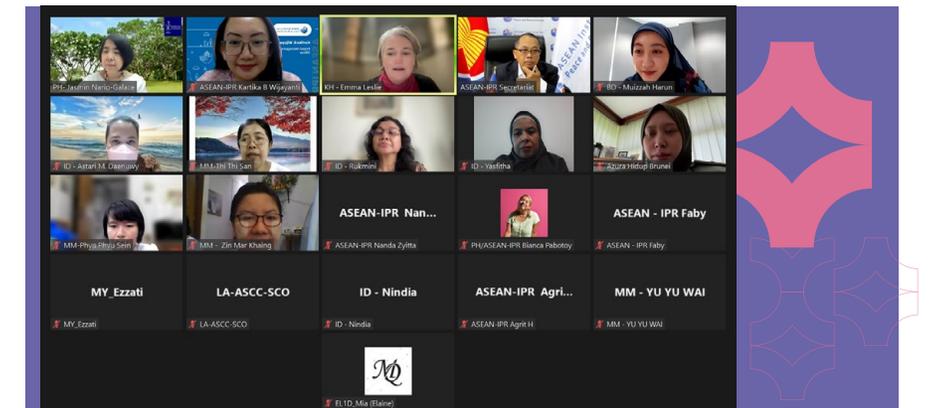
ASEAN-IPR Women, Peace & Security (WPS) Training Programme: Module Zero

(28-29 November 2022, Videoconference)

In 2021, the ASEAN-IPR initiated the development of a Training Programme on Women, Peace & Security (WPS). The project kick-started its first phase with the development of a Module on WPS Training Programme – which was tailor-made specifically for government officials in relevant line ministries and agencies that could strategically produce policies and programmes supporting women’s participation, protection and rehabilitation in conflict resolution and peacebuilding. The module development for the ASEAN-IPR WPS Training Programme were convened with the support of the Missions of Canada and the United Kingdom to ASEAN.

After completing the Module, the second phase was ready to be carried out with its pilot trainings. The ASEAN-IPR Secretariat became the recipients of the Canada Funds for Local Initiatives (CFLI), administered by the Mission of Canada to ASEAN, once again. The pilot training of Module Zero of the WPS Training Programme was convened via videoconference on 28-29 November 2022. The Programme introduced the participants to the basics of gender and gender equality, as well as the linkages between gender, gender equality, violence, and peace. It mainly aimed to contribute towards participants’ comprehensive understanding on the meaning of peace and violence; their expression on the images of peace and how to get to the vision; their ability to describe the linkages between gender, gender equality, violence, and peace; as well as their ability to recognize the value of the WPS resolutions towards the achievement of a more just and lasting peace.

Over 20 online participants from ASEAN Member States attended the two-day Training Programme. The Programme brought two trainers, namely Dr. Emma Leslie (Cambodia) and Prof. Jasmin Nario-Galace (Philippines), who shared their knowledge on “Violence and Its Form” and “Peace and Culture of Peace”, as well as on “Gender and Peace” and “WPS Resolution”.



Module Zero lays out the main objective and general knowledge on WPS, which shall be incorporated into all levels of the Training. Following that, pilot training for Module One will be convened in the second week of December 2022, while pilot training for Module Two shall be conducted in early 2023.



ASEAN-IPR + United Nations Workshop on Advancing Youth, Peace & Security in ASEAN

(7-8 December 2022, Vientiane, Lao PDR)

Senior Officials from ASEAN Member States, ASEAN Secretariat and ASEAN-IPR including representatives of the ASEAN-IPR Governing Council, ASEAN-IPR Advisory Board, members of the ASEAN Women for Peace Registry as well as the ASEAN-IPR Executive Director and the ASEAN-IPR Secretariat; representatives of regional youth networks and national civil society; and officials from the United Nations and regional

organisations, including the African Union, the League of Arab States, and the Organisation for Security Cooperation in Europe gathered in Vientiane, Lao PDR, for the offline Workshop on Advancing Youth, Peace, and Security (YPS) Agenda on 7-8 December 2022. The two-day Workshop organised by ASEAN-IPR, in collaboration with the United Nations Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs and Peace Operations (UN-DPPADPO) and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Lao PDR – aimed to advance the YPS Agenda by exploring opportunities to enhance the role of youth in peacebuilding, peace-making, and decision-making. Since the ASEAN-UN Comprehensive Partnership was adopted by the Leaders of ASEAN and the UN Secretary General in November 2011, the theme on YPS became the latest topic in the annual series of ASEAN-UN regional dialogues on political-security cooperation.



The Workshop was inaugurated by Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Lao PDR & Lao PDR's ASEAN SOM Leader, H.E. Mr. Thongphane Savanhphet, along with Mr. Khaled Khiari (Assistant Secretary-General for Political and Peacebuilding Affairs and Peace Operations, United Nations), and H.E. R. M. Michael Tene (Deputy Secretary-General of ASEAN for ASEAN Political-Security Community (DSG-APSC)).

Throughout the Workshop, it was underlined that maintaining peace and security is of the utmost importance and the contributions of youth are needed to promote regional and international peace and security. Regional organisations such as ASEAN have a vital role to play in ensuring peace and security. The Workshop provided the opportunity for meaningful dialogues between youth representatives, government officials, and regional/international organisations – to brainstorm ideas and formulate recommendations for concrete actions by policy-makers in ASEAN Member States.

xxiv **ASEAN-IPR Women, Peace & Security (WPS) Training Programme: Module One**
(12-16 December 2022, Videoconference)

Following Module Zero pilot training conducted in November 2022, the ASEAN-IPR conducted Module One pilot training between 12-16 December 2022 via videoconference. Module One on “Conflict Analysis” was designed to introduce the application of gender approach and system thinking in relation to conflict analysis.

The Training was participated by officials from ASEAN Member States and aimed to capacitate participants to identify possible entry points and application of WPS lenses into the conflict analysis system. Different from Module Zero, Module One Training was held for five days – through which participants were expected to understand the basic concepts of conflict analysis and their linkages with conflict management, resolution and peacebuilding; to understand and acknowledge biases and apply gender-sensitive conflict analysis; as well as to utilise systems analysis as a means to unpack complex conflict system and apply a gender lens to conflict analysis. The Training consisted of presentation and discussion of an empirically-based and theoretically-anchored conflict analysis using gender lens.

Amongst the Experts brought in to train and lead the sessions were Dr. Emma Leslie (Cambodia) and Dr. Hoang Oanh (Viet Nam), in addition to Lead Expert Prof. Miriam Coronel-Ferrer (Philippines). The pilot trainings of the ASEAN-IPR WPS Training Programme were supported by the Mission of Canada to ASEAN under the CFLI programme.

xxv **Mainstreaming Peace & Reconciliation in Southeast Asia: an ASEAN-IPR Training Series, Leg 3: Post-conflict and Reintegration Experiences in Southeast Asia – Focus on Reconciliation Models**
(15-16 December 2022, Vientiane, Lao PDR)

Following the 1st Leg of the ‘Mainstreaming Peace and Reconciliation in Southeast Asia’ Training Series in 2019 in Manila, the ASEAN-IPR, in collaboration with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA) of the Lao PDR through the Institute of Foreign Affairs (IFA) MOFA, and supported by the Republic of Korea (ROK) through the ASEAN-ROK Cooperation Fund (AKCF), convened the 3rd Leg of the Series on 15-16 December 2022 in Vientiane, Lao PDR. The 3rd Leg Training carried the theme of “Post-conflict and Reintegration Experiences in Southeast Asia: Focus on Reconciliation Models”. The Training Series has the overall objective to provide a platform where lessons and experiences on peacebuilding, post-conflict management, conflict prevention and reconciliation programs of each ASEAN Member State could be discussed – especially, for the 3rd Leg, on healing, reintegration and reconciliation processes.

Over 70 participants – with the main target consisting of junior to mid-level officials from the relevant ministries and/or government agencies of ASEAN Member States – attended and engaged the Training in-person. In addition, the Training was also attended

by Members of the ASEAN-IPR Governing Council, Advisory Board, ASEAN Women for Peace Registry (AWPR), and representatives from Mission of ROK to ASEAN. The Training was officiated by Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Lao PDR, H.E. Thongphane Savanphet, followed by Ambassador of the Republic of Korea to ASEAN and Executive Director of ASEAN-IPR.



Developed by Lead Expert Amb. Sayakane Sisouvong & ROK Expert Dr. Bora Park (Research Fellow, Institute for National Security Strategy (INSS)) and refined through comments/inputs from three other experts from the region, the Training Module laid out the Programme of the Training. Throughout the two-day Training, participants were provided with basic concepts of post-conflict peacebuilding and reintegration, impacts of Cold War in Southeast Asia, shared experiences and mapping of reconciliation/reintegration examples in Southeast Asian countries (including Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Philippines, Thailand and Viet Nam), as well as concepts of inclusivity in reconciliation/reintegration.

A session of the Training also provided an opportunity for participants to share their knowledge of best practices and lessons learned of reintegration and/or reconciliation processes in their respective country.

The 3rd Leg Training preceded the 2nd Leg due to unforeseen circumstances on its implementation. Thus, the 2nd Leg Training is hoped to be implemented in 2023.

xxvi **Visit to National University of Laos (NUOL), Faculty of Law and Political Sciences (ASEAN-IPR University Tour)**
(15 December 2022, Vientiane, Lao PDR)

On 15 December 2022, a visit by ASEAN-IPR to the Faculty of Law and Political Sciences, National University of Laos (NUOL) was convened as the side-lines of the 3rd Leg Training in Vientiane. The visit was in line with ASEAN-IPR's University Tour initiative – which aimed at raising awareness of the ASEAN-IPR (including its mandate, functions and

work) to one of its most important stakeholders, namely students, scholars and academic community based in different cities of ASEAN Member States. The Visit was the 2nd University Tour-related initiative done in 2022. The Visit was supported by the Republic of Korea (ROK) through the ASEAN-ROK Cooperation Fund (AKCF).

Members of the ASEAN-IPR Governing Council, Advisory Board, ASEAN Women for Peace Registry (AWPR), as well as the Ambassador and representatives from the Mission of ROK to ASEAN, visited NUOL to engage and interact with more than 100 students and faculty members of the Lao PDR.

The ASEAN-IPR visiting delegation was warmly welcomed with cultural performances by members of the student body. The Executive Director and ASEAN-IPR Secretariat kicked-off with a presentation on the work of ASEAN (particularly in the Political-Security Community pillar), as well as the concept, mandate & functions, work, and achievements of ASEAN-IPR thus far. Subsequently, the Ambassador of ROK to ASEAN also provided a brief on ASEAN-ROK Dialogue Relations. A question & answer (Q&A) session followed, providing opportunities for Members of the GC, AB & AWPR to share their insights on the work of ASEAN-IPR through their own perspectives.



xxvii **ASEAN-IPR Focused Group Discussion (FGD): The Role of “a Regional Mechanism” in Post-conflict Peacebuilding**
(16 December 2022, Vientiane, Lao PDR)

The ASEAN-IPR Focused Group Discussion (FGD) is envisioned to be a regular platform for the Institute to host and engage gathering with think tanks in the region, to share best practices and lessons learned on issues of common interest/concern. On the side of the second day of the 3rd Leg Training, ASEAN-IPR convened an FGD raising the topic “The Role of “a Regional Mechanism” in Post-conflict Peacebuilding”. The topic was pursuant to one of ASEAN-IPR's functions to pool expertise in support of ASEAN bodies; and pursuant to an activity listed under the Institute's Three-Year Work Plan 2021-2023 to possibly establish an ‘ASEAN panel of the wise’. The FGD was held under Chatham House Rules.

The FGD brought Members of the ASEAN-IPR GC, AB, as well as Members of the AWPR to interact with representatives from think tanks, such as the Institute of Foreign Affairs (IFA) of the Lao PDR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Asian Vision Institute (AVI) of Cambodia, Centre for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) of Indonesia, Malaysia Institute for Strategic and International Studies (Malaysia-ISIS), Rajaratnam School of International Studies (RSIS) of Singapore, Institute for Southeast Asian Studies (ISEAS) Yusof-Ishak Institute of Singapore, and the National Defence Studies Institute (NDSI) of Thailand.



The FGD aimed to explore possible roles of peace facilitators throughout all phases of peace processes. The FGD also explored the role of an “ASEAN panel of the wise” throughout various phases of peace processes, and delved whether a homegrown advisory mechanism could achieve more than an extra-regional mechanism. The FGD was convened through the support of the Republic of Korea (ROK) through the ASEAN-ROK Cooperation Fund (AKCF).

xxviii **ASEAN-IPR Discussion Series 2022,
Session 5: “ASEAN Dialogue on Peace”**
(20 December 2022, Videoconference)

The fifth and final session of the ASEAN-IPR’s Discussion Series 2022 took the theme “ASEAN Dialogue on Peace”. The Session aimed to explore Southeast Asia’s recent political and security developments, examine existing ASEAN mechanisms, and foresee possible future challenges and/or opportunities in the region, particularly in preparation for Indonesia’s ASEAN Chairmanship in 2023. The Session successfully generated 130 participants.

The Session was moderated by Ms. Yulia Supadmo (Editor-in-Chief, Rajawali Television). Three prominent speakers shared their insights in the Session, namely: H.E. Elizabeth P. Buensuceso (Philippines’ Eminent Person to the High-Level Task Force on ASEAN Community’s Post-2025 Vision & former Representative of the Philippines to the ASEAN-IPR Governing Council); Mr. Rolliansyah Soemirat (Director for ASEAN Political-Security Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Indonesia); and Dr. Tang Siew Mun (Director

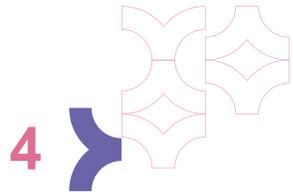
for Political and Security, ASEAN Secretariat). Each Speaker shared their knowledge and views on Southeast Asia’s political and security outlook for 2023, underlining on the framework of ASEAN regional cooperation and how ASEAN and ASEAN-IPR could position itself in contributing to the region’s community-peacebuilding efforts.

The Session explored megatrends and directions that were taken into consideration in the formulation of the ASEAN’s Post-2025 Vision, namely – US-China political rivalry, Indo-Pacific strategy, post-pandemic recovery and other public health emergencies, increased protectionism, and fourth Industrial Revolution. Moreover, discussions from the Session also generated suggestions towards ASEAN-IPR’s role in the Post-2025 Vision and in mitigating future challenges, including to operationalise and empower the AWPR under ASEAN-IPR, and empower the youths as agents of peace.



In preparation for Indonesia’s Chairmanship of ASEAN next year, discussions also zoomed into Indonesia’s vision for 2023 whereby it will continue to strengthen the cooperation between the Member States as well as to explore potential institutional development of ASEAN. As a Track 1.5 institution, ASEAN-IPR has proven to be effective in bridging the Track 1 and Track 2 bodies. It has also proven to be able to provide a more flexible and accommodative avenue to engage numerous stakeholders and to explore initiatives. ASEAN-IPR shall continue its positive contribution in advancing peacebuilding agenda in the region.

The fifth session of the ASEAN-IPR Discussion Series 2022 is available on the Institute’s YouTube channel through the following link: <http://bit.ly/DiscussionSeries2022Session5>.



ASEAN-IPR’s Outreach, Communications & Publication

The ASEAN-IPR Communication Work Plan for 2022 was approved by the Governing Council at their 24th Meeting in November 2021. As per previous years, the Communication Work Plan holds the objective to promote awareness on the work of ASEAN-IPR among the general public. It also aimed to outreach and engage with stakeholders at all levels, in the promotion of the Institute’s work.

Much of the Institute’s Outreach activities in 2022 were tied with commemorating and/or celebrating ASEAN-IPR’s first decade – whether through online means or in-person. Many of the 10th Anniversary commemorative activities targeted the youth groups as main participants and/or beneficiaries. This included the ASEAN Youth Peace Figures, the ASEAN Youth Peace Essay Competition, as well as the Dialogue on Peace and Multilateralism at Erasmus Huis, Jakarta. Accordingly, this resulted in significant growth on the ASEAN-IPR’s social media platforms – namely on Facebook, Instagram, and LinkedIn. Other youth-oriented activities in 2022 include the Workshop on Youth, Peace & Security (YPS) with the United Nations, as well as the University Tours. Throughout its 10th year, ASEAN-IPR’s social media is also filled with fun facts contents – sharing general fun facts on ASEAN and ASEAN-IPR. It has been encouraging to have two sessions inspired by the ASEAN-IPR University Tour concept in 2022 – with one convened online initiated by the Philippines, and another in-person at the National University of Laos (NUOL). The 10th Anniversary commemorative activities culminated in the ASEAN-IPR Peace Exhibition, which was convened on the sides of the 40th and 41st ASEAN Summits and Related Summits in Phnom Penh. The Exhibition gave platform for the Institute to be visible on its work amongst high-level officials from ASEAN Member States as well as ASEAN’s partners. During the Exhibition, publications and merchandise produced by ASEAN-IPR were made available for visitors. The Exhibition also displayed the latest ASEAN-IPR Video Profile entitled “The Journey So Far”, along with a compilation of greetings/congratulatory message videos from various ASEAN-IPR stakeholders and partners on the 10th Anniversary.

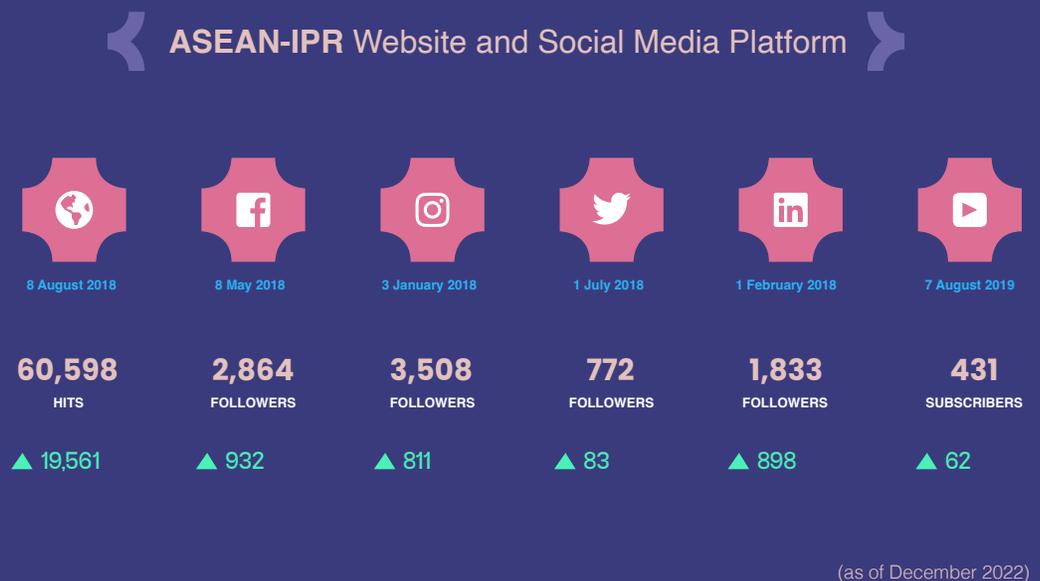
Amongst the notable outreach projects in 2022 was the production of Online Lecture Videos, inspired by Master Class contents – which aimed to provide basic knowledge to the general public on issues relevant to peace and conflict resolution in the region. The ASEAN-IPR engaged with Members of AWPR to produce lecture videos on topics such as: (i) youth and peacebuilding; (ii) prevention/countering radicalism and violent extremism; (iii) climate change/environmental impact on peace; and, (iv) women, peace and security.

After four years of support, 2022 marked the conclusion of grant from the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) for the ASEAN-IPR Website. Starting from September 2022, the ASEAN-IPR Website has been supported by Australia through ASEAN-Australia Political Security Partnership (APSP), channelled through The Asia Foundation. The Website continues to grow in number of visitors, garnering more than 19,000 hits in 2022 – with a significant percentage of such visitors landing to the ASEAN-IPR Website for its resources/publications.

ASEAN-IPR Internship Programme has also led to an increase in interest and engagement with the public, namely students/youth groups. Former Interns share their Internship Story on the ASEAN-IPR’s social media, highlighting their most valued takeaways having gained knowledge and experience at the ASEAN-IPR.

In 2022, the ASEAN-IPR developed a Social Media Growth Target for the very first time. The Growth Target set goals for each of the Institute’s social media platform in acquiring followers/subscribers as well as setting a certain number for posts and/or engagements in each platform of ASEAN-IPR’s social media. Figures in the ASEAN-IPR Social Media Growth Target 2022 were based on social media management platforms such as ThumbStopper, Hootsuite, SocialStatus.io and Social Hospitality; along with previous records of ASEAN-IPR’s social media growth.

The following are the latest figures on followers/hits for ASEAN-IPR Website and Social Media Platforms (as of December 2022). Additionally, we’ve included the Growth Target for each social media platform from beginning of the year, along with notes on how it has achieved/exceeded the target.



The Institute continues to make available its publications, most of which were generated from its activities. The following are the latest ASEAN-IPR publications from 2022:



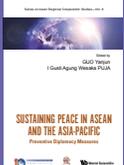
ASEAN-IPR Working Paper Series on Peace and Conflict Resolution Issue 2021, No. 5 – The Responsibility to Provide: Cultivating an Ethos of Responsible Sovereignty in Southeast Asia



ASEAN-IPR Publication of ASEAN Peace Poems



Aceh Case: Peacebuilding and Post-Tsunami Recovery (ASEAN-IPR Research Project Output)



Sustaining Peace in ASEAN and the Asia-Pacific: Preventive Diplomacy Measures (in collaboration with China Foreign Affairs University (CFAU), published through World Scientific)



ASEAN-IPR Annual Report 2021

The complete list of ASEAN-IPR publications as of 2022 can be found in **ANNEX 7**.

5 ASEAN-IPR and Its Stakeholders/Partners

The ASEAN-IPR continues to engage and cultivate partnerships with ASEAN's various partners, along with like-minded institutions from within and outside the region.

Generous support and collaborative partnerships continue between the ASEAN-IPR with – among others – Australia, Canada, Japan, Republic of Korea, the United Kingdom, the United Nations (namely UN-DPPA and UN Women), and Embassies of Ireland and Finland. For some activities in commemoration of the ASEAN-IPR's 10th Anniversary, the Institute partnered and received support from the Netherlands through its Embassy in Jakarta.

In 2022, ASEAN-IPR welcomed the Australian Ambassador for Women and Girls, exchanging priorities particularly on advancing the Women, Peace & Security (WPS) Agenda in the region. The ASEAN-IPR also engaged with the Ambassador of the United States of America to ASEAN, to introduce the Institute's mandate, functions and work, as well as explore possible cooperation. The Institute also deepened its engagement and partnership with like-minded institutions such as CMI Martti Ahtisaari Peace Foundation, the King Abdullah bin Abdulaziz International Centre for Interreligious and Intercultural Dialogue (KAICIID), The Asia Foundation; as well as seven (7) homegrown think tanks/like-minded institutions who participated, engaged and exchanged at the ASEAN-IPR Focused Group Discussion (FGD) in December 2022. In August, the ASEAN-IPR Secretariat welcomed the very first batch of ASEAN Junior Fellowship Programme with the ASEAN Secretariat.

With travel restrictions decreasing, and travel volume increasing, 2022 saw increased participation by the ASEAN-IPR in activities relevant to the work of the Institute. In May 2022, the Institute participated in the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation's (OIC) 4th Conference on Mediation, where the Institute presented on a session entitled "The Way Forward in Mediation". In June 2022, ASEAN-IPR participated in the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) Symposium on Inclusive Processes for Preventive Diplomacy and Conflict Resolution. Subsequently, the ASEAN-IPR also submitted a contribution to the ARF Inclusivity Highlights Compilation Book, highlighting the Institute's role as platform for inclusivity on peace processes/conflict resolution. ASEAN-IPR also participated in the 11th UN High-Level Seminar on Gender and Inclusive Mediation Strategies in August 2022. Other notable activities where the ASEAN-IPR

participated include – among others – “Second Bali Work Plan Multi-Sectoral Task Force (MTF) Meeting and the Second ASEAN Partners Meeting for the Implementation of the Bali Work Plan 2019-2025” (June), “International Conference on Cohesive Societies” (September, participated by the ASEAN-IPR and Members of the ASEAN Women for Peace Registry), “Conference on Engaging Youth, Women and Religious Peacemakers” (October).

The ASEAN Women for Peace Registry (AWPR) continue to play its part as the Institute’s pool of experts on peace and conflict resolution, and continue to garner interest from ASEAN and ASEAN-IPR’s partners. In 2022, two in-person/hybrid (online/offline) Meetings of the Registry was supported by ASEAN-IPR’s partners, namely Australia through APSP and The Asia Foundation, as well as UN Women.

On the Women, Peace & Security (WPS) advancement in the region, the ASEAN-IPR is part of the Advisory Group on WPS in ASEAN as well as the Technical Working Group (TWG) on the development of the Regional Plan of Action (RPA) on WPS in ASEAN. The Institute participated actively in all meetings and brainstorming sessions of the TWG until the RPA was finalised and adopted in November 2022, and officially launched in December 2022.



Terms of Reference of the ASEAN Institute for Peace and Reconciliation

The ASEAN Institute for Peace and Reconciliation (hereinafter referred to as 'the Institute') shall be established under Provision B.2.2.i of the ASEAN Political-Security Community Blueprint. As a follow-up to the ASEAN Leaders' Joint Statement on the Establishment of an ASEAN Institute for Peace and Reconciliation adopted on 8 May 2011, the Institute shall be an entity associated with ASEAN under Article 16 of the ASEAN Charter.

The Institute shall operate in accordance with the following Terms of Reference (ToR):

1 Headquarters

The headquarters of the Institute shall be in the Republic of Indonesia, hereinafter referred to as "the Host Country", and shall be based in Jakarta.

2 Legal Personality

The legal personality of the Institute shall be established under a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the Host Country and the Institute.

3 Personalities

The Institute would operate in accordance with the ASEAN Charter and be guided by the principles of the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia, *inter alia*:

1. respect for the independence, sovereignty, equality, territorial integrity and national identity of all ASEAN Member States;
2. shared commitment and collective responsibility in enhancing regional peace, security and prosperity; and
3. non-interference in the internal affairs of ASEAN Member States.

4 Mandate and Functions

4.1 Mandate

The Institute shall be the ASEAN institution for research activities on peace, conflict management and conflict resolution, as requested by ASEAN Member States.

The Institute's work will include, *inter alia*, promotion of those activities agreed in the ASEAN Political-Security Community Blueprint and additional activities as agreed by ASEAN Member States.



4.2 Functions

The Institute may undertake, among others, the following activities:

- **Research**
 - Undertake research and compile ASEAN's experiences and best practices on peace, conflict management and conflict resolution as well as post-conflict peace-building, with the view to providing appropriate recommendations, upon request by ASEAN Member States, to ASEAN bodies
 - Undertake studies to promote gender mainstreaming in peace building, peace process and conflict resolution
 - Study and analyse existing dispute settlement mechanisms in ASEAN with a view to enhancing regional mechanisms for the pacific settlement of disputes
- **Capacity Building**
 - Hold workshops on peace, conflict management, conflict resolution
 - Hold seminars/workshops/training in promoting the voice of moderation to contribute to the Global Movement of the Moderates, as well as to advance work in the area of interfaith dialogue
 - Knowledge building among relevant government officials, scholars or think-tanks on conflict management and resolution
- **Pool of Expertise and Support for ASEAN Bodies**
 - Develop a pool of experts from ASEAN Member States as resource persons to assist in conflict management and conflict resolution activities
 - Where appropriate and at the request of ASEAN governments, provide policy recommendations to ASEAN governments on promotion of peace and reconciliation based on their own studies, as well as facilitation for peace negotiation
- **Networking**
 - Function as a knowledge hub by establishing linkages/network with relevant institutions and organisations in ASEAN Member States, as well as other regions and at the international level, which have similar objectives aimed at promoting a culture of peace
 - Collaborate with relevant UN agencies, regional organisations and international think tanks to exchange expertise and experiences on peace, conflict management, conflict resolution
- **Dissemination of information**
 - Disseminate best practices, lessons learned and relevant information to ASEAN Member States
 - Outreach and engage with civil societies and other relevant stakeholders to promote peace, reconciliation, conflict management, conflict resolution and peace-building
 - Promote awareness of the work of the Institute among the general public

5 Budget and Funding

- ASEAN Member States shall make a contribution to support the operations of the Institute for each budget year.
- ASEAN Member States may consider making additional contributions to support the operations of the Institute within the same budget year.
- The Institute may seek additional project-based voluntary funding from ASEAN Member States on an ad hoc basis, which should be requested in a timely manner
- The Institute shall mobilise additional resources from ASEAN Dialogue Partners, interested countries, international and regional organizations, financial and any other institutions, corporations, foundations or individuals to fund project-based activities.
- The resources mobilised to fund the project-based activities will also be allocated as deemed appropriate to support the operations of the Institute.

6 Structure

The Institute shall be composed of the Governing Council, the Executive Director and an Advisory Board.

Governing Council

- The Governing Council, hereinafter referred to as “the Council”, shall consist of :
 - a Representative of each ASEAN Member State to be appointed by and accountable to the respective appointing Governments;
 - the Secretary-General of ASEAN as ex-officio member; and
 - the Executive Director as ex-officio member.
- Each Member of the Council, except for the ex-officio members, shall work for a term of three (3) years and shall be eligible for one re-appointment.
- The Chair of the Council shall be the Representative of the ASEAN Member State holding the Chairmanship of ASEAN.
- The Members of the Council, except for the ex-officio members, shall elect two (2) Vice-Chairmen from among themselves each for a term of one year.
- The Council shall :
 - formulate the guidelines and procedures for the activities of the Institute;
 - have the overall responsibility for the funds of the Institute and shall be responsible for the formulation of policy for the procurement and the utilization of the funds;
 - approve the annual operating budget for the Institute;
 - perform such other functions as may be necessary to carry out the objectives of the Institute; and
 - meet at least twice a year.

Executive Director

- The Executive Director of the Institute shall be a national of an ASEAN Member State and shall be appointed by the Governing Council through open recruitment for a non-renewable term of three years.

- The Executive Director in discharging his/her functions to serve ASEAN Member States, shall represent the Institute, not his/her country or any other institution.
- The Executive Director shall:
 - represent the Institute in all administrative and operational matters, manage the activities of the Institute and perform such other functions as may be assigned by the Council from time to time;
 - have authority to appoint such professional, secretarial and administrative staff as are necessary to achieve the Institute's objectives; and
 - undertake activities to raise funds for the Institute's activities, in accordance with guidelines and procedures as established by the Council.
- The Executive Director shall be responsible to the Council.

Advisory Board

- An Advisory Board, hereinafter referred to as "the Board", shall consist of:
 - a representative appointed by the government of each ASEAN Member State, hereinafter collectively referred to as "Representative";
 - the Executive Director as ex-officio member.
- Representatives shall work for a term of three years and shall be eligible for one re-appointment.
- Representatives shall be eminent persons in the field of peace and reconciliation, including, but not limited to, academics, parliamentarians, senior or retired civil servants and civil society representatives.
- Representatives on the Board, with the exception of the Executive Director, shall not serve concurrently on the Council.
- The Board shall advise the Council on the research priorities for the Institute.

7 Decision-Making

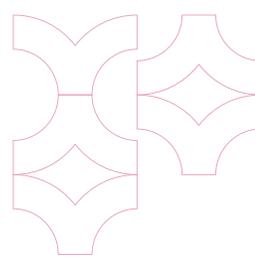
Decision-making in the Institute shall be based on consultation and consensus in accordance with Article 20 of the ASEAN Charter.

8 Reporting Mechanism

The Executive Director shall make regular reports on the work of the Institute through the relevant senior officials to the ASEAN Political-Security Community Council (APSC Council).

9 Review Mechanism

This TOR shall be initially reviewed five years after the official launching of the Institute. This review and subsequent reviews shall be undertaken by the APSC Council supported by the relevant senior officials.



Priority Research Areas Identified by the Advisory Board of the ASEAN Institute for Peace and Reconciliation (ASEAN-IPR)

- 1 Peace, Conflict Management, Conflict Resolution**
[Capacity Building] Training Needs Analysis
- 2 Post Conflict Peace-Building**
[Capacity Building] Training Needs Analysis
- 3 Gender Mainstreaming in Peace Building, Peace Process and Conflict Resolution**
 - » Gender Action Plan on Peace Processes
 - » Link/Correlation Between Women, Peace & Security (WPS) and Youth, Peace & Security (YPS)
- 4 Enhancing Regional Mechanisms for the Pacific Settlement of Disputes**
- 5 Role of Local Communities, Local Wisdom & Knowledge in Peace Building, Peace Process and Conflict Resolution**
[Capacity Building] Training Needs Analysis
- 6 Countering the Rise of Violent Extremism and Radicalism**
 - » Role of Youth
 - » Role of Women
- 7 Nexus Between Peace and Sustainable Development**
- 8 The Use and Impact of ICT to Peace, Reconciliation, Conflict and Conflict Management**
Proliferation of Fake News on Social Media
- 9 Impact of Transnational Public Health Crisis on Peace Processes**
- 10 Emerging Non-traditional Security Issues and Its Impact on Peace & Security in the ASEAN Region**
Role of Youth

ASEAN Women for Peace Registry



Brunei Darussalam



Major Azura binti Hidup

Lead Prosecutor in RBAF
Court Martial.



Cambodia



H.E. Shopally Long

Under-Secretary of State Ministry of Women
Affairs

Her Excellency Long Sophally has served as Under Secretary of State for the Ministry of Womens Affairs (MoWA), the Royal Government of Cambodia since 2013. She is in charge of MoWAs Information, International Cooperation and Legal Protection Departments. From 2012-2013, she was the Director of the International Cooperation Department in MoWA. In these roles, she has advocated with international organizations and development partners to mainstream gender into their strategic policy frameworks. She passionately promotes the meaningful participation of women in social development and decision-making to enable women to gain equal opportunities without discrimination and to prevent violence against women and children.

At the regional level, Excellency Sophally has served as Cambodia's Representative (2010-2013) and Vice Chair (2013-2016) of the ASEAN Commission on the Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Women and Children for advancing women's rights with particular attention to developing anti-trafficking guidelines; promoting women's empowerment through strengthening regional cooperation and national policies; and building an enabling environment for women to gain access to entrepreneurship, innovation and social protection. Currently, she is also a member of ASEAN Women for Peace Registry (AWPR), which is a regional mechanism to contribute to the implementation of the Joint Statement on Promoting Women, Peace and Security in ASEAN and mainstream gender in all conflict prevention initiatives and strategies.

Excellency Sophally holds a Masters degree in International Studies (Women and Development) from Ewha Womans University, Republic of South Korea and Bachelor Degree in Finance and Banking.



Indonesia



Shadia Marhaban

Mediator
Mediators Beyond Borders International

Expertise:

Mediation; Education and Research; Policy Making; Capacity Building; Disarmament, Demobilization of combatants; Reintegration of combatants; Healing and Reconciliation; Community Social cohesion; Program Monitoring and Evaluation; Resource / Fund Mobilization; Networking and Liaison



Ayu Kartika Dewi

Managing Director Indika Foundation
Initiator and Co-Founder SabangMerauke and
Milenial Islami

Expertise:

Education and Research; Policy Making; Capacity Building; Healing and Reconciliation; Community Social cohesion; Program Monitoring and Evaluation; Crossculture student exchange programs, Peaceful Islam, Peace education curriculum development, critical thinking education



Dr. Arifah Rahmawati

ASEAN Women for Peace Registry (AWPR)
Member, Indonesia

Arifah Rahmawati holds PhD on Policy Studies, post-graduate school of Universitas Gadjah Mada (UGM) Yogyakarta Indonesia. In 2019, she was rewarded *cum laude* for her thesis on Reintegration Policy of the Acehese Female Combatants (the Inong Balee): A Gender Contestation. Arifah was Indonesia's national coordinator and researcher of the Gender and Conflict project, a six years research project (2014-2020) investigates gendered conflict dynamics and peacebuilding initiatives at post and current conflict situation of three types conflicts in Indonesia: ethno-

religious conflict of Ambon; anti-government movements of Aceh; and resource-driven vigilantism in East Java. The research project is funded by the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) and the Swiss Programme for Research on Global Issues for Development (r4d). In 2020 she served as moderator during a web-based consultation to review the Indonesian First National Action Plan (NAP) of 1325 (www.wps-indonesia.com).

Arifah is also passionate in the issue of conflict transformation, peacebuilding and police reform. With the Center for Security and Peace Studies Gadjah Mada University, Arifah had done many facilitation and mediation activities during Ambon's conflict from 2000-2002. She also served as a consultant for several international organization such as: Crisis Prevention and Recovery Unit (CPRU) of UNDP Indonesia (2004); Fredrich Ebert Stiftung Jakarta (2006); Swedens Government Agency for Development (2008); and New Zealand Police of NZAID (2006-2010).



Lao PDR



Vathida Phonekeo

ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community Division



Soukphaphone Phanit

Deputy Director-General Lao Women's Union

Expertise:

Mediation; Capacity Building; Community Social cohesion; Program Monitoring and Evaluation; Resource/Fund Mobilization (coordinating with UN agencies, International NGOs, CSOs); Networking and Liaison



Nuanvilay Rattanakone

Director of Cooperation and
Compilation Division



Malaysia



Dr. Ayesah Uy Abubakar

Research Fellow, Borneo Institute for Indigenous Studies & Senior Lecturer,
International Relations Programme, Faculty of Social Science & Humanities
(FSSH), Universiti Malaysia Sabah (UMS)

Dr. Ayesah Uy Abubakar is the Head of the Research Cluster on Ethnography & Development at the Borneo Institute for Indigenous Studies – Universiti Malaysia Sabah (BoRIIS-UMS). She is a senior lecturer at the International Relations Programme of the Faculty of Social Science and Humanities at the same university. Dr. Ayesah teaches human rights, international humanitarian law, and peace and development among many others. In 2019, she published a book on Peacebuilding and Sustainable Human Development: The Pursuit of the Bangsamoro Right to Self Determination (Springer and UMS Press) and co-authored a chapter on "Mindanao" in a book called, Comparing Peace Process, edited by McGinty & Ozerdem (Routledge).

Dr. Ayesah is a recipient of the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) Presidential Award for her work on peacebuilding in Southeast Asia in 2014. She is among the three architects of a track 1.5 peacebuilding program called Consolidation for Peace for Southern Thailand, Aceh and Mindanao. The COP is a program by the Research & Education for Peace, Universiti Sains Malaysia (REPUSM), Southeast Asian Conflict Studies Network (SEACSN) and Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) during the period of 2006-2014. Since 2018, Dr. Ayesah represents Malaysia at the ASEAN Women Peace Registry (AWPR) – a pool of practitioners in conflict resolution and peacebuilding organised by the ASEAN Institute for Peace and Reconciliation (AIPR).



Fadlilawati BT Masran

Coordinator for Community
Mediation Programme Department
of Unity and National Integration



Deborah Henry

Co-founder and Director
Payong Organization

In terms of research, apart from conflict and peace studies related research, Dr. Ayesah has conducted research on child rights, unaccompanied and separated children and undocumented persons in Malaysia. She is also active in the Southeast Asian Human Rights Network (SEAHRN) and the Global Partnership for the Prevention of Armed Conflict in Southeast Asia (GPPAC-SEA) in which she joins in human rights and peace related research, trainings and advocacy programs.

Dr. Ayesah completed her PhD in Social Sciences (Development Studies) at Universiti Sains Malaysia (2013). She obtained a Master in Development Management at the Asian Institute of Management (2002) and a Certificate in Inter-cultural Management-American Focused Management from the Japan

American Institute of Management Science (1999). She received her Bachelor of Arts in Film and Audio-Visual Communication from the College of Mass Communication at the University of the Philippines in Diliman (1995).

Currently, Dr. Ayesah is a member of – among others – Southeast Asian Human Rights Network (SEAHRN), Southeast Asian Conflict Studies Network (SEACSN), and as Gender Focal Person for Global Partnership for the Prevention of Armed Conflict (GPPAC) Southeast Asia.

Expertise:
Education and Research; Capacity Building; Networking and Liaison.

 Myanmar



Dr. Wah Wah Maung

Director-General Central Statistical Organization, Ministry of Planning and Finance

Expertise:
Education and Research; Policy Making; Capacity Building; Healing and Reconciliation; Community Social cohesion; Program Monitoring and Evaluation; Resource / Fund Mobilization; Networking and Liaison



Dr. Mi Yin Chan

Vice President (2) – Joint Ceasefire Monitoring Committee State (Mon)

Expertise:
Ceasefire monitoring, Mediation



Dr. San San Aye

Director-General of the Department of Social Welfare

Expertise:
Policy Making; Capacity Building; Healing and Reconciliation; Community Social cohesion; Program Monitoring and Evaluation; Resource / Fund Mobilization; Networking and Liaison

 Philippines



Amina Rasul-Bernardo

*President Philippine Center for Islam and Democracy
Member of the Board Magbassa Kita Foundation, Inc*

Amina Rasul-Bernardo is the President of the Philippine Center for Islam and Democracy. She is a member of the Board of Regents of Mindanao State University. One of the leading Muslim leaders in the Philippines working to strengthen peace and development as well as promote human rights, justice and democratic practices in Muslim Mindanao, she has spearheaded the organizing and capacity-building of Muslim women, particularly those who teach in the madrasah, for peace-building and prevention of violent extremism. Her efforts led to the establishment of the Noorus Salam (Light of Peace), an organization of Muslim women active in Mindanao and Muslim communities in Metro Manila. She has developed an Islamic peace education program in cooperation with Muslim religious leaders.

She has been a Trustee and Vice-Chair of the Ramon Magsaysay Awards Foundation.

She has written & edited several books on the Mindanao conflict, Islam, and democracy such as Broken Peace Assessing the 1996 GRP-MNLF Final Peace Agreement and The Radicalization of Muslim Communities in Southeast Asia.

She was a member of the Philippine cabinet under former president Fidel V. Ramos, serving as Presidential Advisor on Youth Affairs and appointed concurrently as the first chair of the National Youth Commission (NYC), which she organized. In addition, she has served as Commissioner of the National Commission on the Role of Filipino Women, representing Muslims; as a board member of the Philippine National Oil Corporation (PNOC) and the Development Bank of the Philippines (DBP); and as founding director of the Local Government Guarantee Corporation (LGGC). She was a member of the Board of the Mindanao Development Authority.

She was a UN PEACE awardee for 2019. In 2007, she received the Muslim Democrat of the Year Award from the Washington, DC-based Center for the Study of Islam and Democracy (CSID) and is recognized as one of the 500 Most Influential Muslims by the Royal Aal al-Bayt Foundation of Jordan.

She holds a bachelors degree in economics from the University of the Philippines, an MBA from the Asian Institute of Management, and a masters in public administration from Harvards Kennedy School of Government.

Expertise:
Mediation; Policy Making; Capacity Building; Community Social cohesion; Program Monitoring and Evaluation; Resource / Fund Mobilization; Networking and Liaison



Teresita Quintos-Deles

Former Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process



Dr. Gloria Jumamil-Mercado, MNSA

*Executive Director Office of the Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process
Vice-Chair Philippine Government Peace Implementing Panel, Government of the Philippines (GPH) and Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) Peace Accords, OPAPP*

Expertise:
Mediation; Policy Making; Capacity Building; Community Social cohesion; Program Monitoring and Evaluation; Resource / Fund Mobilization; Networking and Liaison

 Singapore



Moe Thuzar

Lead Researcher (Socio-Cultural) ASEAN Studies Center, ISEAS-Yusof Ishak Institute

Expertise:
Education and Research; Policy Making (Research outputs helped to inform or influence policy, but did not have a direct or immediate input to policy making per se); Capacity Building; Program Monitoring and Evaluation; Resource/Fund Mobilization (Not directly relevant but research outputs can become advisory inputs to potential or interested donors); Networking and Liaison; Human security norms discussion/ identification



Dr. Tamara Nair

Research Fellow Centre for Non-Traditional Security Studies, S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies (RSIS), Nanyang Technological University, Singapore

Expertise:
Education and Research; Policy Making (Research outputs helped to inform or influence policy, but did not have a direct or immediate input to policy making per se); Capacity Building; Program Monitoring and Evaluation; Resource/Fund Mobilization (Not directly relevant but research outputs can become advisory inputs to potential or interested donors); Networking and Liaison

 Thailand



H.E. Nongnuth Petcharata

Former Ambassador of Thailand to Austria and Germany

Former Permanent Representative of Thailand to IAEA, UNODC, CTBT, UNIDO and OSCE in Vienna

Expertise:
Diplomacy and business, International issues



Dr. Amporn Marddent

Lecturer School of Languages and General Education, Walailak University, Thailand

Expertise:
Education and Research (Ethnography); Capacity Building; Networking and Liaison



Dr. Suphatmet Yunyakit

Lecturer Institute of Human Rights and Peace Studies, Mahidol University, Thailand

Expertise:
Education and Research; Capacity Building; Networking and Liaison; Program monitoring and evaluation; Cross-community peacebuilding

 Viet Nam



H.E. Nguyen Nguyet Nga

Ambassador / Senior Advisor Diplomatic Academy of Viet Nam

Expertise:
Policy Making



H.E. Nguyen Thai Yen Huong

Ambassador / Professor Diplomatic Academy of Viet Nam

Expertise:
Education and Research; Policy Making; Community Social cohesion



Lt. Col. Nguyen Thi Minh Phuong

Staff Officer Department of Peacekeeping Operations, Ministry of National Defense of Viet Nam

Expertise:
Peace-keeping operations, Military Observer

Three-Year Work Plan (TYWP) of the ASEAN Institute for Peace and Reconciliation (ASEAN-IPR)

Introduction

The overall objective of the TYWP is to fulfil the mandates and functions of the Institute – as stipulated in its Terms of Reference (TOR), with a view to work towards provisions in the “ASEAN Political-Security Community (APSC) Blueprint 2025” on conflict resolution and pacific settlement of disputes, as well as post-conflict peace-building – which aimed at the creation of cohesive, peaceful and resilient region with shared responsibility for a comprehensive security. Therefore, the TYWP of ASEAN-IPR is formulated with reference to the TOR, the APSC Blueprint 2025, and other ASEAN documents relevant to the work of the Institute, guided by the ASEAN Charter, the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia 1976 (TAC) and decisions of the GC.

The Three-Year Work Plan of ASEAN-IPR for 2021-2023 aims to chart out the initiatives of the Institute in the coming three years, including to continue work that has been implemented from the previous TYWP 2018-2020.

Overall, this TYWP 2021-2023 is aimed at carrying out activities for the Institute to cultivate and spread culture of peace, which involves the participation of wider stakeholders (e.g. youth groups, women and civil society groups), in accordance with its mandate and functions.

The TYWP 2021-2023 was endorsed by the Governing Council at their 21st Meeting (1 December 2020), with the understanding that the TYWP would be a living document where it could be updated accordingly as more Tools/Key Activities and/or Projects are carried out by the Institute.

Component		Strategic Outcome	Tools/Key Activities
TOR of ASEAN-IPR	APSC Blueprint 2025		
	A.3.2 B.4.4	Lessons learned of experiences and best practices on peace, conflict management and conflict resolutions as well as post-conflict peace-building in the region	<i>Series of research on ASEAN Member States lessons learned on related issues</i>
	A.3		

Research & Studies

	Studies on gender mainstreaming in peace building, peace process and conflict resolution	<i>Series of activities to promote gender mainstreaming in peace building, peace processes and conflict resolution</i>
	Analysis on existing dispute settlement mechanisms in ASEAN	<i>Comparative studies on dispute settlement mechanisms in ASEAN</i> <i>Series of Lessons Learned/Case Studies on mechanisms in relations with the pacific settlement of disputes in the region</i>

Capacity Building

B.4.4.ii	Increased capacity on peace, conflict management & conflict resolution	<i>Training series, conferences, exchange studies</i>
A.3.1.ii A.3.2.iii B.4.6.iii	Increased activities and stakeholder's involvement and participation in the promotion of moderation and inter-faith dialogue	<i>Training series, conferences, exchange studies</i>
A.3.2 B.4.4	Shared knowledge among relevant government officials, scholars or think-tanks on conflict management and resolution	<i>Training series, conferences, exchange studies</i>
A.3		

Pool of Expertise and Support for ASEAN Bodies

A.3.2.v B.4.4.i	Having a register of experts from AMS to assist in conflict management and conflict resolution	<i>Establishing network of experts on range of issues related to conflict management and conflict resolution</i>
	Provide policy recommendations on promotion of peace and reconciliation for ASEAN governments, where appropriate	<i>ASEAN-IPR evidence-based analysis</i>
	Facilitation for peace negotiation at the request of ASEAN governments, where appropriate	
	Assistance to ASEAN bodies on activities and initiatives related to peace, reconciliation, conflict management and conflict resolution	

Networking

	ASEAN-IPR as knowledge hub on peace, conflict management, conflict resolution, post-conflict peace building & reconciliation	<i>Website & Social Media Platforms for ASEAN-IPR</i> <i>Series of Seminars/Webinars on peace processes</i>
	Collaboration with regional organisations, international think tanks, UN agencies to exchange expertise and experiences	<i>Call for publications on peace and peace processes</i> <i>Training series, conferences, exchange studies</i> <i>Catalogue of think tanks</i>

Dissemination
of Information

Disseminate best practices, lessons learned and relevant information to ASEAN Member States

ASEAN-IPR Website

Outreach and engage with civil societies and other relevant stakeholders to promote peace, reconciliation, conflict management, conflict resolution and peace-building

Training series, conferences, exchange studies

Call for publications on peace and peace processes

Increased ASEAN public's awareness and support to the ASEAN-IPR work and activities

ASEAN-IPR University Tour, led by the ASEAN-IPR Advisory Board

ASEAN-IPR Communication Strategy & Work Plan

Website & Social Media Platforms for ASEAN-IPR

Engaging the youth in the ASEAN-IPR's work to spread culture of peace

List of Meetings and Activities
of the ASEAN-IPR

Meetings of the Governing Council (GC)

Meeting	Date	Venue	Host	Chair
1 st Meeting	10 December 2013	ASEAN Secretariat, Jakarta, Indonesia	ASEAN Secretariat	Brunei Darussalam
2 nd Meeting	21 April 2014	Bali, Indonesia	Indonesia	Myanmar
3 rd Meeting	4 December 2014	Jakarta, Indonesia	[Indonesia – TBC]	Myanmar
4 th Meeting	17 March 2015	Cebu, Philippines	Philippines	Malaysia
5 th Meeting	26 November 2015	Yogyakarta, Indonesia	Indonesia	Malaysia
6 th Meeting	13 June 2016	Jakarta, Indonesia	Indonesia	Lao PDR
7 th Meeting	5 November 2016	Yangon, Myanmar	Myanmar	Lao PDR
8 th Meeting	19 June 2017	Yangon, Myanmar	Myanmar	Philippines
9 th Meeting	1 October 2017	Manila, Philippines	Philippines	Philippines
10 th Meeting	17 October 2017	ASEAN Secretariat, Jakarta, Indonesia	ASEAN Secretariat	Philippines
11 th Meeting	26 February 2018	ASEAN-IPR Secretariat, Jakarta, Indonesia	ASEAN-IPR Secretariat	Singapore
12 th Meeting	19 April 2018	ASEAN-IPR Secretariat, Jakarta, Indonesia	ASEAN-IPR Secretariat	Singapore
13 th Meeting	18 October 2018	Jakarta, Indonesia	Indonesia	Singapore
14 th Meeting	31 January 2019	ASEAN-IPR Secretariat, Jakarta, Indonesia	ASEAN-IPR Secretariat	Thailand
15 th Meeting	9 May 2019	Bangkok, Thailand	Thailand	Thailand
16 th Meeting	19 August 2019	ASEAN Secretariat, Jakarta, Indonesia	ASEAN Secretariat, ASEAN-IPR Secretariat	Thailand
17 th Meeting	21 November 2019	ASEAN Secretariat, Jakarta, Indonesia	ASEAN Secretariat, ASEAN-IPR Secretariat	Thailand
18 th Meeting	21 January 2020	ASEAN-IPR Secretariat, Jakarta, Indonesia	ASEAN-IPR Secretariat, Jakarta, Indonesia	Viet Nam
19 th Meeting	12 May 2020	Videoconference	ASEAN-IPR Secretariat	Viet Nam

GC Meeting to Shortlist Candidates for ED 2021-2023	15 June 2020	Videoconference	ASEAN-IPR Secretariat, Jakarta, Indonesia	Viet Nam
GC Meeting to Interview Shortlisted Candidates for ED 2021-2023	22 July 2020	Videoconference	ASEAN-IPR Secretariat	Viet Nam
20th Meeting	30 September 2020	Videoconference	ASEAN-IPR Secretariat	Viet Nam
21st Meeting	1 December 2021	Videoconference	ASEAN-IPR Secretariat	Viet Nam
22nd Meeting	4 February 2021	Videoconference	ASEAN-IPR Secretariat	Brunei Darussalam
23rd Meeting	10 May 2021	Videoconference	ASEAN-IPR Secretariat	Brunei Darussalam
24th Meeting	4 November 2021	Videoconference	ASEAN-IPR Secretariat	Brunei Darussalam
25th Meeting	22 February 2022	Videoconference	ASEAN-IPR Secretariat	Cambodia
26th Meeting	21 April 2022	Videoconference	ASEAN-IPR Secretariat	Cambodia
27th Meeting	30 September 2022	Phnom Penh, Cambodia	Cambodia	Cambodia
28th Meeting	23 November 2022	ASEAN-IPR Secretariat, Jakarta, Indonesia	ASEAN-IPR Secretariat	Cambodia

Meetings of the Advisory Board (AB)

Meeting	Date	Venue	Host	Chair
1st Meeting	21 April 2014	Bali, Indonesia	Indonesia	Myanmar
2nd Meeting	17 November 2014	Bali, Indonesia	Indonesia	Myanmar
3rd Meeting	26 November 2015	Yogyakarta, Indonesia	Indonesia	Malaysia
4th Meeting	5 November 2016	Yangon, Myanmar	Myanmar	Lao PDR
5th Meeting	19 June 2017	Yangon, Myanmar	Myanmar	Singapore (Vice-Chair of the AB)
6th Meeting	1 October 2017	Manila, Philippines	Philippines	Philippines
7th Meeting	18 October 2018	Jakarta, Indonesia	Indonesia	Singapore
8th Meeting	9 May 2019	Bangkok, Thailand	Thailand	Thailand
9th Meeting	30 September 2020	Videoconference	ASEAN-IPR Secretariat	Viet Nam
10th Meeting	4 November 2021	Videoconference	ASEAN-IPR Secretariat	Brunei Darussalam
11th Meeting	15 September 2021	Videoconference	ASEAN-IPR Secretariat	Cambodia

Interface Meeting of the GC and AB of the ASEAN-IPR

Meeting	Date	Venue	Host	Chair
1st Interface	21 April 2014	Bali, Indonesia	Indonesia	Myanmar
2nd Interface	5 November 2016	Yangon, Myanmar	Myanmar	Lao PDR
3rd Interface	19 June 2017	Yangon, Myanmar	Myanmar	Philippines (GC) & Singapore (AB – Vice-Chair)
4th Interface	1 October 2017	Manila, Philippines	Philippines	Philippines
5th Interface	18 October 2018	Jakarta, Indonesia	Indonesia	Singapore
6th Interface	9 May 2019	Bangkok, Thailand	Thailand	Thailand
7th Interface	30 September 2020	Videoconference	ASEAN-IPR Secretariat	Viet Nam
8th Interface	4 November 2021	Videoconference	ASEAN-IPR Secretariat	Brunei Darussalam
9th Interface	30 September 2022	Phnom Penh, Cambodia + Videoconference (Hybrid)	Cambodia	Cambodia

Meetings of the ASEAN Women for Peace Registry (AWPR)

Meeting	Date	Venue	Host	Chair
1st Meeting	22 August 2019	Phnom Penh, Cambodia	Cambodia	Facilitated by ED of ASEAN-IPR
Video conference Meeting	5 June 2020	Videoconference	ASEAN-IPR Secretariat	Facilitated by ED of ASEAN-IPR
Introductory Meeting with ED 2021-2023	20 January 2021	Videoconference	ASEAN-IPR Secretariat	Facilitated by ED of ASEAN-IPR
Meeting on Proposed AWPR Work Plan and Working Arrangements	31 March 2021	Videoconference	ASEAN-IPR Secretariat	Facilitated by the ASEAN-IPR Secretariat
AWPR Thematic Group Meeting – Gender Mainstreaming and WPS	2 June 2021	Videoconference	ASEAN-IPR Secretariat	Facilitated by the ASEAN-IPR Secretariat
AWPR Thematic Group Meeting – Conflict Management, Conflict Transformation and Conflict Resolution	24 June 2021	Videoconference	ASEAN-IPR Secretariat	Facilitated by the ASEAN-IPR Secretariat

AWPR Brainstorming Meeting with The Asia Foundation (TAF)	25-26 July 2022	Bangkok, Thailand	The Asia Foundation	Facilitated by the ASEAN-IPR Secretariat
AWPR Strategic Planning Workshop	29 September 2022	Phnom Penh, Cambodia	UN Women	Co-Facilitated by ASEAN-IPR Secretariat + UN Women
GC-AWPR Informal Meeting	30 September 2022	Phnom Penh, Cambodia	Cambodia	N/A

Activities of the ASEAN-IPR

Activity	Date	Venue	Host
2014			
ASEAN-IPR Symposium on Peace and Reconciliation: Processes and Initiative	7-8 April 2014	Manila, Philippines	Philippines
ASEAN-IPR – Institute for Peace and Democracy (IPD) Symposium on Peace and Reconciliation: Principles and Best Practices	22-23 April 2014	Bali, Indonesia	Indonesia
The Advisory Board of ASEAN-IPR Seminar on Conflict Types and Management	17 November 2014	Bali, Indonesia	Indonesia
2015			
ASEAN – UN Workshop: Regional Dialogue II on Political-Security Cooperation: ASEAN – UN Collaboration in Support of the ASEAN Institute for Peace and Reconciliation (ASEAN-IPR)	25-26 February 2015	Nay Pyi Taw, Myanmar	Myanmar
ASEAN Workshop on Strengthening Women's Participation in Peace Processes	18-19 March 2015	Cebu City, Philippines	Philippines
ASEAN-IPR Symposium on the Repercussion of Violent Extremism towards Moderates	27-28 November 2015	Yogyakarta, Indonesia	Indonesia
ASEAN-IPR Symposium on the Plight of Women and Children in Conflict Situation	7-9 December 2015	Tagaytay City, Philippines	Philippines
2016			
ASEAN-IPR Symposium on Principles, Mechanisms and Practices of Peace and Reconciliation Processes	4-5 November 2016	Yangon, Myanmar	Myanmar

2017			
ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) Seminar on Preventive Diplomacy, Mediation and Early Warning Systems	19-21 June 2017	Yangon, Myanmar	Myanmar
ASEAN-IPR Symposium on Strengthening Convergences for Humanitarian Action in ASEAN	2-3 October 2017	Manila, Philippines	Philippines
2018			
Signing of the Host Country Agreement between the ASEAN-IPR and the Government of Indonesia	1 February 2018	Jakarta, Indonesia	Indonesia
Launch of the ASEAN-IPR Website	8 August 2018	ASEAN Secretariat, Jakarta	N/A
ASEAN-IPR Regional Youth Conference on Peace & Tolerance	19-20 October 2018	Jakarta, Indonesia	Philippines
ASEAN-IPR – UN Workshop: “ASEAN Perspectives in Conflict Management & Conflict Resolution in the Region	5-7 December 2018	Jakarta, Indonesia	ASEAN-IPR Secretariat & UN-DPA
Symposium on the Establishment of the ASEAN Women for Peace Registry	13-14 December 2018	Cebu City, Philippines	Philippines
2019			
Preliminary Seminar on the ASEAN-IPR Research Project on Lessons Learned from a Process of Conflict Resolution between the Government of the Republic of the Philippines (GRP) and the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLFF), as Mediated by Indonesia (1993-1996)	7 February 2019	Jakarta, Indonesia	Indonesia
Mainstreaming Peace & Reconciliation in Southeast Asia – an ASEAN-IPR Training Series: Approaches in Peace Process and Peacebuilding in Southeast Asia and the Role of Mediators	21-22 February 2019	Manila, Philippines	Philippines
Study Visit on ‘Peace Facilitation & Reconciliation’	12-14 June 2019	Bern & Geneva, Switzerland	Switzerland
Seminar on the Outcome of the ASEAN-IPR Research Project on Lessons Learned from a Process of Conflict Resolution between the Government of the Republic of the Philippines (GRP) and the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLFF), as Mediated by Indonesia (1993-1996)	23 September 2019	ASEAN Secretariat, Jakarta	Indonesia
ASEAN Women Interfaith Dialogue: Promoting Understanding and Inclusivity	12 – 14 November 2019	Sheraton Gandaria City, Jakarta, Indonesia	ASEAN-IPR

2020			
ASEAN-IPR Discussion Series: "Women, Peace & Security and Covid-19 in ASEAN"	6 August 2020	Videoconference	ASEAN-IPR
ASEAN-IPR Discussion Series: Conflict Resolution and Peacebuilding in Southeast Asia	28 August 2020	Videoconference	ASEAN-IPR, in partnership with Centre for Peace and Conflict Studies (CPCS Cambodia)
ASEAN-IPR Discussion Series: The Contemporary Challenges in Countering Radicalisation and Violent Extremism	11 September 2020	Videoconference	ASEAN-IPR, in partnership with Centre for Peace and Conflict Studies (CPCS Cambodia)
ASEAN-IPR Discussion Series: Climate Change and Peace	9 October 2020	Videoconference	ASEAN-IPR
Appointment of Mr. I Gusti Agung Wesaka Puja as Executive Director of the ASEAN-IPR	26 October 2020	ASEAN-IPR Secretariat, Jakarta	ASEAN-IPR
ASEAN-IPR Discussion Series: Empowering Women and Youth in Building Sustainable Peace	30 October 2020	Videoconference	ASEAN-IPR
ASEAN Workshop on Enhancing the Roles of ASEAN Women in Sustainable Peace and Security	24 November 2020	Hanoi, Viet Nam	Viet Nam Ministry of Foreign Affairs & ASEAN
Call for Papers + Publication of "ASEAN-IPR Working Paper Series on Peace & Conflict Resolution"	7 December 2020-13 January 2022		ASEAN-IPR
2021			
ASEAN-IPR Focused Group Discussion (FGD): "The Role of ICT in Mitigating Conflict and Fostering Peace"	25 January 2021	Yogyakarta, Indonesia (Hybrid of videoconference/face-to-face)	ASEAN-IPR
ASEAN-IPR Outreach Programme: Peace Message Video Competition	January 2021	Virtual (ASEAN-IPR Instagram & YouTube channel)	ASEAN-IPR
Call for Papers: 'Sustaining Peace in ASEAN and the Asia-Pacific: Preventive Diplomacy Measures'	4 March 2021 (ED call for nominations of Authors and Reviewers)	N/A	ASEAN-IPR, China Foreign Affairs University (CFAU)
ASEAN-IPR Discussion Series 2021, Session 1: "Post-Conflict Peace Building and Relief Effort"	14 July 2021	Videoconference (zoom & ASEAN-IPR YouTube Channel)	ASEAN-IPR
Module Development for the ASEAN-IPR Women, Peace & Security Training Programme	21 July 2021	Videoconference	ASEAN-IPR
Interface between the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) & the ASEAN-IPR on Women, Peace & Security (WPS) Agenda	22 July 2021	Videoconference	ICRC & ASEAN-IPR Secretariat

ASEAN Foundation/ASEAN-IPR/ICRC Joint Webinar: "The Value of Education as an Essential Public Service: Ensuring the continuity and resumption of education in crisis situations"	28 July 2021	Videoconference (zoom & ASEAN-IPR YouTube Channel)	Hosted on the ASEAN Foundation's zoom Webinar, and streamed on the ASEAN-IPR's YouTube Channel
ASEAN-IPR Discussion Series 2021, Session 2: "Youth as Agents of Peace – Utilising Digital Platforms for Narratives of Peace"	11 August 2021	Videoconference (zoom & ASEAN-IPR YouTube Channel)	ASEAN-IPR
Youth-Tech: Utilising Technology as an Instrument of Peace – 1 st Expert Meeting	19-20 August 2021	Jakarta, Indonesia (Hybrid of videoconference/ face-to-face)	Indonesia
ASEAN-IPR Discussion Series 2021, Session 3: "20 Years of Aceh Peace Process – 15 Years after Helsinki, A Reflection"	25 August 2021	Videoconference (zoom & ASEAN-IPR YouTube Channel)	ASEAN-IPR
ASEAN-IPR Research Project: "Aceh Case – Peace Building and Post-Tsunami Recovery" – Inception Meeting	30 August 2021	Virtual (zoom)	Indonesia
ASEAN-IPR Discussion Series 2021, Session 4: "COVID-19 & Peace in the Region"	22 September 2021	Videoconference (zoom & ASEAN-IPR YouTube Channel)	ASEAN-IPR
ASEAN-IPR Discussion Series 2021, Session 5: "Cross-Sectoral Initiatives to Advance WPS Agenda in ASEAN"	21 October 2021	Videoconference (zoom & ASEAN-IPR YouTube Channel)	ASEAN-IPR
KAICIID-ASEAN-IPR Training Sessions on Interreligious Dialogue for ASEAN Officials	2-23 November 2021	Videoconference (zoom)	KAICIID
ASEAN-IPR Discussion Series 2021, Session 6: "Peace Processes beyond the region: sharing of best practices & lessons learned"	18 November 2021	Videoconference (zoom & ASEAN-IPR YouTube Channel)	ASEAN-IPR
ASEAN-IPR Publication of ASEAN Peace Poems			ASEAN-IPR
ASEAN-IPR Focused Group Discussion (FGD), Session 2: "Lessons Learned on Engaging Constituents for Peace Building in the Region"	7-8 December 2021	Bali, Indonesia	ASEAN-IPR
ASEAN-IPR Peace Poetry Night + ASEAN-IPR Discussion Series 2021, Session 7: "The Role of Folklore (Local Wisdom) in Peace-building"	17 December 2021	Videoconference (zoom, ASEAN-IPR Instagram Live & ASEAN-IPR YouTube Channel)	ASEAN-IPR

2022			
Youth-Tech: Utilising Technology as an Instrument of Peace – 2nd Expert Meeting	20 January 2022	Jakarta, Indonesia (Hybrid of videoconference/ face-to-face)	Indonesia
ASEAN Workshop on Mainstreaming the Women, Peace & Security (WPS) Agenda in ASEAN Community Pillars	11 February 2022	Hanoi, Viet Nam (hybrid of videoconference/face-to-face)	Viet Nam
ASEAN-IPR + United Nations Online Dialogue: Introduction to Climate-Related Security Risks	7 April 2022	Videoconference	ASEAN-IPR, UN-DPPA DPO
ASEAN-IPR Discussion Series 2022, Session 1: “Early Warning Capabilities: Effective Conflict Prevention”	27 April 2022	Videoconference	ASEAN-IPR
Outcome Seminar of ASEAN-IPR Research Project: “Aceh Case: Peace Building and Post-Tsunami Recovery”	9 May 2022	Jakarta, Indonesia (hybrid of videoconference/face-to-face)	Indonesia
Virtual Learning Exchange of ASEAN-IPR and Philippine Higher Education Institutions (HEIs)	6 June 2022	Videoconference	Philippines’ Office of Presidential Adviser on Peace, Reconciliation and Unity (OPAPRU)
ASEAN-IPR Discussion Series 2022, Session 2: “Gender-Sensitive Analytical Approaches: Women’s Involvement in Violent Extremism”	24 June 2022	Videoconference	ASEAN-IPR
Book Launch: ASEAN-IPR Research Project: Aceh Case – Peacebuilding and Post-Tsunami Recovery	27 June 2022	ASEAN-IPR Secretariat + Videoconference (hybrid)	Indonesia
Addressing Disinformation to Promote Peace Online Workshop	12 July 2022	Videoconference	ASEAN-IPR + HD Centre
ASEAN-IPR Discussion Series 2022, Session 3: “Protection and Promotion of Human Rights for Sustainable Peace”	23 August 2022	Videoconference	Videoconference
Dialogue on Peace and Multilateralism: The Youth as the Agents of Future Change	21 September 2022	Erasmus Huis, Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Jakarta	Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Jakarta
10th Anniversary Commemorative Activities: ASEAN Youth Peace Figures	5 October 2022	ASEAN-IPR social media accounts (mainly Instagram)	ASEAN-IPR, in collaboration with the ASEAN Youth Advocates Network (AYAN)
ASEAN-IPR Discussion Series 2022, Session 4: “Pooling Expertise for Regional Conflict Resolution: Best Practices”	28 October 2022	Videoconference	Videoconference

10th Anniversary Commemorative Activities: ASEAN Youth Peace Essay Competition	31 October 2022	-	ASEAN-IPR
10th Anniversary Commemorative Activities: ASEAN-IPR Peace Exhibition	8-13 November 2022	Phnom Penh, Cambodia	Cambodia
10th Anniversary Commemorative Activities: Launch of ASEAN-IPR’s Video Profile – “The Journey so Far”	18 November 2022	ASEAN-IPR YouTube Channel	ASEAN-IPR
10th Anniversary Commemorative Activities: Launch of Greetings & Congratulatory Message Videos from Stakeholders & Partners	18 November 2022	ASEAN-IPR YouTube Channel	ASEAN-IPR
Expert Meeting for Mainstreaming Peace & Reconciliation in Southeast Asia: an ASEAN-IPR Training Series, Leg 3: <i>post-conflict and reintegration experiences in Southeast Asia – focus on reconciliation models</i>	18 November 2022	Vientiane, Lao PDR	Lao PDR
ASEAN-IPR Outreach Programme: Online Lecture Video, Episode 3 – Parts 1 & 2 (Dr. Tamara Nair, AWPR Singapore)	22 November 2022, 23 December 2022	ASEAN-IPR YouTube Channel	ASEAN-IPR
ASEAN-IPR Women, Peace & Security (WPS) Training Programme: Module Zero	28-29 November 2022	Videoconference	ASEAN-IPR
ASEAN-IPR + United Nations Workshop on Advancing Youth, Peace & Security in ASEAN	7-8 December 2022	Vientiane, Lao PDR	Lao PDR
ASEAN-IPR Women, Peace & Security (WPS) Training Programme: Module One	12-16 December 2022	Videoconference	ASEAN-IPR
Mainstreaming Peace & Reconciliation in Southeast Asia: an ASEAN-IPR Training Series, Leg 3: <i>post-conflict and reintegration experiences in Southeast Asia – focus on reconciliation models</i>	15-16 December 2022	Vientiane, Lao PDR	Lao PDR
Visit to the National University of Laos (NUOL), Faculty of Law & Political Sciences (ASEAN-IPR University Tour)	15 December 2022	Vientiane, Lao PDR	National University of Laos (NUOL)
ASEAN-IPR Focused Group Discussion: <i>The role of “a regional mechanism” in post-conflict peacebuilding</i>	16 December 2022	Vientiane, Lao PDR	Lao PDR, ASEAN-IPR
ASEAN-IPR Discussion Series 2022, Session 5: “ASEAN Dialogue on Peace”	20 December 2022	Videoconference	ASEAN-IPR

List of Publications of the ASEAN-IPR (2014-2022)

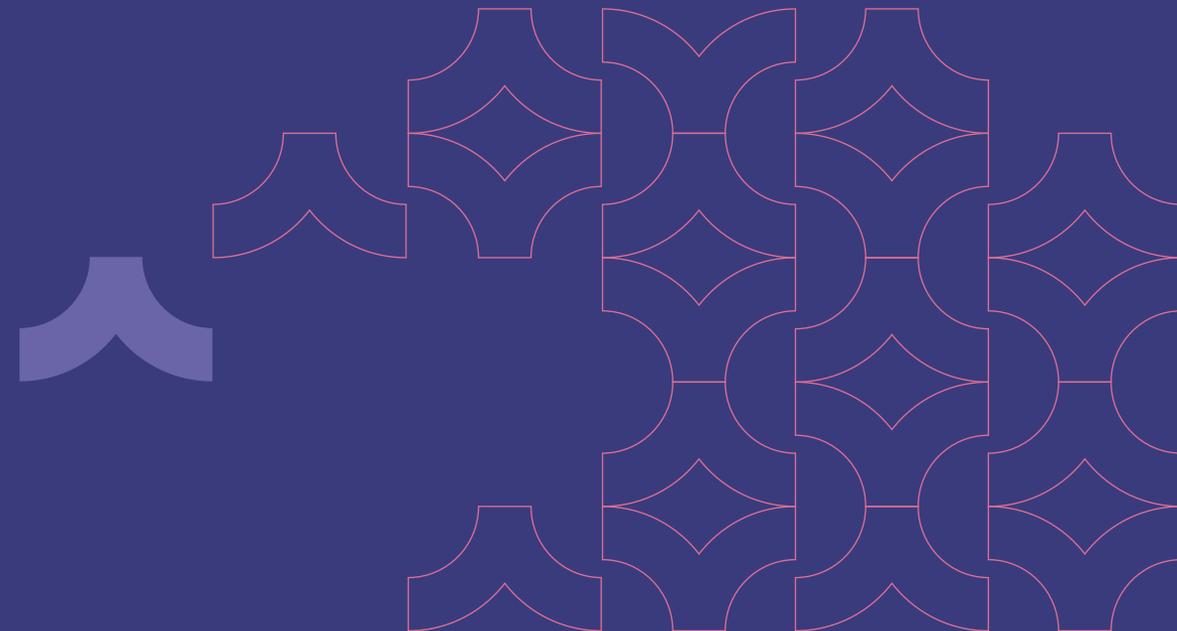


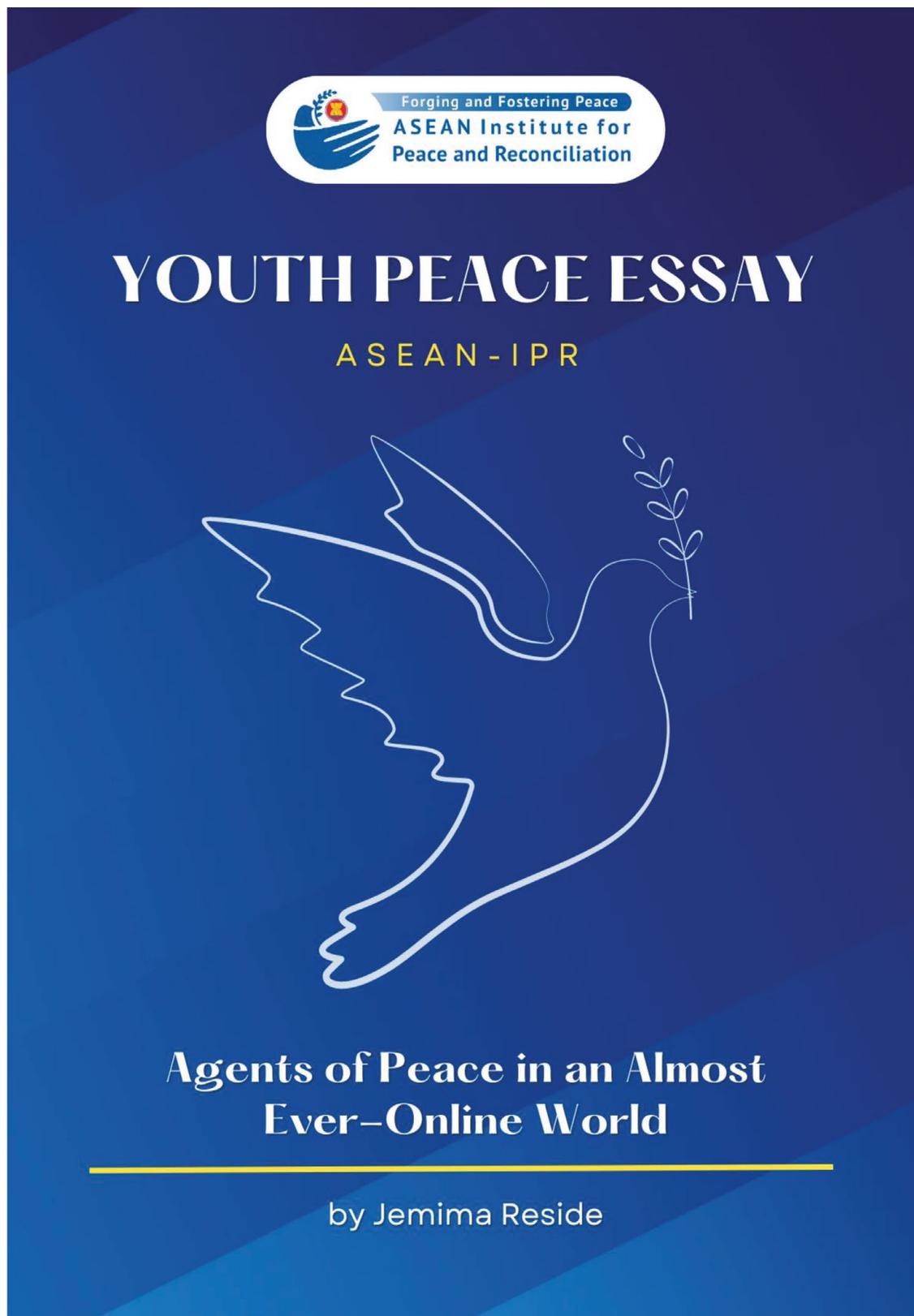
Title of Publication	Author	Year	Related ASEAN-IPR Activity	Link
 ASEAN-IPR Symposium on Peace and Reconciliation Processes and Initiatives		2014	ASEAN-IPR Symposium on Peace and Reconciliation: Processes and Initiative, 7-8 April 2014 in Manila, Philippines	https://bit.ly/SymposiumOnPeaceAndReconciliation
 ASEAN-IPR Workshop on Strengthening Women's Participation in Peace Processes and Conflict Resolution		2015	ASEAN-IPR Workshop on Strengthening Women's Participation in Peace Processes, 18-19 March 2015 in Cebu City, Philippines	https://bit.ly/WorkshopOnStrengtheningWomensParticipationInPeaceProcess
 ASEAN-IPR Symposium on the Plight of Women and Children in Conflict Situations		2015	ASEAN-IPR Symposium on the Plight of Women and Children in Conflict Situation, 7-9 December 2015 in Tagaytay City, Philippines	https://bit.ly/SymposiumOnThePlightOfWomen
 ASEAN-IPR Symposium on Strengthening Convergences for Humanitarian Action in ASEAN		2017	ASEAN-IPR Symposium on Strengthening Convergences for Humanitarian Action in ASEAN, 2-3 October 2017 in Manila, Philippines	https://bit.ly/SymposiumOnStrengtheningConvergences
 ASEAN-IPR Annual Report 2018	ASEAN-IPR Secretariat	2017	N/A	https://bit.ly/ASEAN-IPR_AnnualReport2018
 Lessons Learned from a Process of Conflict Resolution between the Government of the Republic of the Philippines (GRP) and the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) as Mediated by Indonesia (1993-1996)		2019	Seminar on the Outcome of the ASEAN-IPR Research Project on Lessons Learned from a Process of Conflict Resolution between the Government of the Republic of the Philippines (GRP) and the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF), as Mediated by Indonesia (1993-1996), 23 September in Jakarta, Indonesia	https://bit.ly/LessonsLearnedMindanao

 ASEAN-IPR Regional Youth Conference on Peace and Tolerance 2018		2019	ASEAN-IPR Regional Youth Conference on Peace & Tolerance, 19-20 October 2018 in Jakarta, Indonesia	https://bit.ly/RegionalYouthConferenceOnPeaceTolerance
 ASEAN Institute for Peace and Reconciliation – United Nations Workshop: ASEAN Perspectives in Conflict Management and Conflict Resolution in the Region		2020	ASEAN-IPR – UN Workshop: “ASEAN Perspectives in Conflict Management & Conflict Resolution in the Region”, 5-7 December 2018 in Jakarta, Indonesia	https://bit.ly/ASEAN-IPR_UN_Workshop
 ASEAN-IPR Annual Report 2019	ASEAN-IPR Secretariat	2020	N/A	https://bit.ly/ASEAN-IPR_AnnualReport2020
 ASEAN-IPR Women Interfaith Dialogue		2020	ASEAN-IPR Women Interfaith Dialogue: “Promoting Understanding for an Inclusive and Peaceful Society”, 12-13 November 2019 in Jakarta, Indonesia	https://bit.ly/ASEAN-IPR_WomenInterfaithDialogue
 ASEAN-IPR Pamphlet/Infographic	ASEAN-IPR Secretariat	2020	N/A	https://bit.ly/ASEAN-IPR_E-Pamphlet
 ASEAN-IPR Working Paper Series on Peace and Conflict Resolution Issue 2021 No. 1 – The Impact of Myanmar’s Nationwide Ceasefire Agreement on the Peace-Building Environment	Peggy BRETT	2021	Launch of the ASEAN-IPR Working Paper Series on Peace and Conflict Resolution Issue 2021 No. 1, on 1 September 2021	https://bit.ly/WorkingPaperSeries1
 ASEAN-IPR Working Paper Series on Peace and Conflict Resolution Issue 2021 No. 2 – Lesson Learned from the Peace Villages in Indonesia: The Role of Village Women in Policy-Making through Human Security Approach	Visna VULOVIK	2021	Launch of the ASEAN-IPR Working Paper Series on Peace and Conflict Resolution Issue 2021 No. 2, on 13 September 2021	https://bit.ly/WorkingPaperSeries2

	ASEAN-IPR Working Paper Series on Peace and Conflict Resolution Issue 2021 No. 3 – Cohesion in the Time of Conflict: An Analysis of Social Cohesion in the Context of Ethnic Armed Conflict in Myanmar's Rakhine State	Dominique Samantha DULAY	2021	Launch of the ASEAN-IPR Working Paper Series on Peace and Conflict Resolution Issue 2021 No. 3, on 07 October 2021	https://bit.ly/Working-PaperSeries3
	ASEAN-IPR Annual Report 2020	ASEAN-IPR Secretariat	2021	N/A	https://bit.ly/ASEAN-IPR_AnnualReport2020
	ASEAN-IPR Working Paper Series on Peace and Conflict Resolution Issue 2021 No. 4 – Local Women and Peacebuilding in Thailand's Deep South: Perspectives from the Peace Survey	Fareeda PANJOR & Nurainee JANGOE	2021	Launch of the ASEAN-IPR Working Paper Series on Peace and Conflict Resolution Issue 2021 No. 4, on 11 November 2021	https://bit.ly/Working-PaperSeries4
	ASEAN-IPR Working Paper Series on Peace and Conflict Resolution Issue 2021 No. 5 – The Responsibility to Provide: Cultivating an Ethos of Responsible Sovereignty in Southeast Asia	TAN See Seng	2022	Launch of the ASEAN-IPR Working Paper Series on Peace and Conflict Resolution Issue 2021 No. 5, on 13 January 2022	
	ASEAN-IPR Publication of ASEAN Peace Poems	Various	2022	ASEAN-IPR Publication of ASEAN Peace Poems	
	ASEAN-IPR Research Project: Aceh Case – Peacebuilding and Post-Tsunami Recovery		2022	Outcome Seminar of the ASEAN-IPR Research Project - Aceh Case: Peace building and post Tsunami Recovery, convened on Monday, 9 May 2022.	bit.ly/AIPRPublication_AcehCase

	Sustaining Peace in ASEAN and the Asia-Pacific: Preventive Diplomacy Measures	Various	2022	Call for Papers & Publication in Collaboration with China Foreign Affairs University (CFAU): 'Sustaining Peace in ASEAN and the Asia-Pacific: Preventive Diplomacy Measures'	bit.ly/AIPR_SustainingPeace
	ASEAN-IPR Annual Report 2021	ASEAN-IPR Secretariat	2022	N/A	bit.ly/AIPRAnnualReport2021





AGENTS OF PEACE IN AN ALMOST EVER-ONLINE WORLD

BY JEMIMA RESIDE

With the pandemic bringing about a heavily online-reliant culture, there is a growing need to use the internet and the virtual world as a platform for disseminating, creating, and maintaining a place of peace. In the broadest sense, peace in today's digital age is essential because young people in today's society are practically constantly online. Issues that are crucial and must be addressed and talked about can now be discussed in the online realm. In a more specific context, in the case of Southeast Asian (SEA) countries, I believe there should be programs that push for the online connectivity of youth members in SEA countries. There can also be more experiences or exchanges that allow each member of the SEA countries to connect more with each other, especially now that many communities have become more present in online communities and on the Internet. When there is connectivity, there can be a sense of community even in online spaces, and this is what we can build as youth to foster peace, starting by connecting with each other on the Internet, building support by giving a platform for each Southeast Asia country to identify and resolve hostile threats and issues that they face in their country, and even resolving conflicts between two different cultures by respectfully listening and extending empathy to other people's accounts of what is happening in their own backyard. Through this, I believe the youth can truly become members and agents of peace, not just in their own country, but throughout the collective Southeast Asian countries.

In line with this, we must not turn a blind eye on the issues that our fellow Southeast Asians face. In fostering peace, it is not enough to simply give encouraging words without knowing what is happening within other countries. Whether it is a political, economic, environmental, or any other issue, I believe that for the youth to fully take on the role of peacemakers, we must be aware of these issues and have empathy and a kind heart to help our fellow SEA citizens go through the trials that they experience. This does not necessarily mean we need to do grand things – although it would be great to do the latter – but we can show this empathy even through little acts of support and kindness. Respectfully communicating with one another, having the initiative to learn about other Southeast Asian cultures and the state of their countrymen, extending our sympathies, and supporting the righteous beliefs of those who are oppressed in other Southeast Asian countries even through online means are just some of the

things that we ought to do if we wish to extend peace during this time and age. It's a fortunate thing that we live in today's modern society, where people can interact with each other even when they are physically distant from each other. That is why we must use these technological advancements and the Internet for the good of our countries.

Compared to the past, it is now relatively easy to disseminate information and data to other countries and to encourage them to support our endeavours, whether it be seeking support in passing laws that would help the marginalized, improving international relations, further supporting appreciation of other cultures, lessening hostile attacks or threats towards minority groups and even the whole country, or ensuring the safety of victims of injustice. As we, the youth, are constantly updated with current technology, it is our duty to maximize every opportunity to utilize the Internet as a medium for peace. I know how difficult and daunting it is to spread kindness, comfort, and peace through virtual, non-physical means; we may even think that, as youth, we cannot convey all these things properly online. But, I firmly believe that online communities have great power and potential to be platforms for us to spread an atmosphere of peace. Consider the concept of "cancelling" celebrities. According to Merriam-Webster (n.d.), cancelling means to stop giving support to a celebrity or famous person, and this usually happens on social media and different platforms such as Twitter, Facebook, and the like. Other people would look at this idea and focus on the negative aspects of it, but in my case, what I see is that the Internet, with the assistance of social media and a group of people with a collective goal, can have such an immense impact on society. On a more serious note, I can liken the impact of the cancelling phenomenon to the effect of virtual rallies or online protests that happened during this pandemic, when injustice proliferated in our immediate communities. Such virtual events, despite the fact that they lack the physical presence of people, are very impactful. I can say this because I saw it happen in my home country, specifically regarding the calls for academic ease during the height of the pandemic. Hence, this is why it is very important for us, the youth, to utilize our technologies in this day and age to fight for peace, justice, democracy, and the rights of everyone in non-violent ways. We are the ones who make up the majority of online communities. To be specific, Generation Z is described as the first completely digital generation and is the most active generation online (Wise, 2022). We have the knowledge and digital literacy to navigate through modern technologies, thus making us the most viable candidates to become agents of peace in this ever-online age.

As youth, we must continually remind ourselves that we are capable of many things, and we should not limit ourselves. This means going beyond so-called

limits in terms of our roles as leaders and peacemakers of the countries we are in and also of the greater community to which we belong. We must remember that we, the youth, are the ones who can change and spearhead efforts to change the world into a place where peace persists and is not begged for. What we start as youth will be the ones that the future generations will continue. I firmly believe that the role we are meant to play as youth is to become agents of peace who utilize the Internet for the betterment of all people and citizens of SEA.

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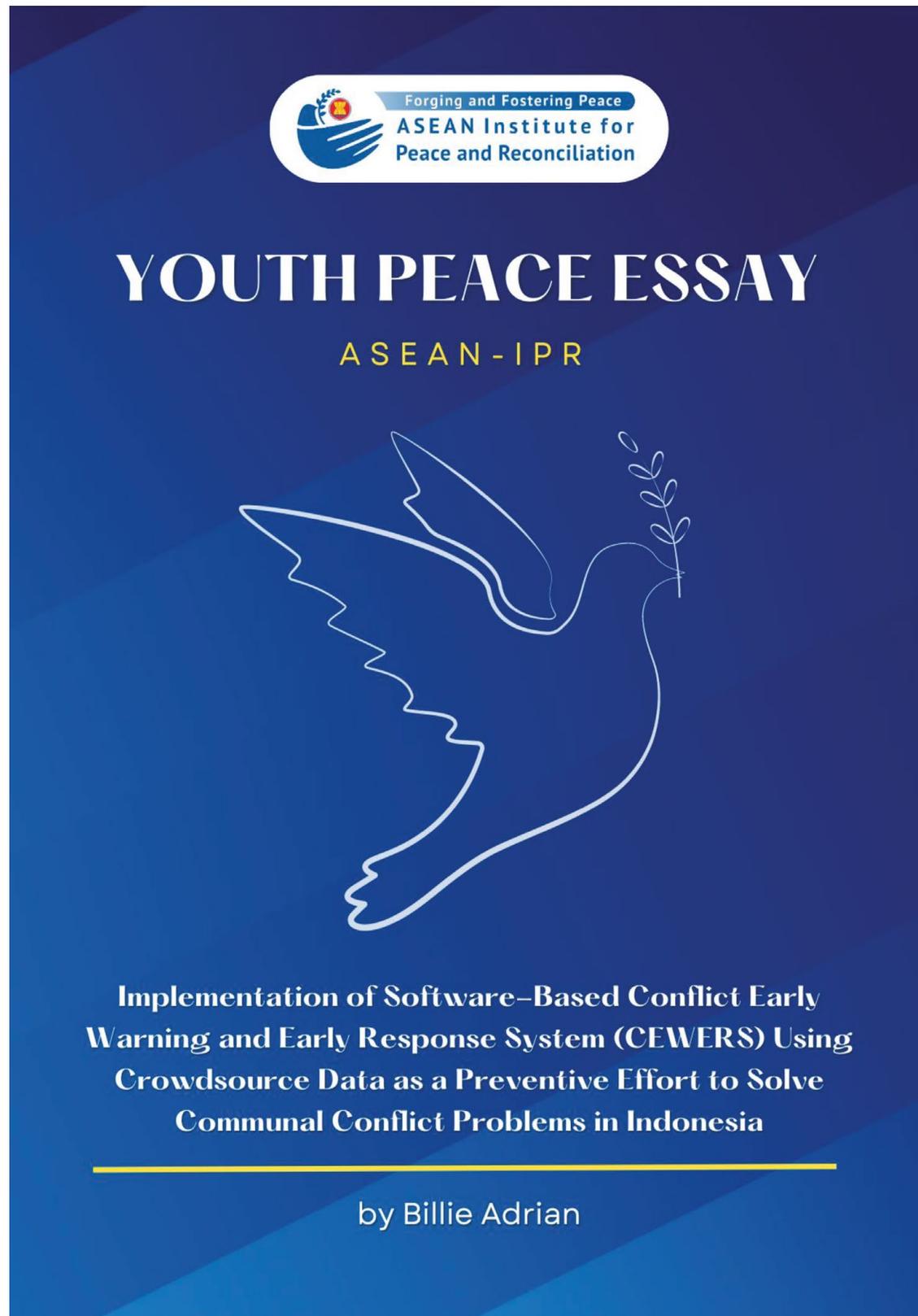
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This Essay was acknowledged as one of the Honourable Mentions in the ASEAN Institute for Peace & Reconciliation (ASEAN-IPR) Youth Peace Essay Competition, in commemorating the ASEAN-IPR's 10th Anniversary.

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IMPLEMENTATION OF SOFTWARE-BASED CONFLICT EARLY WARNING AND EARLY RESPONSE SYSTEM (CEWERS) USING CROWDSOURCE DATA AS A PREVENTIVE EFFORT TO SOLVE COMMUNAL CONFLICT PROBLEMS IN INDONESIA

BY BILLIE ADRIAN

Indonesia is the largest archipelagic country in Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) which has an area of 1,905 million square kilometres and consists of more than 17,000 islands. The area and the many islands in Indonesia produce a community with distinctive characteristics in each region. These differences include ethnicity, culture, race, and class. Based on data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) in 2010, the ethnic groups in Indonesia have almost reached a value of 1,340 which is the range of 300 ethnic groups. Not only that, but this also indicates that Indonesia is a country with a high level of diversity both in ASEAN and in the world.

Diversity can be seen as a double-edged sword. This is because diversity can be used to provide an identity for the Indonesian nation in the eyes of the international community. Conversely, diversity can lead to conflicts between different communities in each region. It is true that conflict can be avoided by cultivating a sense of tolerance among communities. However, the reality is that not all societies have the same level of tolerance. This statement is supported by BPIP data where cases of intolerance continue to increase in Indonesia. Visualization of this case can be seen in the following figure.



Figure 1. Reports of intolerance cases throughout 2007-2018 in Indonesia, Source: (Sigit & Hasani, 2020)

Figure 1 is a visualization of the graph of cases of intolerance that occurred in several regions in Indonesia in the 2007-2018 period. Some of these areas include West Java, Central Java, North Sumatra, West Nusa Tenggara, Jakarta, Aceh, West Sumatra, East Java, South Sulawesi, and Banten. Based on the graph, the area with the highest cases of intolerance is found in West Java where West Java ranks first compared to other regions. The number of cases of intolerance indicates that the Indonesian people still do not fully accept the diversity in Indonesia. The sense of tolerance that is not shared by every community also produces a new problem, namely communal conflict.

Communal conflict can be defined as violent conflict between non-state groups organized based on a shared communal identity (Sujarwoto, 2016). In principle, the perpetrators of this conflict come from the community itself without interference from the authorities or the armed forces. This conflict is anarchic and destructive which can divide the community and potentially pose a threat to the disintegration of the nation. In Indonesia, communal conflicts tend to occur over time. The following is a map of the distribution of communal conflicts that occurred in Indonesia in 2008.



Figure 2. Map of the distribution of communal conflicts that occurred in Indonesia in 2008, Source: (Sujarwoto, 2016)

In Figure 2, communal conflicts can arise in every region in Indonesia. The highest frequency of conflict can be seen in Papua, especially in districts in border areas such as Jayapura, Mappi, Mamberamo Raya, and Supiori. Meanwhile, other areas such as North Sumatra and Aceh. In fact, this conflict often occurs in the capital city of Indonesia, namely Jakarta. Conflicts that occur also cause losses both material and life. Communal conflicts in 2008 resulted in loss which can be seen in the following figure.



Figure 3. (a) The amount of loss of life due to communal conflict and (b) material damage due to communal conflict in 2008, Source: (Sujarwoto, 2016)

Communal conflicts that occur in an area need to be resolved quickly because the resulting losses have a major impact on the development of a country. Not only that, the development of infrastructure in the area will be hampered and even destroyed. Figure 3 shows that the losses caused by communal conflict are casualties that reach hundreds of people to hundreds of millions of rupiah in material. This condition continues to worsen over time from 2008 to the present. Therefore, prevention efforts are needed that must be developed to prevent the possibility of communal conflicts in other areas.

In this era of globalization, life will not develop as fast as it is now without the help of technology. Technological developments have revolutionized human life in all fields. Starting from the internet that can connect people from various worlds to smartphones that are almost owned by all people around the world. In fact, technological developments have been focused on developing a new world called virtual reality that can allow people to interact with each other in a virtual world. Some of these technologies are proven helpful to humans in all fields.

Conflict early warning systems and early response systems are systems used to identify and trigger action to reduce the duration, intensity, and effects of various forms of communal violence or direct war (Muggah & Whitlock, 2022). Utilization of this system is focused on timely and appropriate prevention initiatives, usually carried out during the dormant stages of a perceived potentially violent conflict. Data is the most important component in the conflict early warning system (Kelly, 2019). This is due to the working principle of the system consisting of data collection, risk analysis, and providing information with recommendations to targeted stakeholders. One example of an early warning system that already exists in Indonesia but has not maximized its potential is in the Yogyakarta region.



Figure 4. The early warning system in the Yogyakarta area, Source: (Ali, 2019)

Figure 4 is an early warning and response system located in the Yogyakarta area. The conflict map information system consists of four main menus in the form of the main page, respondent data, sub-district conflict data, and conflict maps. Each menu of this information system design is built with a bottom-up approach (Heyden et al., 2017). This means that conflict data is collected from the social unit under each sub-district office which also functions as an admin. In maintaining the originality of the data, this system requires conditions before keying in and being processed by the system. The condition is that every admin must upload a supplement file on the system, namely an integrity pact that must be signed by an authorized official.

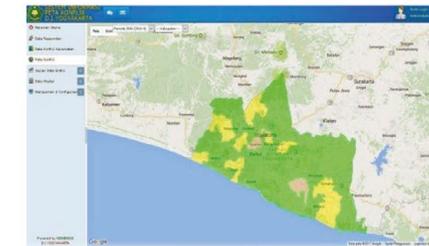


Figure 5. (a) Graphical visualization of the conflict index per district (b) Visualization of the conflict index graphic per district (c) Visualization of the conflict index map in Yogyakarta, Source: (Ali, 2019)

Each menu contained in the information system shows conflict index data from each region in Yogyakarta in the form of graphs and map visualizations. In graphical form, each region can have a different conflict index. Each index contained in the system follows the conflict range table where the conflict scale can be seen as follows.

Table 1. Range of Conflict Index (Jatmika, 2016)

Range	0.1-1.0	1.1-2.0	2.1-3.0	3.1-4.0
Degree	Zero	Low	Medium	High

Table 1 can assist the system in categorizing conflict levels within an area based on a conflict index. With this table, the handling of a conflict can be differentiated according to its level. Not only that, in Figure 5.C there is a conflict distribution map with different colours for each region. These different colours represent the conflict index for each region, which is very useful for mapping the extent of conflict in the region. This conflict information system also displays a comparison of conflict indices in each sub-district to district, which allows decision makers at the district and provincial levels to act based on conflict patterns.

With this technology, larger communal conflicts can be prevented by reducing the conflict index to an acceptable level (zero) or low (low). Handling must be done when the system has given a warning that the level of conflict has increased to a medium or even high level. Conflict management can also be done to prevent communal conflicts between Indonesian people. Not only that, but this system is also proof that the development of technology for humanity can have a real big impact on the people of Indonesia. Thus, technology can become a powerful weapon to maintain peace in Indonesia.

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YOUTH PEACE ESSAY

ASEAN-IPR



**Youth and Peace in ASEAN: Young People's
Contributions to Peace in ASEAN through
Cultural Diplomacy**

by Nguyễn Thành Long

Youth and Peace in ASEAN: Young People's Contributions to Peace in ASEAN through Cultural Diplomacy

By Nguyễn Thành Long

Culture represents the most quintessential things of a country, appearing in several areas and helping to differentiate one country from another. However, cultural conflict is one of the most complex forms that directly affects existing peace. Cultural conflicts often arise due to the lack of understanding of and exposure to diverse cultures around the world. In such a context, cultural diplomacy emerged as the most effective tool to foster sustainable and peaceful relations between nations through interaction and dialogue by using culture as a resource in the twenty-first century. ASEAN is one of the most successful organizations that includes member countries with the most undeniable cultural richness and diversity. Therefore, preventing cultural conflict and creating cultural harmony in the region will greatly and further contribute to peace in ASEAN.

Before analysing the case of ASEAN, we should also acknowledge that the success of European integration stems from cultural similarities among EU member states that help forge a common identity of a strong Europe. Because of cultural diversity, it is arduous for ASEAN to achieve a common cultural identity like the EU. Instead, ASEAN countries should build ASEAN common identity based on "unity within diversity". In other words, we will not seek a cultural unification among countries, but ASEAN countries should use cultural diplomacy at both governmental and non-governmental levels to create awareness and promote cultural diversity as a prominent feature of ASEAN according to its roadmap of "awaring-understanding-respecting-accepting". With the above route, it will be easier for the people of ASEAN to accept the process of ASEAN unification. They will still be able to maintain their own "self" in the national cultural identity while feeling part of a larger diverse culture. The interaction between countries will further enrich the national cultural quintessence.

One key to achieving peace by using cultural diplomacy is to raise awareness and understanding of all ASEAN peoples towards the cultures of the member states. Currently, young people make up a significant portion of ASEAN's population, and because cultural diplomacy and unification strategies are long-term, the role of young people is crucial. They are considered as "the seeds" of ASEAN's peace. The current young generation, especially Gen Z, is characterized as creative, dynamic and receptive towards a world that is constantly changing.

These features of young people fit very well with the strategy of using cultural diplomacy to foster peace and prosperity in the region. To cater to the aspirations of stability and development in ASEAN, some recommendations are given below to effectively combine cultural diplomacy with peace in ASEAN:

First, ASEAN countries should approach implementing cultural diplomacy in the field of education with youth as the most crucial target. Education plays a very important role because it helps attract learners' attention through access to languages and cultures of other countries. At the national level, ASEAN countries should develop joint studies to integrate into the national education curriculum thematic topics on the history and culture of ASEAN societies in general and of each country in particular and add additional courses on learning the languages of ASEAN countries. In addition, countries should also support educational institutions to provide scholarships specifically for students in the ASEAN region to enhance their connection. We also need to focus on extra-curricular activities for students, such as organizing competitions to learn about ASEAN cultures or encouraging the establishment of clubs for students who share a passion for ASEAN cultures and societies. In general, cultural diplomacy in education will be the foundation for young people's acceptance of ASEAN's common identity.

Secondly, with cultural diplomacy in the field of education serves as the foundation, cultural diplomacy for young people will be easier to succeed when the opportunities for exposure and cultural experience expand. Through education, young people have already cultivated either a certain interest or a strong passion for the culture of ASEAN countries. As a result, they will more smoothly and openly participate in cultural exchange programs, cultural festivals, cultural productions relating to ASEAN countries. For example, the trend of learning Thai language in Vietnam is on the rise because of young people's admiration for Thai movies and music. In addition, in order for culture to be effectively embraced by young people, culture must be spread in a creative, innovative and not stereotypical way. The roles of designers, event organizers, filmmakers, musicians, etc., should be emphasized especially when they involve young people, because as mentioned, young people have a very "different" and very "artistic" taste, which is the secret recipe for a particular culture to become more attractive. On top of that, there must be forums for the voices of young people to be heard in the most authentic way.

Thirdly, it is essential to encourage young people to use media and social networks for cultural diplomacy. Certainly, the barrier of geographical distance will be the biggest hurdle that needs to be overcome so that the youth of ASEAN can connect and interact with each other. Media and social networks are key to

addressing this issue. It will help spread information and reach young people across the region. This interaction is extremely important for smoothly creating a common ASEAN identity. Countries can work together to build a social network specifically for Southeast Asians, through which connection and sharing will be more pronounced.

In conclusion, the voices of young people will increasingly need to be heard and respected. Their role is to be "cultural ambassadors". They will bring the best of the country to introduce and make it attractive to fellow ASEAN citizens from other states. Culture will certainly become a solid bridge to foster and maintain peace in the ASEAN region.

(This article is written based on the author's personal point of view, so it needs to be researched further based on data.)

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YOUTH PEACE ESSAY

ASEAN-IPR



The Strategic Role of Muslim Youth in Explaining Peace and Tolerance in the Contemporary Era

by Muhammad Ghifari

The Strategic Role of Muslim Youth in Explaining Peace and Tolerance in the Contemporary Era

By Muhammad Ghifari

Introduction

Often nowadays, Islam is still judged as a religion that is scary, anti-Western, vicious, rigid, dogmatic, radical, and even suspected to be a gathering place for terrorists. This assessment is due to some Muslim communities itself. However, the findings of the *Global Terrorism Index 2022* (2022: 2) shows that terrorism-related deaths in Nigeria more than doubled in 2020. Such increase led the world community to develop what is termed by some scholars as "Islamophobia".¹

On the other hand, it is also important to look at the research of Alex P. Schmid (2017:4) in the book *Moderate Muslims and Islamist Terrorism: Between Denial and Resistance* which stated that the number of terrorisms in the name of Islam, which has been subscribed by 100,000 people does not reflect millions more who express the religious belief peacefully and moderately. In this context, is it true that some Islamic teachings do teach anti-Western actions, anarchy, and even terrorism. The challenge is how to create harmonious relations among religious communities, especially between Muslims and non-Muslims in the world. To answer all these questions, I think that Muslim youth have a strategic role to present the face of Islam as a religion that is tolerant, moderate, peaceful, free, pluralist, inclusive, and merciful to all mankind.

So why Muslim youth? Generally, young people psychologically are full of energy and ambition for major changes. They have great idealistic values to achieve life transformation. Here, in my opinion, youth idealism should be oriented towards transformation as well as affirmation of the values of world peace and tolerance. Not only that, in Islam itself, youth can achieve greater religious and humanitarian contributions. For example, this is shown through the traditions (hadiths) of the Prophet Muhammad, which stated that youth who obey

¹ The Runnymede Trust offers a new definition of Islamophobia called Anti-Muslim Racism. The agency defines in detail by borrowing the definition of Racism from the United Nations, as all actions, exclusions, restrictions, and preferences against Muslims (or those who are considered Muslim) aimed at nullifying or impairing recognition, comfort at the level of equality in human rights and fundamental freedoms in aspects of human rights, political, economic, social, cultural and other aspects of social life. See The Runnymede Trust, *Islamophobia Still A Challenge for us All*. (London: The Runnymede, 2017), p. 13.

God will be given help² and traditions from the companions of the Prophet who entrusted Zaid bin Thabit as a young man in codifying the Qur'an.

The Doctrine of Harmony and Tolerance in Islam

Before I discuss the role of Muslim youth in promoting peace and tolerance, I think it is necessary that we all must first verify the teachings of Islam. Is it true that his teachings demand acts of terrorism and are anti-peace? To find out the answer, it is necessary to refer to the holy book of the Muslim community and the primary reference, namely the Qur'an and the traditions of the Prophet (*al-Sunnah*).

As a Muslim scholar, there are indeed several verses of the Qur'an that indicate aggressive actions in the form of legalization of war against non-Muslims. However, these verses must be understood according to their context. For example, in the verse Q.S At-Taubah: 29³ which is often understood at a glance or partially as a justification for terrorism must be interpreted by looking at other verses, namely: Q.S Al-Hajj: 39⁴ and Q.S At-Taubah: 36⁵ in tandem. According to experts (*mufassir*), these verses help clarify each other (*yufassiru ba'duha*). Thus, the command to fight (*al-Qital* or *Jihad bil al-Qital*) is nothing but valid when there is an aggressive attack from outsiders - thus a form of self-defense.

Meanwhile, in Muhammad's own tradition, there are many signs that he is a tolerant and harmonious figure. For example, when he received gifts from non-Muslims, and Muhammad's attitude towards the aggressive attacks of the non-Muslim residents of taif by praying for them.⁶ These two patterns of tradition are sufficient to show that Muhammad's tradition is a one of dialogue and harmony

² See Muhammad's tradition no. 660 in Abdullah Muhammad bin 'Ismail al- Bukhari. (2011). *Mutân Shahîh al-Bukhârî*. Ed: Dr. Muhammad Tâmir, Vol. 1, (Cairo, Darl Hadits, 2010), p. 120.

³ Fight those who do not believe in Allah or in the Last Day and who do not consider unlawful what Allah and His Messenger have made unlawful and who do not adopt the religion of truth from those who were given the Scripture - [fight] until they give the jizyah willingly while they are humbled (Q.S At-Taubah: 29).

⁴ Permission [to fight] has been given to those who are being fought because they were wronged. And indeed, Allah is competent to give them victory (Q.S Al-Hajj: 39)

⁵ Indeed, the number of months with Allah is twelve [lunar] months in the register of Allah [from] the day He created the heavens and the earth; of these, four are sacred. That is the correct religion, so do not wrong yourselves during them. And fight against the disbelievers collectively as they fight against you collectively. And know that Allah is with the righteous [who fear Him] (Q.S At-Taubah: 36)

⁶ See Muhammad's tradition no. 3231 in Abdullah Muhammad bin 'Ismail al- Bukhari..., p. 527.

building. This is what the Qur'an itself commands according to Q.S Al-Mumtahanah: 8⁷ & Q.S Al-Ra'd: 40⁸.

Quo Vadis Muslim Youth?

What is the role of Muslim youth in voicing the message of peace and tolerance, especially in the midst of accusations that Muslim communities believe in a religion that is accused of being anti-tolerance, anti-Western and anti-progress?

To answer this, according to the author, there are five strategic steps that must be taken by Muslim youth. *First:* Affirmations Islamic Worldview. What is meant by the term? Prof. Syed Muhammad Naquib Al-Attas (1999: 2) mentions "What is meant by 'Worldview', according to the perspective of Islam, is the vision of reality and truth that appears before our mind's eye and revealing what existence is all about; for it is the world of existence in its totality that Islam is projecting. Thus by 'worldview' we mean *ru'yat islam li al-wujud*". In the context of tolerance and peace, this affirmation opens the basic principle of Muslim youth to always see with the heart that Islam is a teaching that is merciful to all of nature and in all its forms. Thus, the invitation to radicalist interpretations must be rejected.

Secondly: Calling for Al-Qur'an pluralism values. There are 3 verses that inspire tolerance between religious communities in life, namely Q.S Al- Baqarah: 62⁹, Q.S Al-Hujurat: 13¹⁰, and Q.S Al-Hajj: 40¹¹. These three verses are explicitly clear that the core of religion is faith and good deeds. In the context of inter-

⁷ Allah does not forbid you from those who do not fight you because of religion and do not expel you from your homes - from being righteous toward them and acting justly toward them. Indeed, Allah loves those who act justly (Q.S Al-Mumtahanah: 8)

⁸ And whether We show you part of what We promise them or take you in death, upon you is only the [duty of] notification, and upon Us is the account (Q.S Al-Rad: 40).

⁹ Indeed, those who believed and those who were Jews or Christians or Sabeans [before Prophet Muhammad] - those [among them] who believed in Allah and the Last Day and did righteousness - will have their reward with their Lord, and no fear will there be concerning them, nor will they grieve (Q.S Al-Baqarah: 62).

¹⁰ O mankind, indeed, We have created you from male and female and made you peoples and tribes that you may know one another. Indeed, the most noble of you in the sight of Allah is the most righteous of you. Indeed, Allah is Knowing and Acquainted (Q.S Al-Hujurat: 13)

¹¹ [They are] those who have been evicted from their homes without right - only because they say, "Our Lord is Allah." And were it not that Allah checks the people, some by means of others, there would have been demolished monasteries, churches, synagogues, and mosques in which the name of Allah is much mentioned. And Allah will surely support those who support Him. Indeed, Allah is Powerful and Exalted in Might (Q.S Al-Hajj: 40).

religious life, this verse must be used, and the focus be on helping each other, kindness, and tolerance for progress without falling into debates on theological truths. Each religion has its own characteristics in assessing the truth. Once again, the point lies in focusing on good deeds, peace, and tolerance between religious communities.

Thirdly: Implementing Islamic Moderation Patterns (*wasathiyah Islam*). Simply put, moderate Islam, namely the Indonesian Ministry of Religion, is the very representative of Al-Azhar As-Syarief, Muslims or insiders. The terminology is understood as "Points of view, attitudes, and behavior always take a middle position, always act fairly, and are not extreme in religion" (Kemenag, 2019: 17). This is where the youth, after calling for the values of tolerance in the Qur'an, must present - a moderate Muslim face. Not too textual in understanding or interpreting Islamic teachings and not too free to lose identity as a Muslim. In this context, Muslims youth are required to be proportional in facing the realities of life. This mode of Islamic moderation, if realized consciously by muslim youth, will counter radicalist interpretation movements in the name of Islam.

Fourthly: Mediatization, Publication, and Digitization Movement (MPD Movement). The next step that must be considered jointly by Muslim youth is mediating, publishing, and digitizing the face of moderate Islam. Thus, this encourages Muslim youth to present digital innovations such as essays published on websites so that they can be accessed by all members of the world community. Furthermore, Muslim youth are required to also build big scientific ideas and be published in international journals such as the Journal of Islamic Studies (Published by Oxford Center of Islamic Studies), the journal sociology of religion (Published by the Association for the Sociology of Islamic Studies), ASR, Muslim World, etc.

The last step: cooperation and participating in international events for peace and tolerance. In this context, Muslim youth are required to foster cooperation between youths for progress. For example, by participating in the MUN simulation, OIC Mulism Youth, Al-Azhar Conferences in Egypt, Kingdom Youth Conference, Religion for Peace, and international greenfaith events. The themes of tolerance and peace will be more realistic and to be applied by respecting differences of opinion.

Conclusion

The five strategic steps in the form of Affirmation of Islamic Worldview, Al-Qur'an Pluralism, Islamic Moderation, MPD Movements, and participation in

international events are very important and need to be implemented by Muslim youth. All of these steps will open the cognitive horizons of Muslim youth so that their activities are always within the values of tolerance and peace among religious communities. Moreover, these five strategic steps will also show the world that the Muslim community loves peace, tolerance, and compassion and that they are agents for the removal of the stigma of Islamophobia.

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YOUTH PEACE ESSAY

ASEAN-IPR



Unity in Diversity: Impact of The Youth Factor

by Aisya Noorhadiva Tirtosudiro

Unity in Diversity: Impact of The Youth Factor

By Aisya Noorhadiya Tirtosudiro

A key principle of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) is rooted in a mutual understanding of multiple identities and their non-hegemonic multilateralism: it provides an entry point into the intersectional peacebuilding framework, forging ahead a people-oriented ASEAN where young generations will hold intergenerational relations to protect this principle. Establishing this principle among youths requires a productive ecosystem in which they can expand their efforts through international relationships and solidarity built with global youth movements, peer networking, digital platforms, and forums. However, there is limited public awareness of youth's peacebuilding efforts among ASEAN matters¹, and its aspiration—one vision, one community, one identity—may only stand among the frequent gathering of the region's policy elites (Murti, 2016). There has to be a significant attempt to fight beyond youth tokenism and lay out the essentials for shifting from tokenistic to meaningful engagement among ASEAN youths.

Governments have long ignored the opinions and perspectives of young people² but overemphasised youth violence. Young people in fragile and conflict-affected nations were frequently seen as either perpetrators or victims of violence; however, the structural disparities and exclusions that might contribute to youth poverty and impotence were downplayed. Furthermore, until recently, youth were not regarded as a resource of peacebuilding, only as a formality in most forums. The three pillars of ASEAN—the ASEAN Political-Security Community (APSC), the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC), and the ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community (ASCC)—must listen and heed the voices of Southeast Asian youths as they are the starting point where major shifts in behaviour and mindset are required to break or avoid cycle of violence and the misery it entails. ASEAN Youth Forums have voiced that youth's exclusion from peace processes as structural and psychological violence is inextricably linked to their political, social, and cultural disempowerment.

¹ Zakir Hussain, "Time to Have Deeper ASEAN Identity," *The Straits Times*, November 11, 2017, <https://www.straitstimes.com/asia/se-asia/time-to-have-deeper-asean-identity>. (Accessed 8 November 2022)

² Alexander Robins, "Youth Peacebuilding Programs in Post-Conflict Societies: An Interpretivist Study" (dissertation, 2020), 39. (Accessed 9 November 2022)

Essentially, the link between violence and extremism must be understood by youths to foster the ASEAN principle and forge intersectional peacebuilding within the community. In the past, a significant factor that has facilitated mass violence in Southeast Asia is youth participation.³ In Indonesia, members of Muslim youth organisations expressed ethnic dissatisfaction and were responsible for most prominent deaths in Indonesia during the Communist witch-hunt in the 60s. In Cambodia, during the Khmer Rouge regime's reign of terror, these indoctrinated and generally fanatical young cadres—who were recruited in large numbers from poor rural areas—were the ones whom almost everyone feared the most (Pran, 1997). Ultimately, violence should not only be understood in terms of exogenous factors—economic issues, social injustice, foreign involvement—but should also be seen as a crucial element in forming potential violent identities, motivations, and methods (Grabowsky et al., 2020). In this regard, violence or trauma is a potent generational marker as it can shape the identity of ASEAN by young generations. Nevertheless, youths must realise that the ability of violence to shape identities and incite further violence is not inherent.

The aforementioned history should be acknowledged by Southeast Asian youths to understand further the impact of the youth factor on a nation, both positively and negatively. Consequently, to shed the general mistrust of youths within a community and view them as positive and constructive agents of peace, youth-led peacebuilding organisations must seek to restore or maintain social cohesiveness within divided communities (Robins, 2020). They ought to understand that youths hold the power to shake fixed ideas and prejudice of past generations through unconventional means. The engagement of youth in combating violent or peace-disruptive movements is imperative, as these movements are increasingly threatening and impacting vulnerable youths in areas that are stricken with poverty. Therefore, the involvement of youth in countering peace-disruptive matters is an important topic for promoting ASEAN stability. It is recommended to strengthen the partnerships and collaborations involving the five important stakeholders, including 1) Educational Institutions; 2) Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs); 3) Media; 4) Civil Society; and 5) Government to achieve unity and solidarity through youth movements using the framework to counter relevant violent movements; highlighting government and non-governmental institutions for advocacy beyond tokenism, such as but not limited to the three pillars of ASEAN and the ASEAN Youth Organization.

³ Volker Grabowsky, Jayeel Cornelio, and Medelina Hendytio, "Shaping Alternative Identities in Southeast Asia: Youth, Violence, and Transnationalism," *HAL*, 21. (Accessed 9 November 2022)

Youth's dynamic approach with technology, such as digital platforms, separates their peacebuilding efforts from past conservative methods. For instance, Muslim and Buddhist youths in Myanmar promote cross-cultural friendship through social media at the height of religious intolerance. Such openness to knowledge and ideas makes youths bring distinctive qualities to the development of peacebuilding, connecting a scope of other youths from various areas and economic backgrounds. Hence, it shows a spectrum of circumstances to the issues they faced, varying from activism and cooperation, albeit in the face of intimidation and violence. Acknowledging said methods elevate youth-led movements to seize opportunities through peacetech⁴ and education so youths can harness educational, cultural, and livelihood initiatives to encourage social cohesiveness and resilience⁵ within their community.

Southeast Asian youth-led organisations must creatively bridge literacy, educational entertainment and advocate for peace education.⁶ Similar to the methods youths use in Myanmar, the ASEAN Youth Organizations' Digital Forum (AYDF) aims to tackle arising peacebuilding challenges through the digital tools. They recognise the importance of what youths can do to contribute to peacebuilding by maximising opportunities in the digital community, as youths make up most social media users. ASEAN youths are now aware of their role as future leaders in establishing the relevance of digital literacy and peace education by implementing accessible learning platforms with ASEAN-related stakeholders through formal and informal education. While formal education remains an important means of providing basic peace education programs, informal education can reach learners who do not have access to formal peace education or are unable to finish a full cycle of basic education—further reaching other youths from different backgrounds and educating them on not only ASEAN matters but other peacebuilding agendas.

The embodiment of youth's ability, value, and spirit to involve themselves in uniting differences to fight towards a common goal is perfectly illustrated by Indonesia's Youth Pledge and the Pancasila philosophy: *Bhinneka Tunggal Ika* or Unity in diversity. Formal governmental institutions or organisations, such as ASEAN, must further believe in youths and their ability to establish peace through unconventional means; pay attention to their aspiration and dedication

⁴ This involves strategic use of cinema, photography, radio, and multimedia in peacebuilding and app-based platforms and associated mediums.

⁵ Robins, "Peacetech Technology Education in Post-Conflict Youth Peacebuilding Programs," 4. Accessed on 11 November 2022

⁶ Imparting the knowledge, skills, attitudes, and values required to change behaviour; to prevent conflict and violence, both overt and structural; to resolve conflict peacefully, and to create the conditions conducive to peace at many levels of society.

vis-à-vis their goal, not sideline them with the negative perceptions of their behaviour. Henceforth, understanding the history and impact of the youth factor and their involvement in peacebuilding may help them reform the field by creating sustainable methods to eradicate intolerance and violence for the betterment of ASEAN and the world.

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YOUTH PEACE ESSAY

ASEAN-IPR



Youths: the Future Hope of ASEAN Peacekeepers

by Silvi Angelia May Purba

Youth, The Future Hope of ASEAN Peacekeepers

By Silvi Angelia May Purba

The Association of Southeast Asian Nation (ASEAN) member-states' history as the once colonized is still fresh in our memory. Less than a century ago, almost all ASEAN countries have been colonized, freed, and later, struggled to defend itself from colonizers – even fighting battles that are not supposed to be ours, like the Vietnam War and the Cold War. The wars were not that far away; some of us still have living grandparents who can recite their war experiences. Perhaps all ASEAN citizens can agree that we, as dignified human beings, do not deserve those painful treatments. And for any sides, war is futile.

Yet the ASEAN was able to detach itself from war and become one of the first global protectors of peace and rights. In 1961, several countries from the region joined the Association of Southeast Asia. Six years later, the same countries established its regional organization, the ASEAN. Five decades later, the ASEAN created the Intergovernmental Commission on Human Rights as an independent body and drafted the ASEAN Human Rights Declaration (AHRD). Since the end of World War II, the ASEAN repeatedly declared its devotion as protector of amity, in strike of the opposing colonizing coalitions.

The ASEAN, however, is now under scrutiny due to its wilted devotion to protect world peace. Although the ASEAN has numerous charters to protect peace and citizens' rights, we are oftentimes criticized as a “toothless” tiger when it comes to addressing real-time peace violations. The ASEAN has repeatedly turned a blind eye to human rights violations, under the justification of its non-interference policy (Hasan & Yudarsan, 2017). These include the extra-judicial killings under the drug war in the Philippines, the Rohingya genocide in Myanmar, the killings of Papuans and Timor-Leste civilians in Indonesia, and the neglect of refugees in Indonesia and Malaysia. There are many others issues that are impossible to mention one by one. These problems are not simple clashes of principles nor disagreements; these are real problems with armed conflicts, where thousands of civilians died without any opportunity to flee or plea for amnesty. So how did a region that hates war so much become a bloody battlefield of the 21st century?

We can trace back this problem to the colonization era. The effort to conquer new lands was historically embedded with racism as a tool of control. By clearly defining natives as “savages,” it gives colonizing countries legal justification to

take control and civilizing the new people. (Badera, 2020). In reality, the natives are more used for exploitation rather than civilizing. Labelling certain group of people with derogatory remarks and refusing to acknowledge them as co-equals are the root causes of every human rights violation, including wars. In retrospect of post-World War II, countries under the United Nations acknowledged these wrong practices and decided to recognize equal human rights for all under the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. This charter successfully discouraged ex-colonizer nations from occupying other countries. It failed, however, to address the psychological boomerang of those who once colonized: the problem of colonial mentality.

Colonial mentality can be defined as an effort to detach oneself from their inherent identity in order to be associated more with the higher class of their past colonizers. Currently, the United States is the most famous country with active racism issues. But the ASEAN could not detach itself from the claim. Although less reported, the ASEAN is also home to various passive-aggressive racism issues in the world. Arguably, the ASEAN's tendency for racism also stemmed from centuries of colonialism. For decades, we have been degraded and humiliated, and now when we are free, we are inclined to do the same discrimination to others from “lesser classes,” like individuals from lower socioeconomic standing or those from ethnical minorities. This phenomenon is a form of immature coping mechanism called displacement (Sadock, Sadock, & Ruiz, 2015). Decades of repressed anger further fuelled this misplaced revenge. And with our identity as a multicultural region, it is always easy to find someone to discriminate.

Another side of colonial mentality that makes this issue become even more complicated is the wobbly structure of new government. After independence, ASEAN countries were pressured to create new government systems, often with threats from other countries. An authoritarian approach is seen as an easier means to control public disturbance while creating a new political system, but it is also very easy to manipulate under irresponsible leaders. Since the independence of ASEAN countries, we have encountered numerous instances of leaders manipulating their power to advance their personal interests, one of which is the ongoing coup d'état in Myanmar.

But even after a developed understanding of human rights equality and countless research to assess peacekeeping in ASEAN, these issues persist. The most troublesome one is, of course, our reluctant tendency to stay away from other ASEAN member-states' issues. In the past, European colonizers are very keen to have defined land borders to protect their colonized territories from conflicts and monopoly (Jie, Tallara, Bach, Demerdzhiev, & Bach, n.d.), which have repeating

patterns with current ASEAN regional dynamics. The 7th principle of the AHRD does define the non-interference policy, while also mentioning that the realizations are limited with the context of background in each member-state in previous clauses (ASEAN, 2012). This principle, however, does not validate human rights violations that already occur in the ASEAN. The linguistic structure of declarations usually follows the rule of importance, with the statement written before bearing more power than the other points that follow. Thus, in that context, the excuse of political background as an arsenal of non-interference in the 7th clause bear no greater power than the protected rights stated in the 1st until 6th points of the AHRD. All the rights safeguarded under the AHRD should be protected beyond excuses, and not be weighed down by cost-analysis.

The complicated relationship between the ASEAN's civilian, government, and regional colonial mentality resulted in the negligence on human rights violations. So, we, as a collective entity, have committed violence towards the rights and peace of ASEAN citizens. Now, the questions arise: Are our excuses to human rights violations in the ASEAN acceptable, or is it just an internal justification to avoid confrontations?

What differentiates youth from the older generation is our ambition for change. We are driven by criticisms from the previous generations and we strive to create solutions instead. But above all, we are unattached from political or economic interests, making us more neutral and freer from biases. Currently, some ASEAN member-states still do not have bodies to channel youth interests in policymaking, but it does not mean we should be discouraged from doing so. Sooner or later, we will be the ones to pass policies in our respective countries, so be prepared. We must keep in mind our understanding of human rights equality and peace. We have more time and knowledge to analyse all aspects of the human rights movement, and we must put it to good use. After that, in whichever study you want to pursue, put your mind into it and stand for public interest. Every sector is crucial in bringing about a holistic rights equality and peace regulations, with no sectors more superior than other. With these two simple steps, we can make small changes in our community, and sooner or later help reshape our regional interests as peace defenders.

The year 2022 is the 10th year anniversary of the AHRD. A decade is a long time that passes, but many more awaits in the future. It's not too late for us as an entity to re-evaluate our stance and determination to fulfil the pledge we took under the AHRD. The time is now to start an equality revolution, to remake the ASEAN as not only the protector of amity, but also the protector of human rights.

And the beginning of rebuilding the ASEAN as a peace defender starts with the youth.

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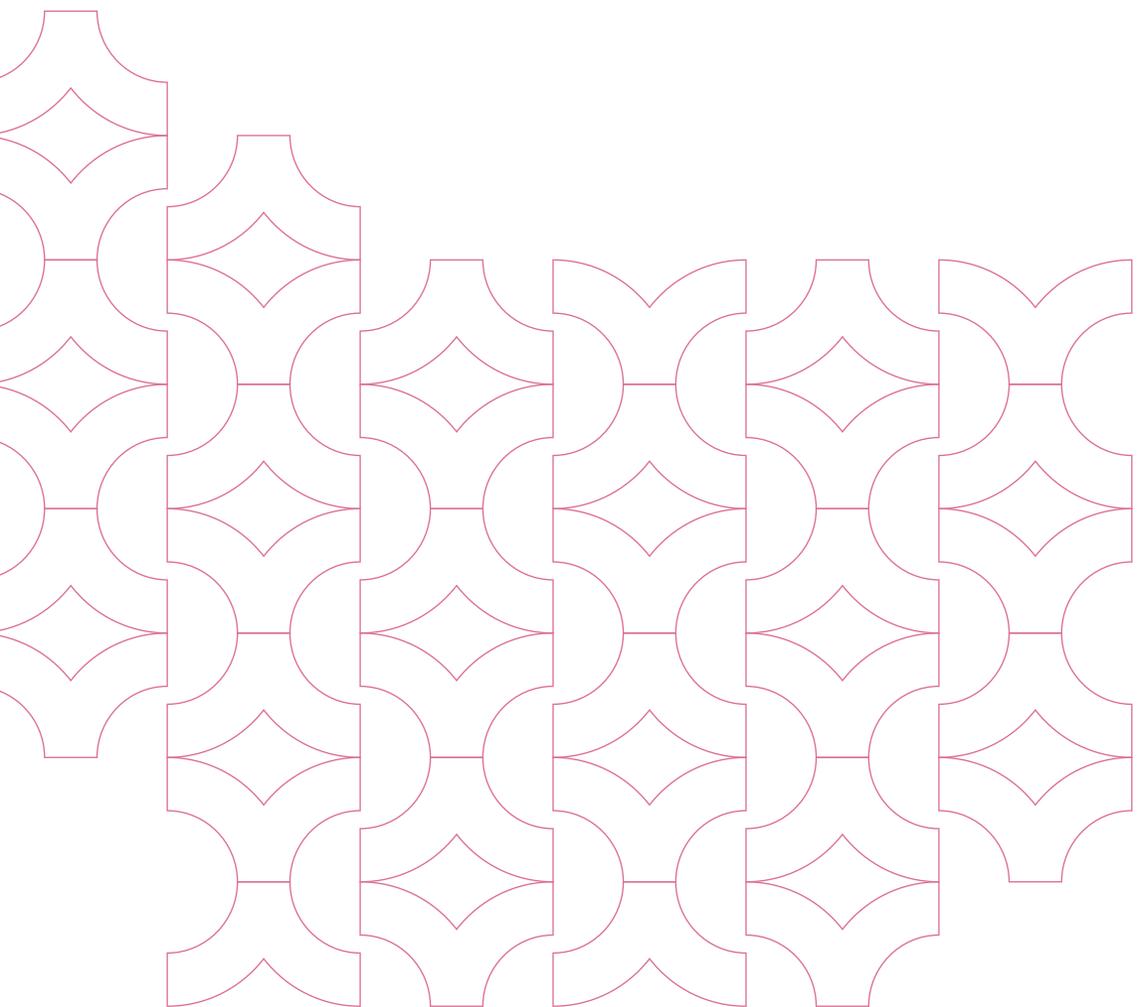
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