



NADI

Track II Network of ASEAN
Defence and Security Institutions

INDONESIA



DRIVERS THAT LEAD TO SUSTAINABLE SECURITY

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BACKGROUND

Sustainable security redefines how we think about national security in today's shifting, globalized world. Instead of focusing solely on traditional threats, we also need to help spur greater prosperity, encourage effective international development, and work to protect innocent civilians. Such an approach is good for us and good for others. While we need to maintain a highly capable military, diplomacy and development can often be more cost-effective investments that create new opportunities, prevent crises before military force is required, and better manage our shared challenges.



In order to achieve the sustainable security, ASEAN Defense and Security Cooperation was conceived to address certain nagging questions towards contemporary ASEAN dynamics relations and its responses to several kind of threats. The member states of ASEAN then should take the responsibility to maintain the Southeast Asia regional order which is in this current situation there's must be some obstacle ahead that must be passed. Meanwhile for Southeast Asian member states, security will always have a wide spectrum of issues such as social, cultural, economic, political, and military. Based on that, the conceptual framework of threat become more complex and certainly it might be called as Non - Traditional Security Threats.

ASEAN by the Defense and Security Cooperation is overcoming these lack of security phase that might be happen if the goals of its Defense and Security Cooperation in ASEAN can't be achieved. Enhancing the Defense and Security Cooperation in the region then become the only way to reduce the potential factors into the lack of security condition.

The central premise of sustainable security is that you cannot successfully control all the consequences of insecurity, but must work to resolve the causes. In other words, 'fighting the symptoms' will not work, you must instead 'cure the disease'. Such a framework must be based on **understanding integrated security trends and developing preventative responses.**



Security status in Southeast Asia has changed to become more complex in several times. This complexity of security can be seen from the presence of non-traditional security issues that emerges the course consideration reminding that state security has influenced by several factors which has never been discussed before. It can be viewed as a comprehensive security that characteristically requires non-military responses to address a number of emerging security threats (Anthony, 2008). Non-traditional security challenge undertakes regional dynamic such as common goal of cooperation and regional security management.

This problem becomes important because non-traditional issue has its own impact for domestic area of a state and furthermore giving influence to regional area. This domestic problem is a real threat which is also can be observed as transnational threat influencing Southeast Asia region. The rising of non-traditional security issues in the domestic area related to interstate affair describes the tendency to the growing number of debate and creates emphasis on non-military security concern.

Furthermore, states have always been relating their agendas to non-traditional issue as new security challenge. This trend can be observed while analysing the changing ASEAN's approach of non-traditional forms that can be understood from ASEAN countries'. Efforts to face problem of terrorism, epidemic disease, poverty, transnational crimes, natural disaster, maritime security, environmental problems, piracy, human trafficking, and communal violence.

Based on natural disaster in sub region, calculation in a periodical time between 1970 to 2014 is total of 11,985 natural disaster events, of which 5,139 (or 42.9 per cent) took place in Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP, 2015). It shows that natural disaster has big impact in Southeast Asia where floods and storms were the most frequent in the region, followed by earthquakes and tsunamis, landslides, epidemic, etc (ESCAP, 2015). Overall, Southeast Asia is the second higher of natural disaster events with 1446 events, followed by East and North East Asia, Pacific and North and Central Asia (ESCAP, 2015).

In a further discussion, this natural disaster trackling begins from domestic issue that can influence regional area, so does Indonesia. Natural disasters are a domestic security concern in Indonesia by identifying Indonesia as one of the world's most vulnerable countries because it has 18,000 islands that have many risks of natural hazard (ADB, 2013). Yet, in its Indonesia's natural disaster often causes many victims and damages in all public area, with the result that Indonesia should handle this problem by developing human development in many aspects. In giving responsibility respond, Indonesia didn't just involve locally system decision making and national policy, but also there were many cooperations taking under this matter indeed.

In addition to natural disaster, maritime security and Armed Robbery is the next challenge. Piracy and armed robbery against ships are one of the biggest non traditional threat for countries in region. Piracy and armed robbery in the South East Asia has increased after the financial crisis in 1997. The aim of those acts usually to ransom acquiring. While in ASEAN there are more diverse goals such as political motivation, transnational syndicate backed and oil theft.



CONCLUSION

What am I trying to say here is that, to build sustainable security in ASEAN, its member countries need to prioritize cooperation in handling issues that are common problems together. The issue of non-traditional security such as natural disasters, terrorism and climate change, as well as various other humanitarian issues must be a priority.

Therefore it is recommended:

1. To continue to encourage and promote cooperation to secure the human development process
2. To continue to promote the importance of creating the environment in order to maintain security sustainability